



THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, February 1, 1893.

Parliament opened yesterday, but the Queen was not present. Considering the importance of the issues that are to be raised, and the probability that neither Her Majesty nor her Prime Minister will have many more opportunities of uniting in the performance of this ceremonial function, Her Majesty's decision to absent herself is to be regretted. Absenteeism has not answered so well with Ireland that it can be commended for adoption by British sovereigns. If the Queen was not there, Mr. Gladstone was to the fore—very much to the fore. The old gentleman is declared by all his friends and familiars to be in the highest of spirits—quite a rollicking old boy in short. It may be noted as a curious incident that the only photograph of Mr. Gladstone in which he is represented as laughing was taken with a snap shot by an enterprising Southampton photographer as he landed at Southampton Docks on his return from Osborne. He came back laughing to a task from which many a younger man might well have shrunk in dismay. The excitement, no doubt, will keep him going; but for how long? That is the question which holds within it the key to the solution of many of the problems about which all men are talking.

The Queen's Speech.

The Queen's Speech is commendably short, terse, and to the point. It contains no surprises, and unfolds a programme made almost avowedly for show, and not for

service. If we are to take the order in which the subjects are mentioned in the Speech as indicating the order in which they will be taken in the session,

Mr. Asquith would seem to have carefully arranged for evading the extremely thorny question of Temperance Reform. The measure for dealing with local control over the liquor traffic is put at the very bottom of the list, as will appear from the following table:—

1. Home Rule.
2. Registration Reform.
3. Shorter Parliaments.
4. One Man, One Vote.
5. Employers' Liability.
6. Railway Servants' Hours of Labour.
7. Amendment of the Law of Conspiracy.
8. Parish Councils.
9. London County Council Bill.
10. Scotch and Welsh Churches Suspension Bill.
11. Direct Local Control over the Liquor Traffic.

The Speech concludes by commending the labours of Parlia-

ment on these and all other measures to the guidance of Almighty God. They need it.

The Prospects of Home Rule. The prospects of Home Rule are unchanged. The meeting of Parliament has only brought into sharper contrast the conflicting views of the opposing parties. The only ray of hope that is discernible to the eye of faith is the alleged growth of a more reasonable spirit on the part of a large section of the Redmondites. Until the mass of the Irish pull themselves together and present a united front to the enemies of their nationality, the Unionists will have everything their own way. To divide and conquer is the first maxim of the oppressor. The fatal thing



MR. GLADSTONE ARRIVING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
(Photograph by Randolph, Southampton.)

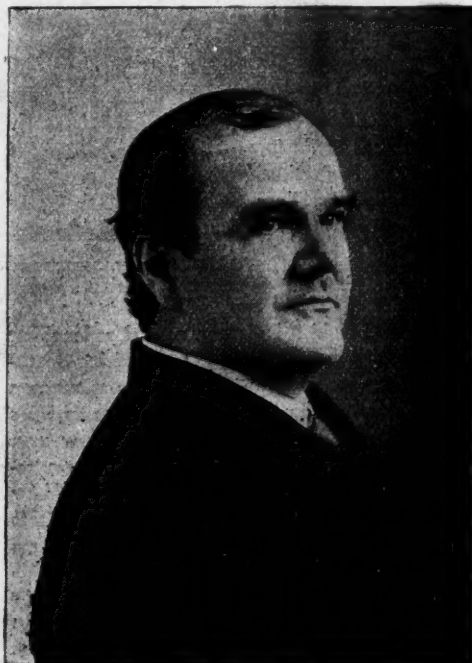
about Ireland has been that the work of division has been so effectively performed by the Irish themselves as to leave the enemy nothing to do beyond taking advantage of the opportunities which they have created. On the part of the Nationalists, with the exception of Mr. Healy and one or two others, there exists a strong disposition to hold out the olive branch in any and every direction where there is any hope of its receiving a favourable response. Mr. Redmond, however, on the one side, and Mr. Healy on the other, may generally be relied upon to do what in them lies to perpetuate the breach that is the despair of the Liberal party.

The Bill. The Bill has not yet been printed, and it is even stated that its details have not been finally settled. It is, however, understood that Mr. Gladstone abides by his decision to provide a Second Chamber as a security against the oppression of the minority in Ireland, and also, it may be, as something that may be thrown to the wolves if they press too hard on the Ministerial coach. The old arrangement of the payment of an Irish contribution to the Imperial Exchequer has been abandoned. That scheme has been much misunderstood and misrepresented. While Mr. Gladstone nominally charged Ireland with one-fifteenth of the Imperial revenue, he reduced it to one-twenty-sixth by allowing Ireland to retain the excise duties levied on the porter and whiskey consumed in the larger island. As this amounted to one million four hundred thousand pounds, there was a substantial difference between the real and the nominal contribution of Ireland to the Imperial exchequer. But, inasmuch as nothing would have been easier than for England and Scotland to elect to pay the duties on this side the Irish Channel, the old arrangement was manifestly impossible. Mr. Gladstone, it is understood, has hit upon a scheme which the Irish are prepared to accept; the more reasonable Nationalists seeing plainly that whatever may be the abstract justice of their claim, they cannot expect the British public to go a step further than the *status quo ante* Home Rule. We are to be as we were, so far as comparative contributions go, but there will be one Parliament the more.

The Priest in Politics. The Unionists believe that they have discovered the most effective method of injuring Home Rule by accentuating and exaggerating to the uttermost the action taken by the priests in the Meath election. As I said last month, this is illogical from the point of view of those who do not believe in priests. It gains all its

force from the extraordinary idea which many Protestants seem to entertain, that a Roman Catholic priest is somewhat more than a man, with greater powers over the unseen world than any Tom, Dick, or Harry in the Strand. Be this as it may, the idea exists, and the prejudice against the interference of the priests is intense. The line of argument is very simple. It runs thus: "The priest in Ireland will be supreme. At present the only check upon his despotism is the Imperial law administered by the Imperial Courts. Hand over the Law and the Courts to an Irish Legislature, in which the priest would be as supreme as he is in his own parish, and he will be backed by the Executive, when he will be constantly using the whole of his power to save the souls of the Irish by preventing them indulging in any dangerous liberty of thought, of reading, of speech, and of worship by which they might imperil their eternal welfare. Logically they are bound to do it, for it is the central idea of the Roman priest to make every Catholic state as much like the States of the Church before the Revolution as he can. That is his conception of the Kingdom of Heaven."

The Liberties of the Laity. The Irish Catholics, who, like the English Protestants, believe in their priests, and do not wish to make them force their



REV. DR. MCGLYNN.

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spiritual claims to their logical but intolerable conclusion, are anxious to throw a veil as discreetly as possible over the zeal of Bishop McNulty and the priests of Meath. It is an open secret that, but for the *esprit de corps* which animates the hierarchy in Ireland, more than one illustrious prelate would have protested against the violence of the episcopal zeal in Royal Meath, and we may depend upon it that during the whole of the debates on the Address, and on the issue of the Meath writs, the Irish Catholics will put forward all their adroitness in order to make it appear that they disapprove of priestly dictation in politics, while expressing their entire devotion to the Catholic priesthood. It will be an egg dance, no doubt, and all egg dances are interesting; but when the dancer is liable to be violently hustled from side to side by spectators who have every interest in smashing the eggs, it can hardly be said that the game is played under fair conditions. The only solution of this matter lies in some compromise. The Church of Rome is an adept in that craft—witness the recent arrangement by which the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the contumacious patriot-Socialist-priest of New York, has been restored to the ministrations of the Church by the representative of the Pope.

**The Position
of the Irish
Members.**

Various rumours are current concerning the decision of the Government with regard to the Irish members. It is understood that both sections of the Irish party are in favour of the *status quo* remaining untouched. But it is believed some effort will be made to meet the contention of Mr. Labouchere's section, who object to the Irish being allowed to vote upon English, Scotch, and Welsh affairs while Irish affairs are handed over to a Parliament in Dublin. Some members are in favour of the proposal originated by Mr. Parnell, that the Speaker should ear-mark such bills as dealt with the local affairs of Great Britain, and that the Irish members should not be allowed to vote on these questions. In practice this would be quite impossible. It would convert the House of Commons into an assembly of unstable equilibrium. One day the Ministers might be exposed to defeat by a decisive British majority, and triumphantly voted back into office by an Imperial majority the next day. The only way in which the thing can be done at all is to establish national committees, and reserve all the details of legislation to be brought before the Imperial Parliament to English, Scotch, and Welsh committees as the case might be. The main principles of the Bill, however, would have to be voted upon by

the whole House at the second and third readings. Everything that is transacted by the Imperial Parliament is Imperial business. The best solution of the difficulty, and one on which both sections of the Irish party agree, is to leave the question of the position of the Irish members to be dealt with when the question has made more progress towards practical solution.

**The Un-
expected.**

It was not expected that Ministers would recommend specially an inquiry into the Condition of Agriculture, yet this is the question which occupies the first place among the domestic subjects mentioned in the Queen's Speech. It is difficult to see what a Royal Commission can do beyond what was done by the one which recently sat, but at least it cannot do any harm. Another surprise of the Speech, although it may be explained by some constitutional etiquette about financial measures, is that there is no reference either to the payment of members or to Imperial Penny Postage. These announcements may be reserved for Sir William Harcourt's Budget speech, but



MR. HENRI CLARKE, CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF ARBITRATION.

(Photograph by Bradshaw, Newgate Street.)

it is hardly possible for Ministers to contemplate so far-reaching a measure as that of payment of members merely as an incident in the disposal of a surplus. As to Imperial Penny Postage, it is to be feared that the hopes entertained a short time ago have been overclouded. The permanent officials at the Post Office fight, as is their wont, against any attempt to make their department more serviceable to mankind. They have floored Sir William Harcourt, it is reported, by pretending that the Australian colonies would be aggrieved if we were only to charge a penny for a letter which they were to deliver. It is not a matter which touches the colonial pocket. They can go on charging the present rates, while we should do good business by laying down the excellent principle that wherever the Union Jack flies there the Briton shall

be able to receive a letter from home at the cost of a penny. There is no reference to Mr. Mundella's Boards of Conciliation in the Speech, but there is an announcement that the hours of railway employés shall be regulated by Act of Parliament. Note that the London Chamber of Arbitration has at last got itself formally into being without any help from the State.

It cannot be said that the latest attempt of Parliamentary wisdom in the regulation of railway rates has been so successful as to encourage further extension of legislative interference in a domain which has hitherto been sacred to private management. Some time ago the traders made a great outcry against

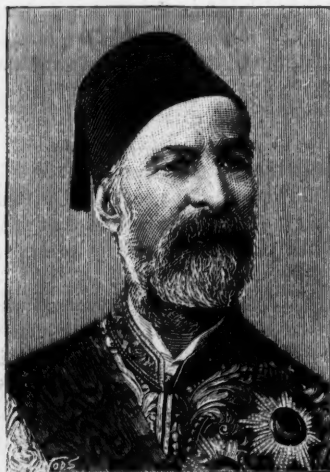
the old. It is much easier to tolerate an old injustice, of considerable magnitude, than a new anomaly to which they have not yet become accustomed. Hence the great meeting at the Mansion House, and the protests here, there, and everywhere. Mr. Herbert Spencer, no doubt, is contemplating with great satisfaction the not improbable issue of the traders declaring that they would far rather remain as they were than be helped by the legislature into a position which would be considerably worse than the present.

There is one passage in the Queen's Speech which is significant and satisfactory; it is that in which Her Majesty announces the



MUSTAPHA FEHMY PASHA.
(Late Prime Minister of Egypt.)

the rates charged by the railway companies in the country, and especially against the terminal charges on goods carried over short distances. Parliament, in its wisdom, legislated, and the railways were directed to simplify and re-arrange their charges. They did so, nearly working their clerks to death at the re-arrangement of the rates. The result was published at the commencement of the year. Instantly, from all parts of the kingdom, there arose a wild outcry on the part of the trading communities, whose clamour had compelled the interference of Parliament. To judge from the hubbub, the traders are as happy as the frogs were after they had exchanged King Log for King Stork. It is vain to tell those who are protesting against the new railway rates, that in many respects they are an improvement upon



RIAZ PASHA.
(Prime Minister of Egypt.)

increase in the British garrison in Egypt. She says: "that the Khedive has declared in terms satisfactory to me his intention henceforth to follow the established practice of previous consultation with my Government in political affairs, and his desire to act in cordial co-operation with it." The grammatical meaning of this passage is not very clear, but of its political meaning there can be no doubt. We are, and mean to remain for an indefinite time, in the Nile Valley. It must be admitted that the stars in their courses seem to have been fighting for Imperial interests since the present Government took office. Lord Rosebery is to be congratulated in having ready to his hand, in the first six months of the new Administration, an opportunity of proving to all the world, that whoever is going to scuttle, Mr. Glad-

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stone is not; and that we are going to keep the Union Jack at the masthead, in spite of all perfidious attempts of Little Englanders to haul it down.

Abbas Pasha is a boy of nineteen years of age. Being Khedive, he seems to imagine that he can do as he pleases in the making and unmaking of ministries, without what the Queen's Speech describes as "previous consultation" with Lord Cromer, whose strong hand really rules the whole of the Egyptian administration. Fehmy Pasha, the late Prime Minister, has been ill for some time, and this opportunity was taken by the Khedive to put forward a possible reason for his dismissal. When asked to resign, Fehmy Pasha is declared to have said that he must first consult Lord Cromer. The Khedive thereupon dismissed him and appointed Fakhri Pasha, an old Turk, in his stead. This boyish freak won for Abbas the enthusiastic approbation of the French, who are always glad to see England's nose put out of joint, and created some agitation in Mohammedan circles in Egypt itself. Lord Cromer, after communicating with Lord Rosebery, lost no time in intimating to the headstrong boy that this game would not do. Abbas is said to have declared that he would either resign or blow his brains out if he were forced to take back the old Prime Minister again. Therefore Lord Cromer agreed to a compromise, by which Riaz Pasha became Prime Minister, and the Khedive promised, as we see from the Queen's Speech, not to kick over the traces again.

Unfortunately the result of this trying it on was to produce an uneasy feeling in Egypt, which, in the opinion of observers on the spot, might, if not checked, have led to a repetition of the agitation which compelled us, solely against our will, to occupy the country. This is probably an exaggeration. With the British garrison in the country and the Egyptian army well drilled and officered throughout by Englishmen, it is difficult to see how there could have been any repetition of the Arabist rebellion. But the situation is so anomalous in Egypt that Lord Cromer could not afford to run any risks. It was necessary to give the world in general, and the Khedive and the populace in particular, an outward and visible sign that the man on the horse in Cairo had no intention of being unseated. Madame Novikoff, writing in the *Russian Review*, of Moscow, sarcastically remarks that the additional troops could be comfortably stowed away in the Hall of the Nobles in Moscow, and marvels that such

a handful of men could produce so great an effect. The fact, however, remains that the wonder was wrought, and Egypt once more subsided into its wonted calm. The Parisian newspapers, glad to have a change from the hideous scandals in which they have been revelling, growled somewhat, but M. Saint Hilaire, in the few words of wisdom that were spoken in Paris last month, declared that England was only acting as she had a right to do, and that her conduct was the natural outcome of the policy which France had pursued when she had refused to take part in the Egyptian expedition. The importance of the incident has been to afford the scuttlers in this country with a demonstration of the impossibility of taking any step in the direction which they desiderate.

The Scandals in France. The history of France in the last month has continued to be summed up in one word: Panama. Every day has brought fresh scandals, and no one knows what depths of infamy may not be disclosed before the case is finally disposed of. At present Frenchmen are patriotically endeavouring to lay all the blame upon Dr. Cornelius Herz, who, being a foreigner, and comparatively free from the filth and slime with which most of the actors in this tragedy are covered, was fixed upon as a fit and proper person to be used as a scapegoat. No amount of denunciation of Herz will, however, conceal from the world that a large portion of French society, financial, legislative, and diplomatic, has for years past been wallowing in a cesspool of corruption. It was bad when M. Eiffel had practically to admit that he had filched over a million sterling, but if reports current in well-informed circles have any basis of fact, there are depths of infamy yet to be fathomed which will put even such colossal stealing into the shade. If the true inwardness of the Reinach *modus operandi* is fully disclosed in the Assize Courts, we shall have to go back to the orgies of the later Roman Empire for a parallel to the festering corruption which seems to be eating, as a cancer, into the heart of the Third Republic. Certainly, if the Pope wants an object lesson in the consequence of repudiating the moral law, he could hardly find a more telling example than the present state of France a hundred years after the Revolution, and more than twenty years of the Third Republic.

Unfortunately, it is not only in France that this moral pestilence prevails. The exposure which is being made of the wholesale swindling, to use no stronger word, that has been going on, between St. Paul's and the Abbey,

The
Khedive's
Lesson.

Not Evacuation,
but
Reinforcements.

A Moral Influenza.



M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

by the directors of the Liberator Building Society, does not justify Englishmen in pointing the finger of scorn at France. It is true that, from the moral point of view, there is a greater scandal in the spectacle of Sir Charles Dilke being able to intrigue his way into the managing committee of the Radical Party in the House, than even in the flight of Mr. Spencer Balfour to the Republic of Mexico. But it is not only in the old country that this "grippe" has its victims. Both in Canada and Australia the Courts have been busy in bringing to light things of



MR. J. SPENCER BALFOUR.

(From a Photograph by Russell and Sons.)

a similar nature, which are just as scandalous, although not so colossal, as the infamies of Panama. *Pecca, pecca fortiter* ought originally to have been uttered by a Frenchman, for when they undertake a swindle, our lively neighbours do it on a scale, and with a dramatic force and effect, which defies imitation. It should be said of our rogues and swindlers that they have not, of course with one conspicuous exception, attempted to interfere with the direction of national politics.

The International Aspect of the Swindle. It is generally believed that the net effect of the Paris exposures will be to strengthen the healthy prejudice which the Tzar has against any close *rapprochement* with France. It is the appreciation of this which has lent so much venom to the attacks made upon those journalists who have accused M. Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, of having been bribed with Panama money. The story may have been utterly groundless, but its true bearing has not been quite understood in this country. People ask what on earth the Russian Ambassador could have to do with Panama? How could he have been in any



M. BOURGEOIS.



M. BRISSON.

(Photograph by Ladrey, Paris.)



M. RIBOT.

(Photograph by Piron, Paris.)

THE PANAMA SCANDAL: THREE OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

way helpful to the Panama directors? To ask such questions shows that the true inwardness of this Panama debauch is but imperfectly appreciated on this side of the Channel. The essence of the scandals does not consist in the bribing of Deputies by the Panama directors to secure their own ends, but in the assertion, believed in many quarters, that in return for the granting of special legal facilities for the plundering of the public, the company practically placed a large portion of their ill-gotten wealth at the disposal of the French Ministry, who could draw upon it whenever their secret service money ran short. In other words, it was a joint-stock swindle. When an

ambassador had to be squared, in the interests of a French Administration, the Ministry was able to draw upon the Panama exchequer. If M. Mohrenheim were bribed, as the story goes, it was not in the interests of Panama, but in the interests of the French Ministry, who practically blackmailed the Company for their own purposes. The French Foreign Office made use of the Panama Company as a convenient man in the moon. Of course, there may not be a word of truth in this, but it is certainly believed, by many intelligent persons in Paris who have no animosity against the Republic, and who would be the last to desire to see the return of either the Monarchy or the Empire.



M. BOUVIER.



M. CORNELIUS HE'Z.



M. ALBERT GRE'VY.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL: THREE OF THE ACCUSED.

How will it
Affect us?

It sounds paradoxical, no doubt, but it is by no means improbable, that the issue of our next General Election, which will probably take place in the autumn, will be seriously affected by the scandals exposed in Paris. France has always had a great influence upon English political parties. Again and again in the last hundred years the excesses of the French Republicans or Communards have been a most powerful agency for returning a Conservative majority in the United Kingdom. It is a striking illustration of the solidarity of mankind, and the brotherhood of nations, that elections are lost and won in Scotch boroughs and English counties because of the misdeeds of Frenchmen. It may be irrational and illogical, or what you please, but from the days of Burke the English Liberals have been more or less tarred with the same brush as the French Republicans, and, whether it be the Reign of Terror or the Panama scandals, it all goes down to the discredit of the democracy, and many an English member may lose his seat because of the organised bribery of Baron Reinach. It would not be the least surprising if M. de Lesseps' mad project of cutting the Panama Canal should postpone the introduction of the payment of members in England until the next century.

The Brighter
Side.

It is absurd to take too gloomy a view of the assertion, or to ignore the fact that it is always better when dirty linen is being washed in public, than when it is being stowed away to fester and breed corruption in the wardrobe. When the evil is being exposed, the evil itself is in process of cure. The mischief went on years ago, but no one noticed it. The sensation is caused by the attempt to publish the evil-doing and to establish a better state of things. But the masses do not reflect; they simply see the scandals and shy at them like a horse at a wheel-barrow. There are already indications that the scandals at Paris will play as important a part on Unionist platforms in the coming General Election as the sacerdotal intimidation at Meath.

The Royal
Marriage.

It is pleasant to turn for a moment from all this ventilation of the *eloqua maxima* of Parisian politics to the marriage festivities which took place in the middle of last month in Germany, when the niece of the Tzar, and the granddaughter of our Queen, was married to the heir of the Roumanian crown. It is true that even there the mournful shadow of Carmen Sylva, and the memory of a blighted

love, cast a shade over the marriage ceremony. There was no cloud, however, to the cordial welcome which the German Emperor gave to the Tzarevitch, who last week visited Berlin. Nothing could be more hearty and more sensible than the way in which the young Emperor received the son of his great ally; for the Tzar and the Kaiser are allies, natural allies in the great work of maintaining peace in Europe, and the closer they come together the more hope there is of the maintenance of the tranquillity of the continent, which is only seriously threatened by France, and by France alone.

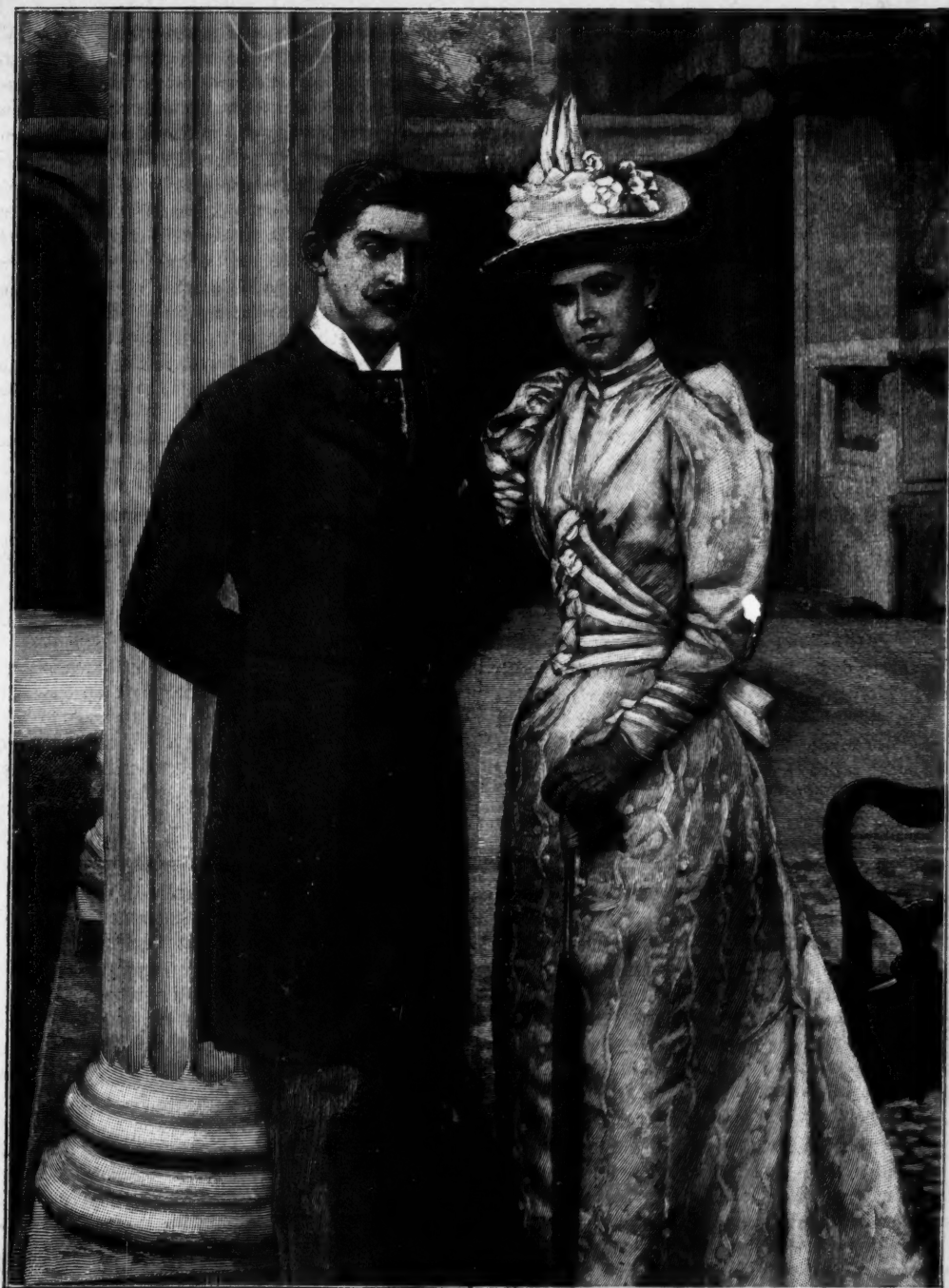
The Dark
Continent.

Africa has afforded materials for prospective unrest, but nothing much has happened. The attack made by the Dervishes on the camel corps, and the action of the Khedive, fully justify Lord Salisbury in stating that what has happened shows us that the dangers against which we have to guard Egypt are more numerous, more lively, and more difficult to deal with than some years back we had a right to believe. There is a lull in Dahomey, where General Dodd seems to be stretching out a very tangled coil



THE NEW BISHOP OF NYASSALAND.

with tolerable success. In the Transvaal, President Kruger has been elected President, in spite of the vigorous opposition of General Joubert. The new bishop is on his way to Nyassaland, where it is to be hoped he will be able to act as a peacemaker between Mr. H. H. Johnston and the representatives of the Missionary Societies, who seem unfortunately to be at cross purposes. Mr. Rhodes, who is on his way down the East Coast, will certainly employ his influence in the same direction. Sir Gerald Portal is now well on his way towards



From a photograph by,

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA.

[Russell and Sons.]

Uganda ; but the most threatening spot on the Dark Continent is Morocco, where we have just despatched a special envoy, in the person of Sir W. Ridgeway, whose place at Dublin Castle has been taken by Captain Harrold, whose appointment is the only act of Mr. Morley's which has been unanimously approved alike by Unionists and Home Rulers. The Morocco Question is serious, and will tend to become more



SIR JOSEPH WEST RIDGEWAY, K.C.B.
(From a Photograph by Warner, Dublin.)

serious every day. The opinion of the British residents in Morocco is that Sir W. Ridgeway's mission is doomed to failure. Had he come in an ironclad he might have succeeded, but the one consideration which weighs with the Sultan is not the eloquence of the envoy, but the evidence which he can produce as to the determination of England to be heard when she speaks.

The Revolution in the Sandwich Islands. Apart from the scandals in Paris and elsewhere, the most notable event abroad has been the revolution in the Sandwich Islands, which has resulted in the deposition of the Queen and a formal application to the United States to annex this interesting sugar colony in the North Pacific. We published in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for September, 1891, a brief Character Sketch of the deposed monarch, and some interesting speculations as to the future destiny of her dominions. As the Sandwich Islands have gone to the United States, there is little doubt that Mexico will gravitate to the American Republic, but whether the moment is ripe at present for the formal assumption of territorial sovereignty over Queen "Lily of the Sky's" island kingdom is a question which the Americans will have to settle themselves. Its importance is far greater because of its bearing upon American development

than upon the future of the Sandwich Islands. If the Stars and Stripes once float over any spot of territory outside the Northern Continent, the first step will have been taken towards what may be regarded as the Imperial destiny of the American Republic.

Towards the Civic Church.

Everywhere there is a movement in the direction of the federation of forces, and day by day it becomes more and more evident that there is no existing Church which is able, even if it were willing, to make itself the pivot or nucleus of such a federation of the forces of Christendom. I am reluctantly obliged to hold over the reports of the progress that has been made towards the constitution of the local Civic Centres of the federated activities which have sprung up and are inspired by the Christian ideal. But I am more and more convinced that it is in this direction that we can look with most hope for assured progress in the right direction. Only by some such local representative centre can we hope to utilise, for instance, the wasted resources which exist on every side, in the shape of empty buildings, some of which are described in the article I publish this month on the "Wasted Wealth of King Demos." The Anti-Gambling League is another institution which should have the support of good people everywhere ; but what Church is there that will make itself the basis for such a propaganda as would compel the House of Commons to take action in the matter ? The Rev. Father Mahony, of St. Paul's, Minnesota, has just been calling attention to the necessity of some such Federation in dealing with what is commonly called Vigilance Work, for the protection of the young and inexperienced from the temptations and delusions with which they are lured or coerced to ruin, in all our great cities.

The Lottery and the Revolution.

It is interesting to know that one of the causes of the upset in Hawaii was the determination of the Queen and her native advisers to establish a state lottery in return for an annual subsidy of £100,000. The political situation in Hawaii has long been very strained, there having been no fewer than five revolutionary attempts in less than six years. The immediate overturn was precipitated by the Queen's attempt to promulgate a new constitution which disfranchised the foreigners who practically rule the Island. Her Ministers, having refused to assent to this unconstitutional proceeding, were threatened by the Queen with death, and they fled. A force of American marines was landed to protect them. The Queen was then formally deposed under cover, as it were, of American gatlings, and a deputation hurried off to the United States to beg the

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The Anti-Gambling Movement.

Now that an attempt to establish a lottery has vacated a throne, the members of the Anti-Gambling League may take heart and rejoice. Their cause certainly seems to be looking up. Mr. Hawke, who is indefatigable in promoting the Anti-Gambling League in Great Britain, has met with considerable success, and it is even reported that some newspapers, which make their greatest gains by tendering to betting, are not indisposed to accept the proposed measure prohibiting the publication of betting odds. Last month a representative meeting was held in New York to form a National Anti-Gambling League, which has to wage a vigorous and persistent warfare against the gambling vice in whatever form, whether in the marts of trade, on race-course, in pool-rooms, or at church fairs and charity bazaars. It may be noted that the first action of the Christian Council of Victoria was to call upon all the churches to denounce a proposal to legalise lotteries in bazaars and for charitable purposes. In France and in Austria the legislatures, taking a step still further in advance, are promoting a bill for the taxation of all transactions on the Bourse.

Women in Public Affairs.

One of the notable episodes in the domestic affairs of last month was the reception which was accorded everywhere to Miss Willard as the representative of the W.C.T.U. Miss Willard, who has almost completely recovered from her recent nervous prostration, has been addressing great audiences in London and in the provinces, giving a healthy stimulus to the movement everywhere. Although primarily a Temperance Reformer, Miss Willard has long ago grasped the conception that it is necessary to have what may be regarded as a full-orbed ideal, if the nascent forces of womanhood are to be induced to enter the field which so urgently needs their inspiring and purifying presence. The Platform, however, is nothing without the Press, and I am glad to learn that the *Woman's Herald*, hitherto the organ of the Women's Liberal Federation, is in future to represent a wider constituency of women, and under the editorship of Lady Henry Somerset will specially devote itself to the interests of the movement which she represents. There is a great field for such a paper, which will at once be progressive, vigorous, comprehensive, and catholic. The *Union Signal* of Chicago has a circulation of nearly one hundred thousand a week. There is no reason why a thoroughly

good English organ should not have an equally large circulation.

Press Changes.

The most notable feature of contemporary affairs at home is the great journalistic development which has taken place around us. After a period of sluggishness and lethargy of almost unprecedented length, we seem to have suddenly embarked upon an era of newspaper enterprise. To the *Daily Chronicle* must be given the lion's share in the initiation of this better state of things. By boldly breaking with the old tradition of the eight-page paper, it has opened the door to a development, the end of which it is difficult to foresee, but which will undoubtedly confer great benefit upon the public. The *Standard* followed suit with occasional enlargements, and last month the *Daily Telegraph* shot up to twelve pages twice a week. The publication of the *Westminster Gazette* added one more to the daily papers of London, and, at the same time, brought up the normal size of the penny evening paper from eight to twelve pages. On all sides, excepting in the *Daily News* and the *Globe*, there is a moving among the dry bones.

The Profits of the Press.

The same stimulus of improvement is visible in the weekly press. Mr. T. P. O'Connor has made his *Sunday Sun* into the *Weekly Sun*, with a view to future develop-



MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

ments. The *Illustrated London News* has distinguished itself this month by issuing a sixpenny high-class illustrated miscellany, which is certainly far and away in advance of anything of the kind that has yet appeared in the English press. It is difficult, however, to see how the *Sketch* can keep up its high standard and not involve its publishers in a ruinous

loss. At the same time it must be admitted that the profits of successful newspapers are quite large enough to bear considerable cutting. Take, for instance, the *Daily News*. Current gossip asserts that Mr. Labouchere, who owned one-third of the paper, having put £10,000 into it many years ago, drew an income of eighty per cent. upon his investment, and ultimately sold out for £120,000. Mr. Labouchere's unearned increment seems to be in excess of ground-landlords' takings even in a rapidly growing city like Chicago. The era of competition which has now begun will distribute some of the proprietors' profits among their readers, and in the struggle for existence some of the weaker ones will probably be weeded out.

There has been a slight recrudescence of trouble in Burmah, but, so far as can be at present discerned, it does not threaten to be more than an affair of outposts. Before leaving

General
White and
India.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEO. STEWART WHITE, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
(Photograph by Window and Grove.)

for his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of India, General White has been fêted by his countrymen in the county of Antrim. He has made speeches which are more or less injudicious, concerning Russia and England in Central Asia, for that is a subject on which a soldier may think what he pleases, but should only think, not talk. It is interesting, however, to notice that the new Commander-in-Chief, like his predecessor, and like many another famous Anglo-Indian General, is a North of Ireland man.

Lord Winchilsea has been carrying for Winchilsea's ward a very energetic propaganda in favour of his scheme of an Agricultural Union. It is needless to say that his scheme is regarded with unconcealed dislike by the professional agitator, who sees no hope for his class, except in

fomenting class differences. It has met with quite an unexpected greeting of sympathy and approval from the agricultural labourers themselves. Of course, if Lord Winchilsea can unite squire, farmer, and landlord in one co-operative union, he will have done a greater thing than even what the Young England party attempted to do.

Mr. Asquith has promised to appoint two women inspectors—one of whom is to be stationed in Glasgow, and one in London—who, at a salary of £200 a year each, rising to a maximum of £300, are to look after the female factory workers of the two kingdoms. This is, of course, pretty much as if a hungry man asked for bread, and you presented him with a gingerbread nut; but it is a beginning; and with such an administration as the present, we must be grateful even for the smallest mercies, so far as women are concerned. Mr. Fowler, the only Member of the Cabinet who is not more or less prejudiced on the wrong side, has taken another forward step in Poor Law Reform, by authorising any Guardian to visit any of the Workhouses whenever he pleases. He also suggests and sanctions the appointment of Committees of lady visitors, who will have a certain status and position in the Workhouse administration. The world moves after all! The scratch Society that was formed on the spur of the moment to secure the return of Women County Councillors has been reconstituted upon a wider basis, and its scope now goes for the return of women upon all Government bodies.

The Labour Movement during last month was not marked by any very remarkable episodes. Mr. Mundella, however, announced his plan for constituting a Labour Department which, it is to be hoped, will be more worthy of the country than the burlesque bureau which has hitherto been our substitute for a properly equipped department. Mr. Asquith is going to appoint fifteen new assistant inspectors, and there is a hope generally expressed that the Government will be able to go further than at one time seemed to be possible in the direction of the labour programme. Meanwhile, a scheme for registering the unemployed is being elaborated by the representatives of the employers. The movement in favour of ameliorating the condition of the toilers, especially of those who are the most unfortunate, continues to make steady progress: one notable sign of which was afforded by the opening of London's First Municipal Lodging House in Parkhurst Street, Drury Lane, which is an enterprise undertaken by the London County Council.

OUR PORTRAITS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Downey and Carver, of Newcastle, for permission to reproduce their photograph of Mr. John Morley; to Messrs. Elliott and Fry, for Lady Jeune and Mr. T. P. O'Connor; and to the Stereoscopic Company for the portrait of Mr. H. J. Cusé, M.P., which was specially taken in January for THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

DIARY FOR JANUARY.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

- Dec. 29. The Roumanian Commercial Convention with Italy passed at Bucharest.
31. Close of the Indian National Congress. Labour Riots at Zwartsluis, in Holland. Fighting near Wady Halfa, in the Soudan.
- Jan. 1. Visit of the Unemployed to St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Albert Spicer, President of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. Great Anarchist meeting at Barcelona. Railway Communication between Cape Town and Pretoria opened. New Railway Rates came in force.
2. Opening of the Cortes by the King of Portugal. Inauguration of Mr. Shanks as Lord Mayor of Dublin, and of Sir Daniel Dixon as Lord Mayor of Belfast. New Year's Promotions and Appointments announced. Fighting near Ambigal, in the Soudan.
3. Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians opened. Annual Conference of the Scottish Labour Party at Glasgow. Lynching in North Carolina.
4. Fatal Collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. Explosion in a Coal Mine near Orsova; five men killed.
5. Discussion, at Westminster, on Funeral Reform. Re-capture of the town of Iloewi from the Kachins.
6. Close of the Conference of the Society of Musicians. Conference of the National Agricultural Union at York. Annual Meeting of the Anglo-Armenian Association. Deputation to Mr. Asquith on Funeral Reform. Conference, at Shrewsbury, on a University for Wales. Fire at Liverpool; two firemen killed. Severe Fighting at Sima, in Burmah; Repulse of the Kachins.
7. Close of the court-martial on Vice-Admiral Fairfax; prisoner acquitted. Opening of the Bengal Legislative Council. Police warning against gambling and high stakes given to the Jockey and several other clubs.
9. Demonstration of welcome to Miss Willard at Exeter Hall. Dynamite explosion at the Manchester Ship Canal works; one killed. Arrest of M. Balhaut. Conference of Miners at Birmingham. Farewell Addresses presented to Lord Roberts at Lahore.
10. Flooding of the Wheel Owles Mine, near Penzance; twenty lives lost. Marriage of Princess Marie of Edinburgh to the Crown Prince of Roumania, at Sigmaringen. Resignation of the French Cabinet. Trial of the Directors of the Panama Canal Company commenced in the Paris Assize Court. Two new Electoral Reform schemes submitted to the Belgian Revision Committee. Conference of Evangelical Clergy at Islington.
11. Re-opening of the Law Courts. French Cabinet reconstructed under M. Ribot. At the Miners' Conference at Birmingham, resolution in favour of an Eight Hours' Bill carried. Annual General Meeting of the Headmasters' Association.
12. Unionist Demonstrations in Ulster commence. Opening of the Quebec Legislature. Dr. Miquel made Financial Statement before the Prussian Diet. Meeting of the London Reform Union at Stepney.
13. Annual Meeting of the Private Schools Association. At the Miners' Conference a resolution passed pledging support to the Miners' Eight Hours Bill. Conference of the Independent Labour Party at Bradford.
14. Debate in the German Reichstag on the Army Bill. Close of the Conference of the Independent Labour Party. Meeting of Socialists in Paris broken up by Anarchists. Foreign Correspondents expelled from France.
16. Archbishops Vaughan and Logue created Cardinals. Public Library opened in Holborn by Mr. Justice Bruce. Conference at the Painter-Stainers' Hall on Technical Education for Painters. Dismissal of the Egyptian Premier and the
19. Commencement of the Conference of the National Liberal Federation at Liverpool. Mr. Ben Tillett committed for trial at the Assizes for inciting to Riot, etc., at Bristol. Resignation of the Victorian Ministry.
20. Riots in Amsterdam. Official confirmation of the reconciliation of King Milan and Queen Nathalie of Serbia. Fatal Railway Accident on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Deputation to Mr. Herbert Gardner on Glanders in London. Formation of a new Victorian Ministry with Hon. J. B. Patterson as Premier.
21. Release of James Egan, one of the treason-felony prisoners. Fatal Railway Disaster in America; many persons burned to death. Celebrations in France of the centenary of the execution of Louis XVI.
22. Bomb explosions in Rome.
23. Deputation to Mr. Asquith on the Burial Laws. Fatal Colliery Accident near Pontypidd. Lord Jersey resigned the Governorship of New South Wales. Close of the German Miners' Strikes.
24. Meeting of the Executive of the South Wales Liberal Federation at Swansea. Deputation to Mr. Mundella, urging the formation of a Labour Bureau. Mr. Kenny assaulted by Mr. Mahony at Dublin. Unionist Demonstration at Ballymena. Deputation to Mr. Asquith, urging the appointment of additional Inspectors for Factories and Workshops. Conference at the London School Board Offices to consider the formation of a Central Hospital Board for London. Reinforcements for Egypt decided on. Marriage of Archduchess Margaret Sophia and Duke Albert of Württemberg, at Vienna.
25. Deputation of Agriculturists to Mr. Mundella, urging the Revision of the Railway Rates. Marriage of Princess Margaret of Prussia and Prince Frederick of Hesse at Berlin. New Ministry in Victoria. Deputation to Sir William Harcourt, urging the adoption of the Decimal System. Deputation to Mr. Acland on Grants to Evening Schools. Unionist Demonstration at Newry. Conference of the Federated Farmers' Clubs of Lancashire, etc., at Preston. Chamber Deputies reassembled at Rome. Meeting at the Mansion House on the Employment of Epileptics. Annual Meeting of the Folk-lore Society. Annual Meeting of the Showmen's Association at the Agricultural Hall.
26. Annual Convention of Irish landowners at Dublin. Meeting at Mile End, on London Reform, with special reference to Women's part in Municipal Life. Opening of the Canadian Parliament. Opening of the Fifth Session of the Federal Council of Australasia, at Hobart. Debate on the Bank Scandals in the Italian Chamber. Fire at Lambeth; three lives lost.
27. Annual Meeting of the Bi-metallic League at Manchester. Mr. Krüger re-elected President of the Transvaal. Meeting of the Liberal Churchmen's Union at the National Liberal Club. Deputation to Sir George Trevelyan advocating the construction of roads in the Highlands. Deputation from the Leeds Town Council to Mr. Asquith praying that the title of "City" be conferred on the Borough of Leeds. Meeting of the Indian Currency Association at Calcutta.
30. Railway Rates Conference at the Mansion House.



GENERAL DODDS, FRENCH COMMANDER IN THE ASHANTI WAR.

(From a photograph by Charles Chambon, Bordeaux.)

Minister of Finance and Justice by the Khedive. Presentation of the Portuguese Budget by the Premier. Collision between a French and an Italian steamer in the Straits of Messina.

17. Mass Meeting of Unionists at Belfast. Burning of a train in Russia. Forty-nine men killed. Meeting of Convocation of the University of London. Adoption of a scheme for the reconstruction of the University. Further fighting with the Kachins. Revolution in Hawaii and Queen Liliuokalani de throne.

18. At the Chelsea Free Library, a marble bust of Thomas Carlyle unveiled. In the Victorian Legislative Assembly, Mr. J. B. Patterson's Motion of want of confidence in the Shiels Ministry carried by 45 to 42 votes. Sir G. Dibbs explained Financial Proposals of the New South Wales Ministry. Opening of the Swedish Parliament. Four Mass Meetings of Unemployed convened by the Social Democrats at Berlin. End of the Egyptian Crisis. Surrender of the Khedive.

39. Opening of the new London Shipping Exchange. Meeting at Charing Cross to promote the return of Women as County Councillors.
31. Parliament re-assembled: Queen's Speech heard.

BY-ELECTION.

Jan. 10. Liverpool (West Derby).—
On the death of Mr. W. H. Cross, a by-election was held, with the following result:—

Mr. W. H. Long (C)	3,632
Mr. D. S. Collin (G L)	2,275
Conservative majority ..	1,357

In 1895:	In 1886:
(C) 4,213	(C) 3,604
(L) 3,068	(L) 2,244
Con. majority 1,145	Con. majority 1,360

In 1892:
(C) 4,107
(L) 2,925
Con. majority .. 1,182

NOTABLE UTTERANCES.

- Dec. 31. Mr. Frederic Harrison, at the London Positivist Society, on Problems of the Age.
Lord Mayor Knill, at Dublin, on Ireland.
Lord Ravensworth, at Newcastle, on the Proposed Agricultural Union.
Sir Robert Ball, at the Royal Institution, on the Inner Planets.
Lord Londonderry, at Greatham, on the Irish Question.
Mr. John Hutton, at Wardour Hall, on Temperance.
- Jan. 1. Mr. T. M. Healy, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Irish Questions.
Mr. Frederic Harrison, at the Positivist Society, on Humanity.
The Emperor William, at Berlin, on German Army Reform.
2. Mr. T. M. Healy, at Newcastle, on the Home Rule Bill.
General Booth, at Norwich, on his Social Scheme.
3. Sir Edward Clarke, at Plymouth, on the Coming Session.
Sir George Trevelyan, at Wallington, on the Tweed Fisheries.
Sir Robert Ball, at the Royal Institution, on the Great Planets.
4. Sir Richard Webster, at East Cowes, on Ireland.
Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, at the Society of Musicians, on Musical Education.
5. Dr. Adler, at the London Institution, on Jewish Wit and Humour.
Sir Robert Ball, at the Royal Institution, on Comets and Shooting Stars.
7. Duke of Devonshire, at Derby, on the Volunteers.
Mr. Ben Tillett, at Bristol, on Labour Agitation.
Mr. John Morley, at Dublin, on the Congested Districts.
8. Mr. John Redmond, at Kells, on the Irish Political Prisoners.
9. Lord Ripon, at Newcastle, on Home Rule.
10. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, at Drury Lane, on Home Rule.
Mr. de Lablitière, at the Hôtel Métropole, on British Federation.
Mr. T. Ellis, at Harlech, on Agriculture.
Mr. Edward Stanhope, at Woodbridge, on Home Rule, etc.
Rear-Adm. P. H. Colomb, at Aldershot, on the Command of the Sea and its Military Operations.
Mr. Joseph Arch, at Warwick, on the Poor Law, etc.
Mr. George Russell, at the National Liberal Club, on Private Lunatic Asylums.
11. Bishop Boyd Carpenter, at the City of London College, on Thought and the Method of Study.
Lord Brassey, at Wolverhampton, on the Depression of Trade.
Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, at the Headmasters' Conference, on an Inter-Departmental Committee of the Educational Department.
11. Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, at the Society of Arts, on the Curiosities of Bird Life.
Mr. James Lowther, at Cleveland, on Alien Immigration.
Mr. Edward Stanhope, at Ipswich, on Ireland.
Mr. John Dillon, at Dublin, on the Evicted Tenants' Fund.
Lord Carrington, at March, on Agriculture.
Prof. Rhys, at Chancery Lane, on Welsh-Folk Lore.
Mr. Bryce, in East-heap, on Pensions and Friendly Societies.
Archdeacon Farrar, at Royal Victoria Hall, on Temperance.
Count von Caprivi, in the Reichstag, on the New German Army Bills.
12. Mr. H. Thirkell White, at the Society of Arts, on Upper Burnham under British rule.
Sir Charles Russell, at Cambridge, on Ireland and Home Rule.
Prof. S. Thompson, at the London Institution, on Electric Lighting.
Mr. C. T. Ritchie, at Walsall, on the Government.
Mr. Arnold Morley, at Nottingham, on Technical Education.
Sir George White, at the Society of Arts, on Burnese Dacots.
13. Mr. T. C. Killo, at the Balloon Society, on the Panama Canal.
Lord Carrington, at Walsall, on the Liberal Prospects and Programme.
Sir Henry Roscoe, at Chelmsford, on Technical Education in Agricultural Counties.
14. Professor Flinders Petrie, at University College, on Egyptology.
Lord Justice Bowen, at the Working Men's College, on Popular Education.
Lord Winchilsea, at Winchester, on a National Agricultural Union.
Dr. Kayser, in the German Imperial Diet, on the German Colonies.
Sir John Thompson, at Toronto, on his Future Policy.
Mr. Ben Tillett, at Battersea, on What is a Commonwealth?
15. Mr. Keir Hardie, at Bradford, on the Independent Labour Party.
Mr. John Hutton, at Poplar, on the Housing of the Working Classes.
Mr. Wm. O'Brien, at Kells, on the Meath Elections.
Mr. John Redmond, at Olicastle, on the Irish Political Prisoners.
16. Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on Poor Law Reform.
Sir John Gorst, at Deham, on Social Reform.
Mr. Keir Hardie, at Colne, on the Independent Labour Party.
Mr. Wm. Redmond, at Cork, on the Anti-Farnellies.
Mr. J. M. Anderson, at the Royal Institute of British Architects, on the Responsibilities of an Architect.
Mr. B. Bosanquet, at Chelsea, on Plato's "Republic."
Mr. D. Naorogi, at the Birkbeck Institute, on India.
Mr. W. H. White, at Habershushers' Hall, on the Navy.
Miss Willard, at Mile End, on Temperance.
17. The Bishop of St. Asaph, at Shrewsbury, on Welsh Disestablishment.
Sir M. W. Ridley, at Newcastle, on the Railway Rates.
Lord Winchilsea, at Ipswich, on a National Agricultural Union.
Mr. D. F. Schloss, at the Royal Statistical Society, on the Labour Department.
Mr. John Redmond, at Dublin, on the Home Rule Bill.
Mr. Wm. O'Brien, at Navan, on the Redmondites.
Lord George Hamilton, at Eastbourne, on the Navy.
Mr. Keir Hardie, at Accrington, on the Liberals and Labour.
Sir Richard Webster, at Kensington, on the Conservative Party.
18. Sir Charles Russell, at Leicester, on Home Rule.
Mr. Fenwick, at Birkenhead, on Labour Questions.
18. Marquis of Queensberry, at Princes' Hall, on Marriage.
19. Mr. J. Barr Robertson, at the Society of Arts, on the Currency Problem.
Earl Winchilsea, at Plymouth, on the Agricultural Union.
Canon Alinger, at the Royal Institution, on Tennyson.
Sir Charles Russell, at the Surrey Liberal Club, on the Political Situation.
20. Mr. Asquith, at Liverpool, on the Political Situation.
Lord Winchilsea, Mr. Edward Stanhope, and Mr. Chaplin, at Lincoln, on the National Agricultural Union.
Sir Albert Rolit, at the London Chamber of Commerce, on the New Railway Rates.
Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, at the Royal British Nurses' Association, on British Nurses and the World's Fair.
Prof. Dewar, at the London Institution, on Liquid Air.
21. The Duke of Devonshire, at Skipton, on the Government.
Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the Press.
Mr. Asquith, at Liverpool, on Registration Reform.
The Duke of Westminster, at Chester, on Unionist Prospects.
Mr. James Bryce, at Kingston, on Secondary Education.
Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, at the Royal United Service Institution, on Guns in the Royal Navy.
Prof. Silvanus Thompson, at the London Institution, on Electric Lighting.
Mr. J. W. Lowther, at Keswick, on the Government.
Mr. Tom Mann, at Meltham, on the Government.
23. Sir John Lubbock, at the London Chamber of Commerce, on the Prospects of Trade.
Sir E. Webster, at Waudsworth, on the Unionists.
Lord Playfair, at Leeds, on Education.
Mr. Chaplin, at the Surveyors' Institute, on Bimetallism.
Sir Charles Russell, at East Marylebone, on Registration Reform.
Sir A. Borthwick, at Kensington, on the Situation.
Mr. C. T. Ritchie, at Walsall, on the Government.
Mr. Cyril Dodd, at Great Totham, on Agricultural Depression.
Mr. Herbert Paul, at Walworth, on the House of Lords.
24. Mr. Edw. Blake, at Glasgow, on Home Rule.
Sir James Fergusson, at Manchester, on Egypt.
Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at Birmingham, on the Political Situation.
Lord Zetland, at Richmond, Yorks, on Ireland.
The German Emperor, at Berlin, on the English and German Fleets.
25. Lord Kimberley, at the National Liberal Club, on the Coming Session.
Sir Henry James, at Bury, on Ireland.
Mr. J. E. Redmond, at Belfast, on Home Rule.
Mr. Rathbone, at Conway, on Home Rule.
26. Mr. Leonard Courtney and Others, at the City Liberal Club, on Free Trade.
Mr. W. H. Preece, at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, on Electrical Progress.
Earl of Morley at Plymouth, on Trade Depression.
Lord Stanley of Alderley, at Westminster, on Famine Prevention in India.
27. Mr. Michael Davitt, at Manchester, on Home Rule.
Mr. James Lowther, at Ramsgate, on Alien Immigration.
Mr. Francis Galton, at the Royal Institution, on "The Just Perceptible Difference."
Mr. Stanley Leighton, at Beckton, on the Coming Session.
Mr. Edw. Blake, at Bath, on the Coming Session.
Mr. A. B. Forwood, at Ormskirk, on the Coming Session.
Col. Lonsdale Hale, at the United Service Institution, on Military Operations in Woods.

28. Lord Winchilsea, at Belford, on the Agricultural Crisis.
29. Sir James Whitehead, at the Mansion House, on the new Railway Rates.
Lord Rosebery, at the National Liberal Club, on the future of Liberalism.



THE LATE KAMAR KATIBA.
(Armenian Poet.)

Mr. James Stuart and Mr. Cremer, at Shore-ditch, on the Government.
Mr. Edw. Blake, at Bath, on Ireland.
Mr. Michael Davitt, at Manchester, on the new Home Rule Bill.

OBITUARY.

- Dec. 29. Francis Black, publisher, 60.
30. Admiral T. B. Lethbridge, 64.
31. Lady Alexander Gordon-Leonox.
Dr. Peter Franz Reichenberger,
Chief Justice Higinbotham, of
Victoria, 65.
Major-Gen. Wm. Reid Martin, 52.
Major-Gen. F. Conybeare, 67.
Jan. 1. Wm. Summers, M.P. for
Huddersfield, 39.
Thomas R. Grant, Governor of
the Union Bank.
2. Prof. J. O. Westwood.
3. Rev. Samuel Hey of Sawley, 87.
Gen. W. C. Anderson, 70.
4. Henry C. Greenwood, of the Pot-
teries.
W. L. Palmer, of Reading, 68.
Albert Delpit, French novelist
and dramatist, 43.
Charles Ziegler, musician, 38.
Lieut.-Col. Taylor.
Gen. Francis Young, 75.

5. Bishop de Dreux Brézé, 81.
J. Ogilvy Hay.
6. Sir John Gibbons.
Canon Broughton.
Sir John Peter Grant, 85.
7. Mrs. August Manns.
8. Canon E. H. McNelle.
Captain H. Hawley Smart, 60.
9. M. Chevandier, Republican Senator for the
Drôme, 70.
10. Capt. Alex. T. Goldie, 81.
11. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, 74.
Captain Sir Wm. Wiseman, 47.
John E. Kenna, Senator for West Virginia, 44.
Rev. Dr. L. J. White.
12. Rev. E. Armstrong Telfer.
Mrs. Pennefather.
Alfred Baker, surgeon, 77.
F. W. H. Cavendish, 72.
13. Alexander Nicolson, advocate.
Thomson Hankey, 88.
John Boosey, music publisher.
14. Sir Alexander Jardine, 61.
Sir P. B. Maxwell, 75.
15. Thomas Shaw, M.P. for Halifax, 69.
Fanny Kemble, actress, 83.
16. Bishop McLaughlin, of Galloway, 66.
17. Moreau Vauthier, sculptor, 61.
M. Maigret, French Deputy, 76.
Ex-President Rutherford Hayes, 70.
18. Lord Elphinstone, 64.
Don Christino Martos, Spanish Statesman.
Canon Mosey, 74.
Col. T. W. Marten.
19. Sir Thomas McClure, 87.

20. Lord St. Oswald, 72.
F. E. Gulse, Recorder of Hereford.
21. Lord Strathelen and Campbell, 68.
22. Dr. Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts.
José Zorrilla, Spanish dramatist.

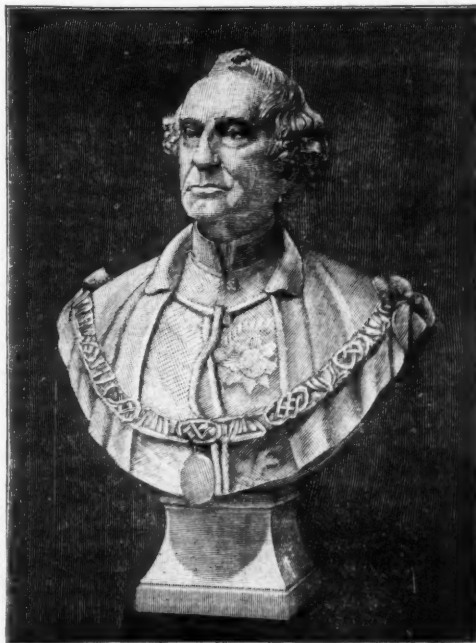


MR. WILLIAM SUMMERS, M.P.
(From a Photograph by J. E. Shaw, Huddersfield.)

Julius Carey, Receiver-General for Guernsey, 56.
Staff-Captain Archdeacon, R.N.
Dr. Wm. Price, Welsh Druid, 92.
Colonel O. G. P. Montagu, 48.

25. Frederick Charles Wace.
27. J. G. Blaine, 62.
Commander P. M. Hely-Hutchinson, 37.
28. Lady Barttelot.
30. Sir James McCulloch, 73.
Mr. Higgin, Q.C.
Benjamin Clarke, Editor of the
Sunday School Chronicle.
Duchess of Madrid, 45.
Vice-Admiral van Dockum, Com-
mander of the Danish Baltic
Squadron.

The deaths are also announced of the
Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem; Rev.
Joseph Moore, of Congleton;
Amadeo Guillemin; C. J. Connell;
Sir William Smith, 69; Rev.
Thomas White Ridley; Lord Dun-
stable, 82; Orange Judd, pub-
lisher, 71; E. C. Cracknell, Su-
perintendent of Telegraphs in New
South Wales; Mr. John Inshaw,
engineer, 85; Dr. Gottfried von
Wagner, 61; Dr. Rutherford
Adams, of British Honduras;
Edward Simms, organist, 92; Carl
August Fischer, German organist,
63; Prof. Gustav Volksmar, 82;
M. Verrimst, double bass player;
Lieut.-Gen. G. B. Mahwaring, 67;
Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, of the
United States Supreme Court; Dr.
Alfred Hardy, 81; Archbishop
Foulon, of Lyons, 69; Col. Mar-
maduke Ramsay.



BUST OF THE LATE SIR JOHN MACDONALD.
(Erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.)

THE CARICATURES OF THE MONTH.



From *Judy*.]

CONFRONTED.

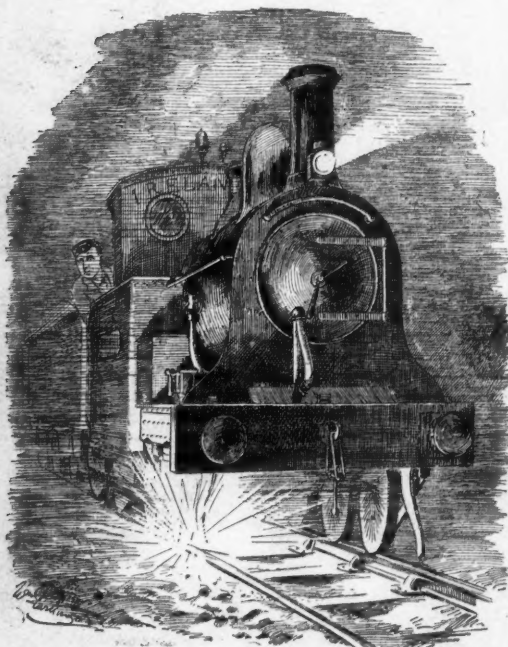
[January 18, 1893.



From *The Pall Mall Budget*.]

[January 19, 1893.

A. B.—n (conducting the Old Party): "How shall I get her through?"



From *Judy*.]

A DANGER SIGNAL.

[January 4, 1893.



From *The Weekly Freeman*.]

[January 7, 1893.

WORTHY ALLIES.

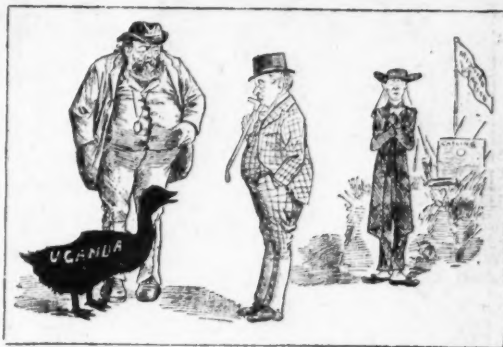
THE TIMES (to the Dynamitard): "Welcome! You are the best friend of Coercion, and the worst enemy of Home Rule."



From The Pall Mall Budget.]

THE CRINOLINE QUESTION.

A new St. George is required to combat a new monstrosity and to prevent it landing on our shores. Will the Princess of Wales take up the cudgels?



GOOSEY, GOOSEY, (U)GANDER.

SOBLY: "A very fine bird."

ROSEBERRY: "Scarcely pay for fattening; but suppose I shall have to take him with the rest of the bad stock."

MISSIONARY: "A-a-a-men."



From The Cape Register.]

[December 17, 1892.]

THE GREAT AFRICAN PUCK.

CECIL RHODES: "I'll put a girlie from the Cape to Cairo in forty seconds."



From The Melbourne Punch.]

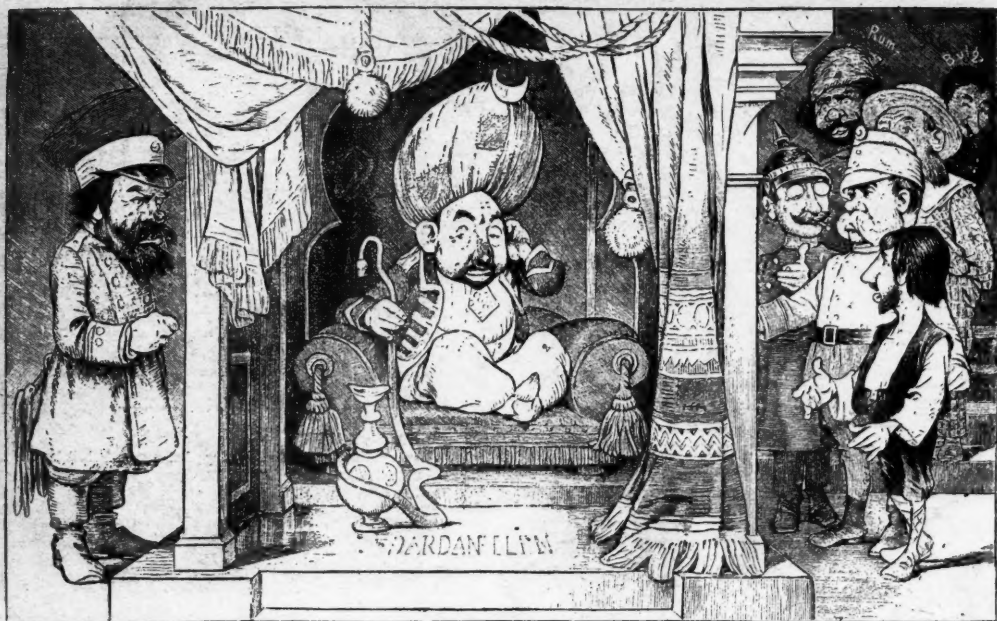
[October 13, 1892.]

CHRISTIANITY IN UGANDA.

FIRST CONVERT: "This new missionary work is doing wonders for us, ain't it, brother?"

SECOND CONVERT: "Rather! Why, with our old heathen weapons we couldn't have done half this damage in the same time."

FIRST CONVERT: "Not much! I say, hobble down to the theological headquarters with me, and we'll get some more ammunition."



From *Kladderadatsch*.]

THE DARDANELLES QUESTION.

[December 18, 1892.

THE HIGH GATE-KEEPER: O Allah, whether I open the gates or not, there will be a crush! Where shall I be then?



From *Il Papagallo*.]

[November 19, 1892.

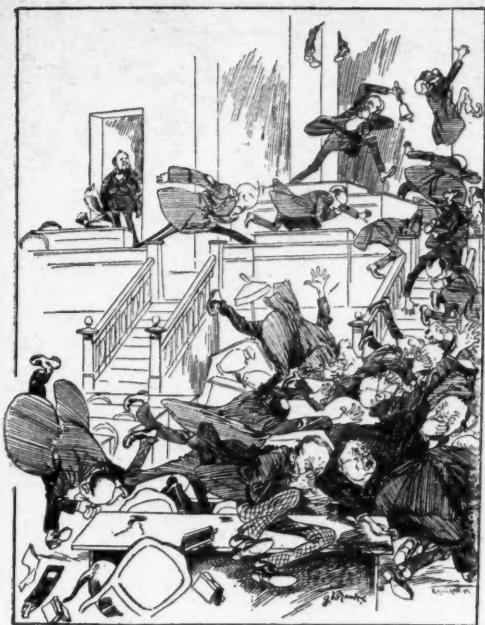
The future will discover whether the unfortunates who have to bear the weight of the see-saws will be annihilated, or whether they will upset their burdens.



From *Grip*.]

MISS CANADA DREAMS.

[December 10, 1892.



From *Kladderadatsch*.] [December 18, 1892.
IN THE REICHSTAG.
Ahlwärt on the Rampage.



From *The Melbourne Punch*.] [December 8, 1892.

UNCOMFORTABLE.

"A London paper asks why Australians whine."

AUSTRALIA: "Want to know why I whine, do they? Well, it's because I'm deuced uncomfortable, that's why."



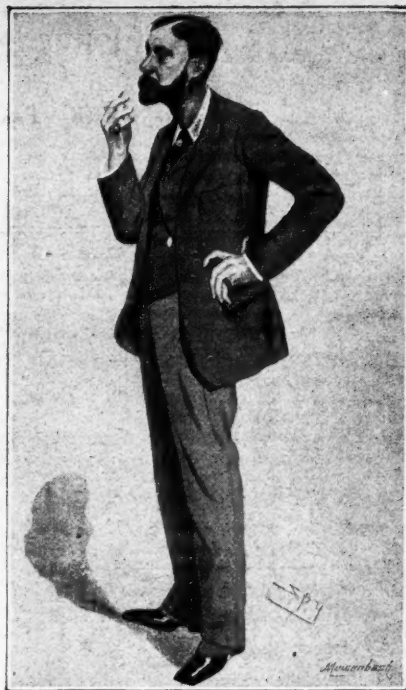
From *Le Grelot*.] [January 8, 1893.
THE FOURTH ESTATE WAKES UP.



From *Le Grelot*.] [January 1, 1893.
THE PANAMA SCANDALS.—THE ACME OF INCORRUPTIBILITY!



From *Vanity Fair*.] [January 7, 1892.
THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.



From *Vanity Fair*.] [December 31, 1892.
MR. WALTER HERIES POLLOCK,
Editor of *The Saturday Review*.



From *The Hind's Punch*.]

TO THE RELIEF!
Eighth Indian National Congress, Allahabad, December 28, 1892.

[January 1, 1893.

CHARACTER SKETCH: FEBRUARY.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."



THIS month the latest incarnation of the spirit that had its abode in Northumberland Street makes its appearance as the *Westminster Gazette*. The occasion, therefore, is not unpropitious for publishing a character sketch of the paper which, of all English journals, has had most character, both in quality and in quantity and in variety. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is an entity in English history. Very few individual men, be they Peers or Members of the House of Commons, have had so much influence for good or for ill, and both at home and abroad, as this composite personality that has been almost Protean in its shapes. It has been a morning paper and an evening paper; it has been an eight-page, a twelve-page, and a sixteen-page paper; it has been a penny paper and a twopenny paper. It began as a kind of a Whig, and developed into a Conservative Jingo. It has been Cobdenite under Mr. Morley; Imperialist under his successor; Ruskinian under Mr. Cook, and now it is Unionist and Socialist under Mr. Cust. It has been the organ of the most antagonistic movements. Originally projected in jest as a paper written by gentlemen for gentlemen, it was for some years the only daily champion of the Socialists of Trafalgar Square. At one time the sworn defender of the medical priesthood, with all its shibboleths—vaccination, vivisection, and the C. D. Acts—it became the enthusiastic champion of all the crusaders against all the infamies of the doctors and of the police. It has been priggish with the culture of the classes, and sensational with the passions of the democracy. From being the cold cynical exponent of the gospel of those whose motto is "above all things no enthusiasm," it became the eager and sympathetic exponent of every new fad and the apologist for every new craze. This list of its antithetic qualities might be indefinitely prolonged; but whatever it has defended or what-

ever it has attacked, the *Pall Mall Gazette* has always been distinctively the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It is the supreme type of independence in British journalism. It has been in turn more or less affiliated to every party, apparently in order to show its independence of all parties. It has been the bugbear and the scourge of successive Ministries. It has rallied the hopes of many a despairing faction, and led them on to victory. It has been the great educator of the journalists of Britain, and that because it has always possessed what Mr. W. E. Forster in 1879 said was "a most unfair monopoly of brains." On the whole, I think, if any one had been offered his free choice of a position from which to influence the course of English history for the last quarter of a century, he would not have chosen badly if he had elected to be the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* from its establishment even down to the present day.

ITS PROTOTYPE.

The name of the *Pall Mall Gazette* first occurs in Thackeray's "Pendennis," which was written some years before. Thackeray's joceous description of a paper "written by gentlemen for gentlemen," which he called the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was not, however, responsible for the conception of the actual paper. The *Pall Mall Gazette* was conceived long after "Pendennis" was published, without any relation to the paper in Thackeray's romance. Its progenitor was not the journal to which Pendennis was a contributor, but the *Anti-Jacobin*, which at the close of the last century shed a fugitive brilliance over the journalism and politics of the period. The first number of the actual paper appeared in 1865. But the conception of the journal was complete two or three years before. In the theosophic phrase, the thought-body of the *Pall Mall Gazette* came into being on the astral plane two years or more before it materialised into a journalistic entity.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood, then a comparatively unknown writer, but now recognised as one of the foremost of living journalists, had come across a volume of the *Anti-Jacobin*, and the idea struck him—Why not bring out a daily paper similar in style and contents to the weekly paper which has been embalmed in history by the genius of Canning?

Turning the idea over in his own mind, he at last excogitated his dream-paper. The *Evening Review* was the title which he thought was the best, and he decided to follow the *Anti-Jacobin* in the character of the type, the width of the columns, and the general literary and incisive style of its contents. He decided to change the shape from quarto to folio, but in other respects the paper was to be as near as possible a reproduction of the *Anti-Jacobin*.

THE ORIGINAL PROJECT.

Full of this idea, Mr. Greenwood communicated it to Mr. Parker, then editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, who, to some extent, filled the position at present occupied by Mr. James Knowles. Mr. Parker thought well of the suggestion, promised to publish the paper, and Mr. Greenwood and he set to work to secure contributors. A great deal of correspondence took place. Mr. Gladstone, among others, was communicated with, and tradition asserts that a long letter of his, warmly approving of the suggested journalistic venture, at one time existed

in the archives of the Parker family. Everything seemed to be going well when suddenly Mr. Greenwood's hopes were dashed by a communication from Mr. Parker. It was to the effect that Mr. Parker, senr., then a very old man, looked somewhat askance at his son's proposed plunge into journalism, and that it would perhaps be as well if the scheme were laid on the shelf until his father had passed over to the great majority. Mr. Greenwood consented; but strange to say, Mr. John Parker died before his father, and with his death seemed to perish all hope of founding the *Evening Review*.

Mr. Greenwood shortly after this attracted the attention of Thackeray by an article which he wrote for *Cornhill*, and when the great novelist left the helm of that popular magazine, the young journalist was installed in his place. Thus it was that Mr. Greenwood was brought into communication with Mr. George Smith, of Smith, Elder and Co., a conjunction which speedily resulted in the production of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Greenwood, in the course of the many conversations which naturally took place between editor and proprietor, happened to mention the project which had been buried in Mr. Parker's grave. He explained what he meant to have done, and mentioned the promises of support which he had received from distinguished men in science, literature, and politics. Mr. Smith's imagination took fire. "Why could I not publish that Review?" he asked, and after some consideration he decided to do it.

ITS PUBLISHER.

Mr. George Smith, of Smith, Elder and Co., was and is the senior partner in one of the most famous publishing houses in London. He published Thackeray's novels, brought out the *Cornhill*, and published Ruskin before

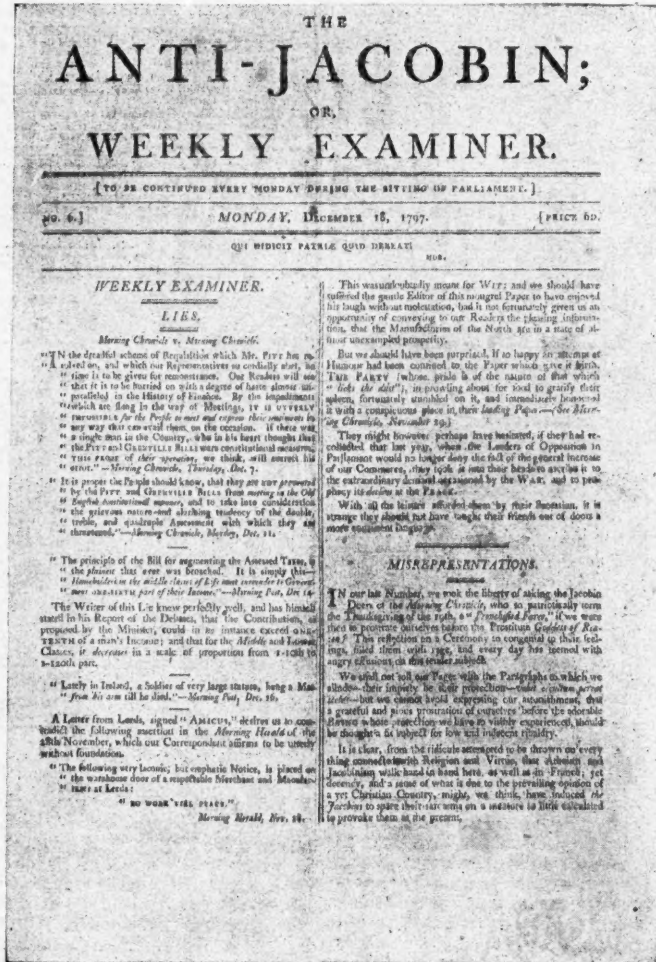
Ruskin took to publishing at Orpington. Later in the day he published "Robert Elsmere" for Mrs. Humphry Ward. He and his firm have always held an honourable place in the world of publishers. But Mr. George Smith was more than a publisher of books. Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. were, in those days, engaged in an Indian banking and export business, which a quarter of a century ago they sold to Messrs. H. S. King and Co. In that capacity they published the *Homeward Mail* and

the *Overland Mail*, two weekly papers which have long served a useful purpose by keeping readers at home and abroad informed of the movements of events in the East and in the old country. This, together with the publication of the *Cornhill Magazine*, somewhat familiarised Mr. Smith with the profitable side of periodical and journalistic literature. The project which Mr. Greenwood had unfolded coincided with vague dreams of his own, and he lost no time in bringing the paper into existence.

ITS CHRISTENING.

It is difficult accurately to decide the exact share which Mr. George Smith had in shaping the new journal which Mr. Greenwood had conceived; but there seems to be no doubt that it owed to Mr. Smith its name and its editor. Mr. Greenwood wanted to call it *The Evening Review*; Mr. Smith did not like this, thinking it too

colourless. Talking it over one day with Miss Thackeray, Mr. Smith said with a smile that the thought had once crossed his mind of calling it the *Pall Mall Gazette*, after the paper in "Pendennis." Miss Thackeray eagerly caught at the idea. It would so please her father, she said, for the idea of Thackeray as dead and uninterested in the affairs of the world he had so recently quitted was quite foreign to her thought. So to please the great novelist, the new journal was there and then christened the *Pall Mall*



Gazette. Mr. Greenwood objected. It exposed the paper to sneering jocularities; it was not published in Pall Mall; it needlessly narrowed its scope; it was not distinctive, etc., etc. We all know the objections which can be taken to any and every title that is new, all of which seem formidable enough before the new paper has caught on, but which seem idle after the public has been familiarised with the name. Mr. Smith stuck to his title. To please the shade of Thackeray, if for no other reason, the paper was to be the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* it was and is to this day.

ITS EDITOR.

Mr. Smith did an even greater service to journalism when he a second time overruled Mr. Greenwood. That gentleman, either from natural diffidence, or from an indisposition to undertake the novel duties of a daily newspaper editor, considered that he had done enough by conceiving the idea and working out the preliminary arrangements; he had no intention of editing it. Mr. Smith, however, insisted. Who so fit to edit the paper as the man who had projected it? Mr. Greenwood, however, was not convinced. He cast about him on all sides seeking for some eligible substitute. It is noteworthy that he suggested, and even pressingly suggested, the appointment of Mr. R. H. Hutton of the *Spectator*—a journalist who subsequently became the most distinguished advocate of Mr. Gladstone when he was the *bête noire* of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Greenwood imagined that among the crowd of capable but more or less impecunious men of letters who paid court to Thomas Carlyle in those days it would be possible to pick up some promising genius to whom the task of editing might be committed. But after a long consultation with the Sage of Chelsea in his attic study, he was definitely informed that excepting one Scott of Manchester, there was no one whom Carlyle could recommend as likely to prove suitable for the editorial chair. Scott of Manchester was principal of some college in Cottonopolis. It did not appear that he had any natural bent towards journalism. Disconsolate from his questing round, Mr. Greenwood returned to Waterloo Place, only to be told more decisively than before that he was the man. Reluctantly he consented, and for fifteen years he never quitted the editorial chair of the journal which he had originated and founded.

ITS HISTORY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* published its first number on February 7, 1865. How little its projector dreamed of the stormy and romantic vicissitudes through which the new-born organ of public opinion would pass in the quarter of a century which lay immediately before him! Perhaps it was a dumb presentiment of misfortune which made Mr. Greenwood seek to escape his destiny. Seldom has it befallen so capable a journalist to found two daily papers, and to be practically ejected for no fault of his own from both of the properties which he created. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has not been lucky for its editors. Mr. Morley was the only editor who left it without feeling that he had more or less been thrown out, and even Mr. Morley never crossed its door after he quitted it. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cust will break the evil tradition—which, however, has always sat lightly enough upon the editors in Northumberland Street.

THE SHADE OF THACKERAY.

Before beginning this fragmentary survey of the actual paper it may not be amiss to reproduce the familiar prospectus of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of "Pendennis"—that

paper of romance which is so closely associated with the existing journal, that most people actually imagine that the phrase "written by gentlemen for gentlemen" was taken from the original prospectus of the paper.

Thackeray's conception of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in "Pendennis" was satirical. When Pendennis was invited to contribute, Captain Shandon wrote:—"You would be the very man to help us with a genuine West End article—you understand—dashing, trenchant, and d— aristocratic." The prospectus itself was drawn up by Captain Shandon in the highest of high-falutin' bombast. The best remembered passage in this prospectus, which to this day probably most journalists imagine formed part of the original prospectus of the veritable paper, was as follows:—

"We address ourselves to the higher circles of society, we care not to disown it—the *Pall Mall Gazette* is written by gentlemen for gentlemen; its conductors speak to the classes in which they live and were born. The field preacher has his journal, the radical freethinker has his journal; why should the Gentlemen of England be unrepresented in the Press?"

The odd thing about the real paper was, that it was in turn the organ of all three—Gentlemen, Radical Freethinkers, and Field Preachers. But this would have seemed too improbable for romance.

THE THACKERAYAN TRADITION.

The Thackerayan tradition lingered with the paper for years. Even in the "Maiden Tribute" and the series of articles that followed it, which gave the *Pall Mall* so distinctive a character throughout the world, may be traced the influence of a withering sentence of the great moralist which I remember copying out of his *Miscellanies* very early in my journalistic career. "This supreme act of scoundrelism has man permitted to himself, to deceive women." Again, much of what was said during the long campaign against Dilke, Langworthy, and other scoundrels of that ilk, was but an echo of Thackeray's question: "What was done to the man taken in adultery? Where was he? Happy, no doubt, and easy in mind, and regaling some choice friends over a bottle with the history of his success."

As I copy out these bitter overtrue words I am conscious of a flush of gratitude and pride. Thank God, the *Pall Mall Gazette* did something these last years to make Thackeray's taunt less bitterly true! There is much still to be done, no doubt, but the *Pall Mall* at least rumbled the roseleaf under the head of the supreme scoundrel, and darkened his slumbers by the shadow of the treadmill and the dock.

"THE LONG ARM OF COINCIDENCE."

Another curious persistent influence was that of Ruskin. The compositors who set up the first copies of the *Pall Mall Gazette* came fresh from cases where they had been setting up the works of Mr. Ruskin. The last ejected editor, Mr. E. T. Cook, is the best Ruskinian in the land. "You have a man on your staff," wrote Mr. Ruskin to me during my editorship, "who knows more about my works than I do myself." That man was Mr. Cook, who, in recent years, has been the most conspicuous of the expositors of Ruskinism. I never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Ruskin. He wrote often to the *Pall Mall* during my editorship, and he called at the office more than once. Unfortunately for me I was always out when he called, but he was always one of the tutelary deities of the paper.

THE P. M. G. AND THE MORNING STAR.

Talking of coincidences, it is rather odd that when the *Pall Mall* was started its first assailant was the *Morning*

Star, on which Mr. Morley, who was subsequently to succeed Mr. Greenwood, was serving his apprenticeship to daily journalism.

The following notice of the birth of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, among the events of 1865, in the annual chronicle in the *Morning Star*, might have been written by Mr. Morley, so entirely do the sentiments, and even the phraseology, accord with his:—

Journalism has also received an accession in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an evening paper professing to be conducted by scholars and gentlemen *par excellence*. We are ready to concede that its articles are generally written with polish and vigour, sometimes with eloquence, but they are unhappily too much pervaded by that sneering snobbism, of which the *Saturday Review* is the recognised type. However this tone of twopenny blood and culture, as it has been aptly called, may conciliate the prejudices of a class, it is not the way to permanent success. The moral dignity of a high purpose outweighs all the polished sneers and patronising superciliousness of your *soi-disant* gentlemen and scholars.

Another small link connecting the *Morning Star* with the *Pall Mall* was the fact that on the stoppage of the *Star*, one of its staff, Mr. J. H. Copleston, now editor of the *Evening News*, became the first editor of the *Northern Echo*, and in that capacity introduced me to the career which ultimately led me to the editorial chair of the *Pall Mall*, after Mr. Greenwood,—ejected from Northumberland Street,—was publishing the *St. James's* in the old office of the *Morning Star*.

Society journalism was in a way born of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Flâneur* of the *Morning Star*; but its parents did not love each other. Mr. Yates, shortly after the *Pall Mall Gazette* was started, thus sounded the first note of adverse criticism in the *Morning Star*, February 14, 1865. He wrote:—

If rumour may be credited, the paper was established for the acquisition of increased social status, and a seat in Parliament for the distinguished proprietor. Of course the editor is a scholar and a gentleman, a man of blood and culture, and so no doubt in such an undertaking is the printer. No, sir; blood and culture and twopenny gentility is all very well, but they will have to come down to the honest British liner, who tells the public about the young person of prepossessing exterior, etc.

To this Mr. Greenwood replied, a day later—having slept over the sally, and duly elaborated his rejoinder. For they were leisurely in those days. But this is anticipating.

ITS FIRST HOME.

Having decided on bringing out the paper, Mr. Smith and Mr. Greenwood set to work to discover a suitable habitation for it. They certainly could not be congratulated upon their choice. It is difficult for Londoners to-day, to whom the Victoria Embankment with its spacious sweep seems almost as much an original part of the great city as the river itself, to conceive the state of things which existed thirty years ago, when the site of the Embankment was one weltering mass of muddy foreshore, covered at high water by the tide, which at low tide presented the same hideous spectacle of slimy filth to be seen to this day on the south side of the river. The houses ran down from the Strand to high-water mark, and in one of these houses, which stood on the river edge, it was decided to establish the printing offices. The editorial offices were in Salisbury Street, on dry land, and a service of printers' devils was kept up between these offices and the printing establishment. Mr. Hunt, the present foreman printer of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been kind enough to jot down for me some reminiscences of the very early days of the paper, which will be read

with all the more interest because the paper is about to make a fresh exodus to its new quarters in Charing Cross Road:—

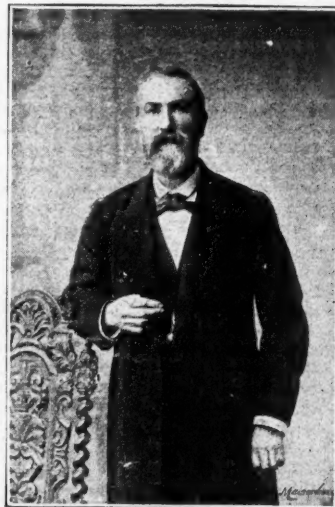
The first printing office of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was at the end of a long steep passage, through one of the Adelphi "dark" arches—a straight line leading from a landing-stage on the river, and known as the "Halfpenny boat pier," to the Strand. It was used chiefly by the porters who carried the fruit, etc., to Covent Garden Market. On one side of the passage and on the river was the printing office; on the other side was an old public-house known as the "Fox under the Hill."

A SUBMERGED PRINTING OFFICE.

A few weeks after we began to print we found, to our dismay, that we were surrounded by water—frequently from one to two feet deep. It afforded considerable amusement to the boys taking copy from the editorial rooms, which were situated in Salisbury Street. The boys used to bare their legs, and thought it good fun. The sub-editor used to avail himself of the shoulders of some strong fellow to convey him to the composing-room. It was very necessary for the man in charge of the office to carefully watch the tidal table, and when it portended a high tide to have his boards and wet clay ready to fix at the doors. But that was not always attended with success. On several occasions the water burst into the machine-room, rushed down the pits, and put out the fire. Of course that stopped the working of the paper for a time. Then the plates were conveyed to Saville and Edwards's, in Chandos Street, the other side of the Strand, and there the working was completed. Surely the paper received a good christening!

THE PRINTERS OF THE P. M. G.

Towards the end of January, 1865, I accompanied Mr. Southcott (who was the appointed printer) and a friend of mine named Toby Taylor to the temporary printing office of the new



MR. RICHARD LAMBERT.

First Printer of the "P. M. G.," 1865-1889.

paper. The building was an old warehouse at the end of the Adelphi arches—known as the "dark arches." Our journey was for the purpose of putting into type a leader written by Fitzjames Stephen. It was bitterly cold and very foggy. Taylor and I were, therefore, the first two persons who picked up types in its own office for the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Taylor died a few years afterwards, and Mr. Southcott is now the printer of the *St. James's Gazette*. Although the latter was

nominally the first printer of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the paper for the first few days was really under the control of Mr. Chester, who was the overseer of Smith, Elder, and Co.'s printing office, where the *Overland* and *Homeward Mails* were printed. After a few days Mr. Lambert took charge of the office as printer, Mr. Southcott became deputy, and I attended to the advertisements, and continued to do so until 1870, when the second morning paper was started, the first number of which was sixteen large pages; but after that the morning paper was twelve, and the evening eight pages. Mr. Lambert was the



MR. HUNT.

Printer of the "P. M. G." since 1889.

printer and I the deputy printer of the morning paper, and Mr. Southcott was the printer of the evening. At the end of four months the morning paper was stopped, and we three fell back into our original positions. Thus we continued until 1880, when Mr. Greenwood left with most of the editorial staff, and started the *St. James's Gazette*. Mr. Southcott left the *Pall Mall Gazette* to become printer of that paper, and I became the deputy, until 1889, when Mr. Lambert resigned the printership and I was appointed to succeed him.

"PICK-A-BACK."

There were always plenty of loafers in the neighbourhood of the "dark arches." As the editorial and publishing offices were in Salisbury Street, and to get to the printing office one had to descend a considerable flight of steps, it was deemed prudent that the biggest fellow in the composing-room should generally accompany the printer on a Friday afternoon when he went to the publishing office for the money to pay the wages. One of the men took to the office quite seriously, and quite seriously took the printer in charge. If it happened at that particular time that the tide was up, the man made no fuss about it: he took off his shoes and socks, and tucked up his trousers, and then the printer had a double "pick-a-back" on the semi-giant's shoulders before we could have the money distributed amongst us.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

Through such difficulties the *Pall Mall* struggled into existence. The first article which appeared in the first number, February 7th, 1865, was characteristic. It was a grave and weighty, although moderately worded, intimation to Her Majesty that her loyal subjects were becoming impatient at her persistent refusal to abandon the retirement in which she had lived ever since the death of the Prince Consort. The paper, which was called

The Pall Mall Gazette, an Evening Newspaper and Review, was published at twopence, and consisted of eight folio pages, of which only one was devoted to advertisements. Among the earliest contributors were Mr. Trollope and Sir Arthur Helps. It was brought out in a gentlemanly fashion, as gentlemanliness was understood in those days. "Fit audience find though few" was the unwritten motto of the editor. A twopenny afternoon paper in the very nature of things cannot have a large circulation, and the circulation of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was small indeed. For the first year it is doubtful if it ever sold more than 1,500 copies a day, and it is not to be wondered at that the heart of Mr. Smith grew faint with fear. Mr. Greenwood worked like a Trojan, frequently working sixteen hours a day at the paper. From the first he produced a sheet which commanded the respect of the intelligent and cultured few. Turning over the old files you can see the *Anti-Jacobin* idea almost on every page; even the famous headings, "Lies" and "Misrepresentations," were reproduced.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The "Occasional Notes," almost from the first a feature of the paper, were very different from the notes which subsequently did so much to give smartness and life to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. To begin with, there were only two or three of them. They were long, cumbrous, and were sometimes only a leading article cut into three. Still, however imperfectly, Mr. Greenwood got his idea into shape. There was an article by a thoroughly competent man upon the subject of the day. There was a scholarly review of a book, and various middle articles which recalled reminiscences of the *Spectator* in the days of Addison. It was an attempt to wed literature to journalism, and the effects of this attempt are to be seen in many directions in the contemporary press.

ITS ORIGINATOR.

It would require not a character sketch but a volume to tell all the history of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in detail. All that is possible here is to sketch briefly and rapidly the salient points of its striking history. Mr. Greenwood, whose proprietary rights to the paper as its originator were for some time not recognised by Mr. Smith, only secured their recognition finally under threat of resignation and contingent arbitration. Mr. Smith was a generous employer in his way, and as far as salary was concerned Mr. Greenwood had no reason to complain of the way in which he was treated. Mr. Smith, however, was loth to admit that the paper which he had named was not of his own origination, and the struggle which took place between the editor and proprietor in order to secure the legal recognition of the editor's share in the enterprise constituted no small addition to the heavy burden which lay upon Mr. Greenwood's shoulders in these early days. It was ultimately settled that Mr. Greenwood had a right to share the profits to the amount of one-sixth after interest had been paid on capital and all working expenses met.

EARLY DIFFICULTIES.

For a long time there were no profits, and not much apparent likelihood that the paper would ever pay its expenses, or nearly pay them. Distressed at this prospect, Mr. Smith went down to the office again and again to talk over the wisdom of putting an end to the enterprise, the editor as often maintaining his belief that the paper had success before it. At the end of one of their conferences, Mr. Smith promised to say nothing more for a month about stopping the paper, and then if at the

end of that period it had shown anything like a substantial improvement, he would keep silence for another month.

THE TETHERED BALLOON.

It was not, however, until the beginning of 1866 that Mr. Greenwood made the lucky hit which saved the paper from an early grave. Mr. George Henry Lewes and Mr. Smith were one day in the editorial sanctum, and Mr. Greenwood was avowing his unshaken belief that the paper would be an ultimate success. He said, "I feel that it is like a well filled balloon which is ready to rise, but is tethered to the earth by a rope which will not let it go." Then Mr. Lewes opened his huge mouth and laughed aloud and said, "But surely it is your business to find a knife with which to cut the rope." When they left, Mr. Greenwood reflected on the justice of Mr. Lewes's remark. But the knife—where was the knife which was to cut the rope which held the *Pall Mall* down to the earth?

"THE AMATEUR CASUAL."

It was winter, and the question of the homeless and destitute was beginning to attract attention in the press. It occurred to Mr. Greenwood that it would be good business to get some one to spend a night in a casual ward. On reaching home Mr. Greenwood suggested to his brother James the expediency of undertaking the enterprise himself. His brother, who was a rough diamond, did not by any means jump at the proposal; which is not surprising, considering how exceedingly disagreeable a business it was. However, good nature prevailed, and good pay was offered for a good piece of work. "How much?" asked Mr. James. The answer was, "Thirty pounds down, and more if it turns out well." After some further parleying, his brother decided to see what he could do. A friend of his, a young stockbroker named Bittlestone, expressed his willingness to take part in the adventure. By the sheerest good luck they happened to select Lambeth Workhouse. There seems to have been no reason why Lambeth was chosen, but, as it happened, it was the very place which was most suitable for their purpose. The casual wards at Lambeth Workhouse would only accommodate sixty-one casuals. Any applicants over this number were placed in an open shed, without warmth, but with plenty of ventilation. Here a herd of homeless wretches were stowed away, to pass the night as best they could. Mr. James Greenwood and his companion got themselves up in the most approved style of the regular *dossier*, and one bitterly cold January night Mr. Frederick Greenwood drove them to within easy walking distance of the casual ward. As he drove away, he saw his brother and Mr. Bittlestone sitting on the stones shivering, without any greatcoats, waiting until the attendant answered the bell. He drove home wondering how it would turn out, and not without some compassionate qualms for the misery which his emissaries would be suffering. Next morning he was there with the carriage, supplied with sandwiches and wine, ready to pick up his amateur casuals. After a time he saw two miserable-looking objects walking down the street. "I never saw," said Mr. Greenwood, talking about it afterwards, "so great a change wrought in a single night in the appearance of any human beings. When they went in they were well disguised, but any close observer would have perceived that they were got up for the occasion. After spending sixteen hours in the cold, squalor, and obscene brutality of the casual ward, they seemed absolutely to have

become confirmed tramps and vagabonds." When they got into the carriage they gave way to some natural exclamations of disgust, the only effective reply being sherry and sandwiches. After a while they calmed down, but they were still smarting under the recollection of the horrors through which they had passed, and it was not until they had got home, had a bath, and were comfortably warmed and fed, that they could be induced to talk quietly about their experience. Mr. James Greenwood then retired to write his story, which he knew well how to do, though he was greatly assisted by the independent observations of his companion. Four eyes were better than two, and one memory assisted the other. The story being well got together (though much was omitted as "unfit for publication"), the editor retouched it by the light of what he had heard of the visit, as well as what had been written about it; and always with intent to avoid suspicion of exaggeration. Mr. Greenwood had good cause to be careful over this contribution. He had found the knife with which to cut the *Pall Mall Gazette* free.

SENSATION MAIGRÉ LUI.

It must, however, be admitted that Mr. Greenwood did not give his knife a fair chance. Turning over the files of the *Pall Mall* in order to look up this famous journalistic exploit, one finds with amazement that, instead of being displayed or set out in any way calculated to arouse the attention of the reader to the fact that there was anything in it more than ordinary, we find the first article stowed away on the last page of the paper, and simply headed "A Night in the Workhouse." And yet these articles practically made the *Pall Mall Gazette*! There was nothing about the Amateur Casual, there was no reference to it in either the leader or the "Occasional Notes"; it was simply printed—that was all.

The article itself was admirably done. It is no doubt true, as Mr. Greenwood afterwards said, that the reality was a good deal worse, and that it was impossible to print the obscenity and the profanity which prevailed in that annexe of the Lambeth Casual Ward. But without printing it, they suggested it, and they printed a good deal. The article appeared in three instalments on consecutive days. It was not until the second day that there was a run upon the paper. By the third article it was evident that Mr. Greenwood had found his knife. The circulation of the paper doubled in three days; and although that was comparatively small, seeing that the circulation then was under two thousand a day, an article which doubles even a very small circulation must be placed among the most remarkable of journalistic successes. To us, to-day, after all the immense development of journalism, the exploit of the "Amateur Casual" may seem a little thing; but to the journalists of a quarter of a century ago it seemed something almost superhuman. The *Times* and the *Saturday Review* were simply lost in admiration of the magnificent heroism to which these articles bore testimony. The *Spectator* alone remarked somewhat grimly upon this exaggeration: "After all the 'Amateur Casual' had only spent one night under conditions to which hundreds of his countrymen were condemned every day of their lives."

TRIUMPH.

It was not until the fourth day, after the third article had appeared, that Mr. Greenwood made any remark upon

to a penny, and it was by no means impossible that the *Pall Mall* might not have achieved a permanent position for itself as a morning paper. It was dropped, however, within three months of its great chance. Its first number appeared in January, 1870, and it ran for four months. Three months after its decease war was declared between France and Germany. It was this war which made the fortune of the *Daily News*, and which might also have made that of the morning *Pall Mall*. There were many lamentations at Northumberland Street over the chance which they had lost.

During the war the *Pall Mall* distinguished itself by obtaining the first authentic narrative of the surrender at Sedan that was published in the English press. The correspondent who was present brought his message himself. Telegrams were delayed; he took a special train up from Dover, not without fear and trembling lest he should be blamed for extravagance. But his exploit was the one achievement of the *Pall Mall Gazette* in war correspondence.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

The paper which had been started more or less on Liberal lines gradually veered, under the influence of FitzJames Stephen, in the direction of Conservatism. Among the causes which influenced this change of politics must be noticed the state of siege which the paper had to undergo during the days of the Fenian conspiracy of 1867. Mr. Greenwood was disagreeably surprised one fine morning to have a visit from the police shortly after the Clerkenwell explosion, who informed him that they had good reason to believe that his assassination had been decided upon. The offices of the *Pall Mall Gazette* were to be blown up and he was to be killed. They added the reassuring information that they had good reason to believe that the news was authentic, as the information had reached them from the same woman who had informed them of the Clerkenwell explosion. All their preparations were made, and the conspirators would have been arrested later in the day had not the hour of the explosion been altered. For a moment there was an awkward pause. Then the representatives of Scotland Yard asked Mr. Greenwood what he proposed to do. "No," said Mr. Greenwood, "it is for you to say what you propose to do. I have nothing to do but to go on. The question is, what are you going to do to protect me?"

THE P. M. G. UNDER POLICE PROTECTION.

The police replied that they could only do their best, and from the moment Northumberland Street, like Printing House Square, which was also threatened, was taken under the special protection of the police. Both ends of the street were watched, detectives kept surveillance on all who entered from some low property opposite, which was subsequently pulled down. Detectives patrolled the roof at night, and were constantly in the composing-room and the publishing office. Altogether, fifteen to twenty-two detectives were kept constantly on the watch for weeks. On one occasion there was an alarm, but fortunately no mischief was done. Mr. Greenwood was then using as his editorial office a room nearer the Strand than the main building. On one occasion, when Mr. Greenwood was fortunately absent, a strange man rushed into his room and locked the door behind him. Finding that no one was there he disappeared through the window, nor was any trace found of him afterwards. The belief at the time was that if Mr. Greenwood had been in his accustomed place this mysterious stranger would have attempted his assassina-

tion. On another occasion at four o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Greenwood was driving home, his cab was dogged by a man, who on suddenly being confronted by Mr. Greenwood declared that he only wished to know the way to a distant part of London, and speedily disappeared.

"THREATENED MEN LIVE LONG."

It is somewhat remarkable, considering the adventurous nature of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that no one connected with the staff ever seems to have suffered in person, notwithstanding the innumerable threats which have been hurled against its editors. The only serious injury suffered by any member of the staff when on duty was the laming of Mr. W. Hill, the news editor, when in Ireland on a special commission. But this was purely accidental, and occurred in the midst of friends. The number of times that the staff, from Mr. Greenwood downwards, were threatened with murder, agreeably diversified with promises of abundant horse-whippings, was very large. Not one of them was fulfilled. This serves to justify the scepticism with which such threats are received by journalists. Threatened men live long, and the last thing a man is likely to do who had made up his mind to shoot you would be to sit down and write a letter informing you of his intention. It is impossible, however, to be thus confronted daily and hourly with the rough and ragged edge of the revolutionary movement without being driven almost irresistibly into the arms of the party of order.

THE DRIFT TOWARDS CONSERVATISM.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* became more and more Conservative. The antipathy which Mr. Gladstone seemed to excite in the minds of the editor and his contributors strengthened, and the *Pall Mall* was one of the forces which helped to secure the upset of the Liberal Government in 1874. It is to this fact that Mr. Gladstone is said to have laughingly warned his successors to take care of the *Pall Mall*, for it had upset his Government. Mr. Greenwood and Mr. FitzJames Stephen—for the two should be considered together, so great was the influence of the ponderous Q.C., who afterwards became a judge, upon the journalist—had a sincere abhorrence of Mr. Gladstone and of the emotional enthusiasm which Mr. Gladstone excites. Mr. FitzJames Stephen had contributed his letters to the *Pall Mall* on "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality," in reply to Mr. Mill's essay on "Liberty," and it was almost safe to say that anything that excited the enthusiastic support of Mr. Gladstone was anathema maranatha to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. All this tended to give Mr. Greenwood and the paper which he so ably conducted a strong position with the Conservative Ministry which was formed by Mr. Disraeli in 1874.

THE SUEZ CANAL COUP.

Mr. Greenwood had thoroughly established his reputation as a shrewd, strong-headed, powerful journalist, who had on his staff, more or less, the whole of the aristocracy of journalism. The paper was then, as it continued to be to the last, the paper which was read by the political and literary classes. This gave him a great vantage, which he used with singular success on one occasion. It was Mr. Greenwood who saved the Suez Canal for England. He heard of it by the purest chance. He was dining at a club when Mr. Oppenheim told him that the Khedive was about to sell his shares in the Canal to the French or to representatives of the French interests. Mr. Greenwood made inquiries, which satisfied him that Mr. Oppenheim was well informed. He at once went to Lord

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Derby, and informed him that unless he took prompt action the Canal would practically become a piece of French territory. Lord Derby was astonished. Our representative at Cairo had left the Home Government entirely in the dark on the subject. Lord Derby, however, promised to telegraph and inquire. A few hours later, when Mr. Greenwood called again upon the Foreign Secretary, the news was confirmed. What was to be done? Mr. Greenwood did not hesitate a moment; the shares must be secured for England. Mr. Dimsdale concurred. Lord Rothschild supplied the four millions, and the public were startled before the week was out by the announcement that the Khedive had parted with his shares to England, and that the English Government was now possessed of proprietary rights in the Suez Canal. It was a bold stroke which met with almost universal approval. Mr. Gladstone shook his head, Sir William Harcourt stormed, but the Liberal press as well as the Conservative energetically supported the vigorous initiative of Mr. Greenwood. But this support was not given without considerable pressure being exercised on the other side. I have good reason to remember this. I was then editing the *Northern Echo*, and as a penalty of enthusiastically supporting the purchase of the shares, I had to submit to the ignominy of having the proofs of my articles sent up to the proprietor of the paper every night for six months, as a kind of security that no such approval of Conservative measures should again be allowed to stain the Radical purity of the columns of the *Northern Echo*. I was, however, allowed to hold my ground, maintaining, as I have always done, that England's true interest lay in Egypt, and not in Constantinople, and that it was a thousand pities we turned a deaf ear to the overtures which the Emperor Nicholas made half a century ago, when he suggested that we should content ourselves with Egypt and allow the Balkan Peninsula to be divided up into a series of semi-independent principalities. Events have signally justified Mr. Greenwood. The shares, which, but for the action of the *Pall Mall*, would have passed irrevocably into the hands of French proprietors, were valued at the time of the purchase at four million sterling; they are now worth twenty million sterling, a clear gain of sixteen million sterling, to say nothing of the enormous strength which their purchase gave to our imperial position in Egypt and to our commercial ascendancy on the Canal. This is not bad business to be effected for the empire by a public-spirited journalist. It was the first of a series of measures which led some observers to declare that the destinies of Egypt were not decided at Downing Street but at Northumberland Street.

THE JINGO HIGH PRIEST.

Mr. Greenwood cannot be equally congratulated upon his second great stroke in Eastern politics. It is not generally known, but I believe that it is perfectly true, that it was not the fine Oriental imagination of Lord Beaconsfield, but the shrewd calculating genius of Mr. Frederick Greenwood, which suggested the bringing of the Sepoys to the Mediterranean in the time of the great Jingo fever. The *Pall Mall* was the intellectual bottle-holder of the Jingo party. The *Daily Telegraph* supplied the *D. T.* element, raging and fuming as one possessed on behalf of the unspeakable Turk; but it was the *P. M. G.*, and the *P. M. G.* alone, which supplied the intellectual backing to the antics of the Jingoists. The Bulgarian atrocities were eminently calculated to excite against it to the highest degree the antipathies of Mr. Greenwood. It was humanitarian, which in those days

was regarded by the *Pall Mall Gazette* as being more or less mandarin; it was Gladstonian, which was equivalent to saying that it was of the devil; it directly supported Russia, which seemed to the Russophobes little short of high treason, and it appealed directly to the Christian sympathies of a large section of the community which the *Pall Mall Gazette* regarded with unconcealed contempt. Besides, it was directed against the Government, which had, during the preceding year, done Mr. Greenwood's bidding and established English interests in the Suez Canal. Therefore, Mr. Greenwood fought in the van of the Jingo party, and it was not without cause that he printed Lord Salisbury's Circular of April 1st, 1878, as a leading article in the *Pall Mall*. The fall of Lord Derby, and the substitution of Lord Salisbury in the Foreign Office, marked the triumph of the *P. M. G.* over the more pacific and reasonable section of the Government. It was a short-lived triumph. But for the moment Mr. Greenwood seemed to be at the zenith of his power and glory. He had driven his old agent, Lord Derby, from the Foreign Office, and in his place he had substituted Lord Salisbury, whose first act was to issue a Circular which was virtually compacted of old *Pall Mall* leading articles. He had brought the Sepoys to Europe, and had seized Cyprus. But while his heart was lifted up on high, a Conservative contemporary a little further down the Strand destroyed with one fell blow his castle in the air. At the moment when, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Lord Salisbury was confronting the Russian bear and defying the world, the *Globe*, thanks to Mr. Marvin, revealed the fact that Lord Salisbury was concluding a private compact with Count Shouvaloff in virtue of which Russia was to be allowed to cut and carve Turkey pretty much as she pleased. The only restriction was that Bulgaria was to be cut into three pieces, instead of being one and indivisible. As two of the pieces have subsequently coalesced, there only remains unemancipated Macedonia as the melancholy trophy of the policy which Mr. Greenwood heralded with such a flourish of trumpets.

After that, the *Pall Mall* did nothing remarkable under Mr. Greenwood. It supported the Afghan infamies and built great hopes on the moderate arm-chair politicians at the General Election of 1880. Mr. Greenwood's idea has always been that England ought to be governed by the Whigs, and that the country might have been saved if only Lord Hartington had not been deposed by Mr. Gladstone. When, however, the country returned Mr. Gladstone to power in 1880, Mr. Greenwood almost lost faith in his country, and his paper became the fighting organ of the extreme anti-Gladstonians.

EXIT MR. SMITH.

Mr. George Smith was not an extreme party man, and he got tired of the enterprise. As a financial investment it had not been very satisfactory. At least £25,000 had been lost on the abortive attempt to establish a morning *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the evening paper had been a steady drain upon Waterloo Place. Besides, Mr. Smith had discovered, like many another proprietor in his time, that the amount of honour and social prestige which remains after the editor has taken his share is a very small and vanishing quantity, especially if the editor is a capable man. When Mr. Smith started the paper no doubt he had hoped that if he lost in cash he would gain in personal prestige. But while the paper ran away with the cash, the editor went off with the prestige, and now both paper and editor were committed to a policy with which he had comparatively little sympathy. Mr. Smith

had, besides, struck a much more profitable stratum than that of journalism. Everyone who has gone up the Rhine has had his attention directed to the Church of St. Apollinaris which stands on the right bank when the river is ascended from Cologne. Mr. Smith discovered and secured the sole rights of sale to English-speaking countries of the sparkling waters of the Apollinaris Brunnen. He more than recouped himself for all his losses in heating the political atmosphere with his evening paper by supplying the dinner-table with the cooling and sparkling Apollinaris water.

ENTER MR. H. YATES THOMPSON.

This, together with other things, led him to hand over the paper as a kind of marriage dowry to Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, who, in the beginning of 1880 married Mr. Smith's daughter. Mr. Henry Yates Thompson was a Liberal, who had served as Lord Spencer's secretary when Lord Spencer was Viceroy at Dublin Castle. He came of a Lancashire family of considerable wealth and reputation, who are all Liberals, both in politics and religion. He was not devoid of political ambition, and being withal a man of imperturbable courage and self-possession (Lord Milton, with whom he travelled in the far back country of Canada many years ago, declared that nothing whatever could disturb Mr. Thompson) he accepted with his bride the paper which her father had assisted in founding. Mr. Greenwood found his allegiance transferred from Mr. George Smith, who had been more or less of a King Log, to Mr. Thompson, who for aught he knew might be a King Stork. The position of an editor whose paper is sold or transferred over his head is by no means enviable. It is the same as that of a province which is transferred from one country to another at the end of a great war, without reference to the wishes of the inhabitants. Mr. Greenwood, as Mr. Cook at a later date, experienced the bitterness of soul felt by a patriotic Alsatian, who found himself suddenly converted against his will into a German citizen. But, like the patriotic Alsatian, Mr. Greenwood opted for his original nationality, and shaking the dust off his feet, Northumberland Street knew him no more. The scene at the parting was not calculated to minister to peace. There were three present—Mr. George Smith, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Greenwood. Mr. Thompson asked Mr. Greenwood to go on editing the paper, only that in future it must be edited on Gladstonian lines. Poor Mr. Greenwood! Imagine Calvin suddenly confronted with a demand that he should run his Reformed Church on Roman lines, and you will be able to conceive the feelings of Mr. Greenwood. He said of course that that was impossible. "But why not sell me the paper? I will give you £10,000 for your share." "Well, that is a straight offer," said Mr. Thompson; "what do you say to that?" What Mr. Smith said was to suggest delicately that to promise to pay £10,000 was one thing, but to do so was another. Mr. Greenwood promised to pay £3,000 down next morning and give security for the remaining £7,000. "No," said Mr. Smith, "it has gone too far." "But you forget," said Mr. Greenwood, "that I also have a proprietor's share in the paper." "No," said Mr. Smith, "I have not forgotten, but that proprietary interest does not empower you to put a veto upon the transference of the property." "But what about my interest?" said Mr. Greenwood, somewhat bitterly. "Your interest," said Mr. Smith; "it is just worth nothing at all." Thereupon the interview terminated, the owner of the one-sixth proprietary

rights feeling about as sore as a she-bear who has been robbed of her whelps.

MR. GREENWOOD'S FALL.

Here was the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which he had originated, which he had nursed through its troublous infancy into a vigorous manhood, which he had used as a sceptre for ruling among the nations, suddenly torn from his grasp and handed over to the detested enemy, while the one-sixth proprietary interest, the recognition of which he had wrung from Mr. Smith with the threat of resignation and an infinite amount of trouble, was declared to be worth nothing at all! Mr. Greenwood retired in high dudgeon, and severed his connection with the paper. He declared in the *Times* that he was going to start a new paper which would be the legitimate heir and successor of the one which had been thus suddenly wrested from his grasp.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

The next day Mr. Greenwood went to the Garrick Club, intending to spend a quiet day in reflection. He had declared he was going to publish a new paper, but how he was going to do it he did not know. It was one of those assertions which are easier launched than justified. Then a strange incident, or rather a string of incidents occurred, upon which every journalist must look back with pleasure. As Mr. Greenwood sat that day in the club, letters poured in by every post, and almost every hour visitors called, all bent upon one errand, and all saying the same thing. All the correspondents expressed heartfelt sympathy with the deposed journalist, and offered him substantial assistance towards establishing his projected paper. One millionaire wrote, saying briefly that Mr. Greenwood might draw upon him for any money that he might want for starting his paper, no limit whatever being put to this generous offer. That alone was sufficient to have revived Mr. Greenwood's belief in human nature. But it did not stand alone. Letters rained in from all quarters, some containing drafts and cheques, others containing promises of support, but all in one unbroken stream expressed sympathy with the dismounted knight and offered to secure him an opportunity of continuing his career. One deputation impressed him very much. An officer of the Guards came to the club looking very nervous and ill at ease. "Mr. Greenwood, I believe?" "Yes," said Mr. Greenwood. "Very sorry to hear —" said this soldier, fumbling in his pocket. "Very sorry to hear —. Good paper. Shall miss it badly. Must not be allowed to drop. Very sorry." Mr. Greenwood thanked him. His visitor then went on:—"Some of us at the Guards' Club talked it over last night. Said you would want money. Have not much; put a little together. I brought it down. We don't want any receipt. It is for the paper." So saying, he handed to the astonished Mr. Greenwood a trifle of £1,100, a sum which, however, he could not be prevailed upon to take. So it went on all day. When Mr. Greenwood went home in the evening he totalled up the sums which he had received, either in drafts, cheques, and promises. He found he was in possession of the substantial sum of £104,000, not including the millionaire's offer to honour any cheque which he might care to draw upon him for starting the paper. Mr. Greenwood has had three great moments in his life. The establishment of his paper by the success of the *Amateur Casual*, the brilliant stroke of the Suez Canal shares, and the triumph of the Jingo policy on the launching of the *Salisbury Circular*—all these were incidents of which any man might be proud, but it is doubtful

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whether he felt such justifiable pride as the day after he had been hurled from his editorial chair, when he went home with £104,000, handed to him by his friends and admirers, to start a paper which he was to control. If anything was wanting to fill Mr. Greenwood's cup of satisfaction to overflowing, it was that he was able to refuse to take any of the money thus offered. He declined to take any of the £104,000, and made other arrangements for the starting of the *St. James's*. He took nearly all the staff with him, and opened the *St. James's* offices in the former offices of the *Star*, while a former member of the *Star* staff occupied his chair in Northumberland Street. Thus was accomplished the first change in the editorship, and thus came into being the first rival of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which was brought into existence by the secession of the old editor and his staff to found a new paper with the old traditions.

THE DERELICT SHIP.

Mr. Greenwood's secession left Mr. Thompson in a very parlous state. A cabin passenger on board an Atlantic liner, who found himself suddenly in command of the vessel, the captain and crew having deserted the ship for another craft, must feel about as comfortable as Mr. Thompson felt when he came down to Northumberland Street to undertake the bringing out of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Thompson is a bold man, with broad forehead and imperturbable nerve, but never did his worst flatterers claim for him the pen of a ready writer. It was not only writing that the *Pall Mall* lacked, it wanted a manager even more than an editor. In Mr. Greenwood's days the *Pall Mall* was not managed; it managed itself. The distribution of the paper was almost entirely in the hands of W. H. Smith and Son, and it never condescended to anything as vulgar as carts. The whole of the brain of the *Pall Mall* was in the editor's room, and if there had been a manager with only half the brain power of Mr. Greenwood in the business department, the paper would not have been in the position which it occupied under the proprietorship of Mr. Smith. During these fifteen years the paper had only paid its dividends for two or three years, immediately after the Franco-German war, when the business speculation in the city transferred considerable portions of the wealth of widows and clergymen from the country banker and the old stocking to the owners of advertising space in newspapers. The *Pall Mall* was edited without any regard to commercial considerations. Mr. Greenwood's idea was to gather round him as able a staff of contributors as was to be found in literary London, and to pay them well. He left the success of the paper to Providence. Providence, however, does not take care of papers managed on such principles. When Mr. Thompson succeeded he found a most archaic state of things in almost every department outside the editor's room. The bulk of the compositors remained and two or three of the old staff, whom Mr. Greenwood had not thought worth while to carry off to the *St. James's*. How Mr. Thompson got through the first week at the *Pall Mall* office is a thing which no person can understand. The memory of it is probably that of a nightmare. Fortunately Mr. Greenwood left a large legacy of MSS. in the pigeon-holes which could be used to fill up the gaps. Mr. Arthur Arnold, who at that time had still traditions of journalism about him, was taken into consultation, and he advised Mr. Thompson to engage as manager Mr. Horace Voules, the former manager of the *Echo*.

THE MAN WHO SAVED IT.

Mr. Voules was then as now Mr. Labouchere's editor, the driving wheel upon the regularity of whose revolutions depends the success of *Truth*. Mr. Voules, as a young

man, had the unique distinction of having founded the first half-penny paper in London. He had contended with wild beasts at Ephesus in the shape of W. H. Smith & Son, and the newsagents, and had triumphed signally. He was full of energy and motion, and, as his record in *Truth* from week to week abundantly



MR. HORACE VOULES.

proves, is of a genial and humane disposition, which after the fashion of his chief he sedulously endeavours to disguise. To him, therefore, Mr. Thompson turned in the hour of his distress. He could not have turned to a better man, or one more suited to his purpose. Mr. Labouchere

consented to let Mr. Voules take the position for a time in order to see Mr. Thompson through his difficulties. Mr. Voules consented to do so on condition that he did not need to come to the office on Mondays or Tuesdays, when he was busy getting *Truth* to press, and that he was to be furnished with a thoroughly capable lieutenant. The latter requisite was found in the person of



MR. HENRY LESLIE.

Mr. Henry Leslie, the present manager of the *Pall Mall*, one of the most successful of the newspaper managers of the day.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ENGAGED.

The indispensable editor was still to be found. The

departure of Mr. Greenwood had administered a cruel blow to the prestige of the paper, and it was necessary at all costs to secure a man whose name and whose reputation could be used to save the property. Mr. Arthur Arnold was not good enough. By unanimous consent Mr. John Morley was fixed upon as the necessary person. Mr. Morley was not anxious; he had just been defeated for Westminster; he was editing the *Fortnightly*; no one was less of a journalist by instinct or by training; he was a friend of Mr. Greenwood, and by no means a very ardent supporter of Mr. Gladstone. A good deal of pressure, however, was brought to bear upon him, and he ultimately consented, on the understand-

ing that his salary was to be £2,000 a year, and that he was to be allowed to leave at any moment; while if Mr. Thompson wished to make any changes he was to have six months' notice. Mr. Morley and Mr. Voules entered the office on the same day. They found chaos. The paper was appearing in an intermittent fashion, just as frogs will move their hind legs after their brains have been removed. To the work of rescuing the paper from its chaotic confusion Mr. Morley brought his distinguished name, and Mr. Voules the experience of a capable journalistic manager. The whole office had to be remodelled from top to bottom, and the news-

paper was for the first time managed in the modern sense. In the editorial department Mr. Morley found less trouble than might have been expected. The distinguished and competent staff of occasional writers which Mr. Greenwood had gathered round him were, for the most part, available for contributions to their old paper. The brilliant contributor was very sorry for Mr. Greenwood, and helped him all he could by writing for pay in the *St. James's Gazette*, but he did not carry his ideas of loyalty so far as to refuse similar pay when offered by Mr. Greenwood's successor in Northumberland Street.

THE NEW EDITOR.

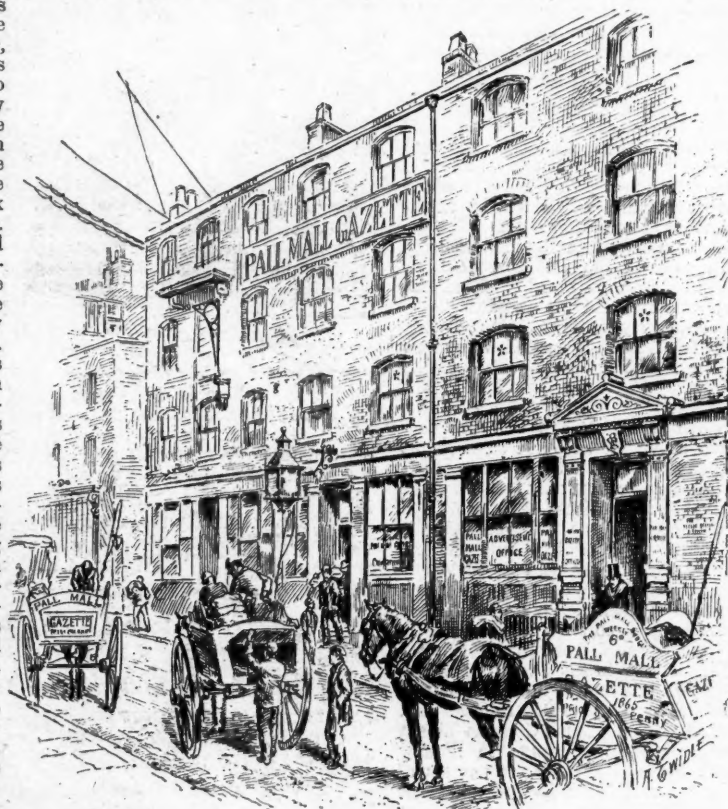
Of Mr. Morley as an editor I have already spoken at

some length in the Character Sketch which I wrote of my distinguished chief. There is, therefore, less reason to refer to it here at any length. Mr. Morley inherited to the full the idea of conventional dignity with which Mr. Greenwood had imbued the office. Mr. Morley was as studious of decorum as Mr. Greenwood, if not more so. He abhorred sensationalism, and if he satisfied his own public he cared for nothing else. Now his public was exceeding small, and for the most part it regarded his political ideas with distrust. From the political point of view Mr. Morley made the *Pall Mall Gazette* once more a power in the land. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has always been a journalists' newspaper. Its columns supply more

copy to the provincial papers than any other London paper, and its leaders, arriving as they do before the editor begins to write his leader for the next morning, their effect on public opinion has always been much greater than that of any other newspaper in the country. This explains that while the *Pall Mall* has never had a higher circulation than 20,000 or 30,000 a day, and has frequently been as low as 2,000, it has always had a far more direct influence in the shaping of the policies of English Governments than the *Daily Telegraph* with its quarter of a million circulation.

H.R.H. AS A
CRITIC.

Mr. Morley usually wrote the leading article, and was studious to divest it of anything that savoured, however remotely, of *Telegraphese*. He would have no purple patches in his leaders; they were to be the sober, serious, strenuous statement of the considerations which ought to weigh with the practical politician. It was to this that the Prince of Wales alluded when he met Mr. Morley at a garden party, and told him that he always read his paper; but said, "You are too strenuous; you are too strenuous." After that, it used to be a joke in the office, when we were making up the "Occasional Notes," if they were too strenuous, to say that we must make room for a note or two of a lighter character for the Prince of Wales.



THE P. M. G. OFFICES, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET.

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This saying was hidden from Mr. Morley, who with his austerity would no more tolerate any levity directed against His Royal Highness than Sneer in the *Critic* would permit scandal about Queen Elizabeth.

MR. MORLEY'S EXPLOITS AS EDITOR.

Mr. Morley did two things when at the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He made himself the willing accomplice or ally of Mr. Chamberlain, who was then little more than a provincial mayor and wire-puller. He had been brought into notoriety by the judicious log-rolling of his literary friend Mr. Morley. Mr. Chamberlain repaid these services by making the *Pall Mall Gazette* his newspaper organ; and Mr. Morley, in return, rewarded him by sedulously supporting Mr. Chamberlain's view of things whenever the Radical and Whig sections of the Cabinet came into collision, which was by no means seldom. Mr. Chamberlain's position in the country is to a large extent the work of Mr. Morley, who, in his Sabbatical moments, does not look upon the work of his hands and console himself with the reflection that it is very good. His other exploit was the advocacy of Parnellism, involving, as an incident, the spilling of Mr. Forster. Some time after Mr. Morley had taken possession of the editorial chair at Northumberland Street, Mr. Parnell met him at dinner, and remarked, somewhat grimly, that he thought Mr. Morley would do—his articles on Ireland were fair. "If only I could be at your elbow, they would be all that could be desired." Unfortunately, Mr. Parnell was not always at Mr. Morley's elbow, with the result that when Mr. Parnell was locked up in Kilmainham, the *Pall Mall* uttered no protest against this reversion to the antiquated resources of civilisation. It was Mr. Dicey who did most of the fighting for Bradlaugh on the *Pall Mall*, Mr. Morley being resolutely determined that he would not be tarred with the Bradlaugh brush.

RIVAL PRINCIPLES OF EDITING.

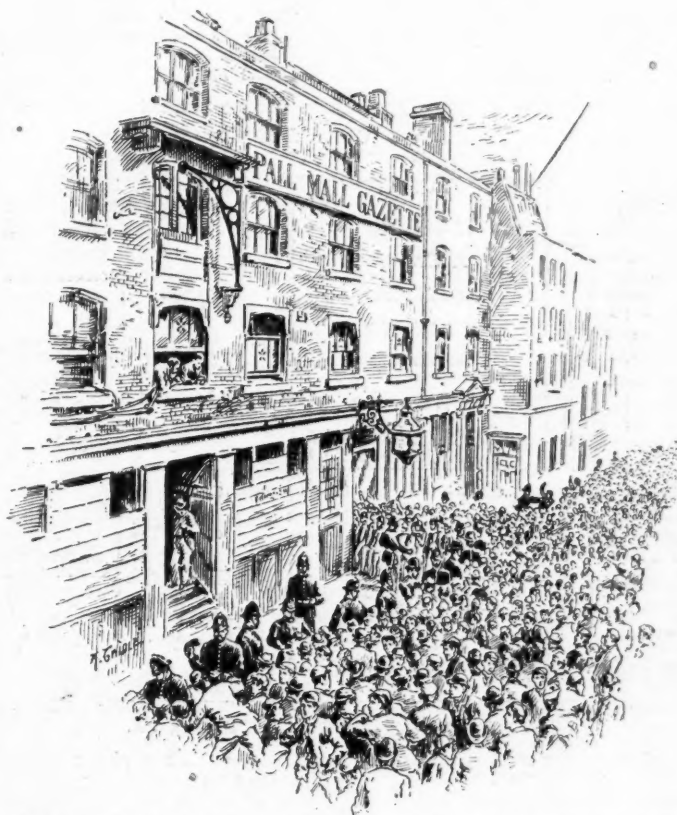
Mr. Morley's principle of editing was to choose a number of experts and get them to write articles when their subjects turned up. I remember discussing the matter with him shortly after he brought me up from Darlington. I roundly condemned it. The journalist, I maintained, stands between the living and the dead, between those who know everything and those who know nothing, and it is his duty to interpret the knowledge of the few to the understanding of the many. "Well," said Mr. Morley, "suppose if you had to have an article, say on sun spots, would you get an astronomer

to write it, who knows everything about the subject, or, a journalist who knows nothing?" "The journalist most assuredly," I replied. "If you get an astronomer to write the article he will write it for astronomers, and use terms which your readers will not understand, and his article will be full of allusions which can only be appreciated by experts. The net effect of the article will be that your reader will not learn what you want him to learn." "But," said Mr. Morley, "is that not setting ignorance to instruct ignorance?" "By no means. It is setting a man who is intelligent to tap the brains of the specialist, and then to serve his knowledge up so that it

can be understood by the ordinary reader." Mr. Morley was unconvinced, but some time afterwards I heard him express an opinion which went even further than anything I had said. It was at the commencement of the Egyptian troubles. He said, "I am going to write an article upon the Egyptian question, chiefly because I know nothing about it. Was it not Disraeli who said, 'When you want to get up a subject about which you know nothing, the best way is to write a book about it?'"

THE P. M. G. AND EGYPT.

If Mr. Morley had not been guided by his expert we



SCENE OUTSIDE THE P. M. G. OFFICES DURING THE "MAIDEN TRIBUTE" AGITATION.

should probably have had no Egyptian war. At that time we had a correspondent at Cairo, an official in whose judgment Mr. Morley had great reliance. He was proud of having secured him under conditions of the profoundest secrecy, and he was allowed to influence the Egyptian policy of the paper to an extent which, if Mr. Morley had had to face the question without the overbalancing weight of this expert official, he would never have allowed. Time and again it seemed to me that the Egyptian question might have been settled by the adoption of a strong and vigorous policy which the *Pall Mall* could have secured, had Mr. Morley possessed one-tenth the interest in Egypt which he felt for Ireland. But nothing was allowed to be said, and so we drifted and drifted, neither crushing Arabi nor squaring him, until the Alexandrian forts were bombarded and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought. Mr. Morley honestly and with a whole heart loathed the whole business. All his

sympathies were with Arabi. He was an Arabist as he was a Parnellite; and he hated Tel-el-Kebir as much as he hated the Coercion Act. But owing to his expert at Cairo he was reluctant to admit that the situation demanded an independent and vigorous treatment. The *Pall Mall Gazette* by its negative, rather than by its positive, policy paved the way to the occupation of Egypt. The vigorous initiative of Mr. Greenwood

and the negative policy of Mr. Morley supplemented each other, and both worked in the same direction.

Mr. Morley had not been six months at the office before he brought me up from Darlington. I succeeded him in the virtual control of the paper in 1883, six months after he had entered Parliament as member for Newcastle.

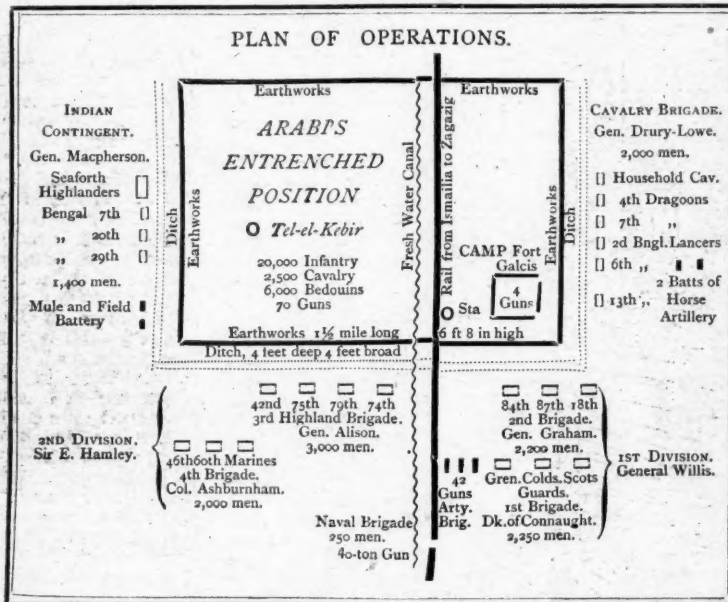
Some day I may write the story of the six or seven eventful years during which I reigned at Northumberland Street. We were in at the beginning of many things; and although we may have been but the fly upon the wheel, we were on the wheel, and that is more than could be said of any other journal but the *P. M. G.*

The history of the *Pall Mall* under my editorship is too recent to require me to enter into it in detail. In the opinion both of friends and foes we made things hum, to use an expressive Americanism. Without ceasing to be strenuous the paper became alive, and vigorously alive. No doubt we failed and came far short of our

ideal, but not even our bitterest critics will deny that we struggled towards the ideal which was set before us.

Looking back over that period I can honestly say that I am proud of the record. It was a great thing to have been in the chair of the *Pall Mall Gazette* during those years, and to have succeeded in impressing for good or for ill upon innumerable multitudes of men and women what was in many respects new ideals of life and of journalism. The incident which I also remember with the most pride and satisfaction was the publication of the "Maiden Tribute," which resulted in the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885. The whole of that campaign, its planning, its execution, and its triumphant success form too long and exciting a story to be more than alluded to here. But I should not have done my duty to my devoted colleagues if I did not recognise that I should have been helpless without their loyal and enthusiastic support. This was the more remarkable

because some of them, especially two from whom I received the most invaluable services, were animated neither by humanitarian zeal nor religious enthusiasm to face the difficult and dangerous work, but from sheer journalistic *esprit de corps* and loyal comradeship. No one heard their names in the hubbub that followed, but I shall always remember with profound gratitude the splendid courage of these colleagues who went everywhere and did



FROM THE *PALL MALL GAZETTE*, SEPTEMBER 13, 1882.

everything without a phrase or a reward.

Looking back over the ten years I was at the *Pall Mall Gazette*, I am full of gratitude for the hearty support which I received from those around me, from Mr. Thompson downwards. I am afraid that I must have caused Mr. Thompson many and many a bad quarter of an hour, and although I am far from saying that he never caused me an unpleasant moment, I am afraid that he had the heavier end of the stick to carry. Our personal relationship was always pleasant, and I was very sorry to hear from him that he regarded the reference which I recently made to the selling of the *Pall Mall Gazette* as a cynical use of the money power, as a reflection on him. That was not my intention. Mr. Thompson, when he was selling the *Pall Mall*, thought he was parting with it to a Liberal, and the cynical use of the money power applied to the purchaser on this occasion, and not to the vendor.

After my disappearance from the *Pall Mall Gazette* there came a period of greater calm and also of greater prosperity. The stormy years through which we had passed had laid the foundations firm and deep of a stable circulation. The odium existing on the part of advertisers and others, on account of the "Maiden Tribute," had been lived down, and Mr. Cook, with the able assistance of Mr. Garrett, succeeded to a calm and undisturbed reign. Their one notable feat was the part they



MR. MOODY, THE MOST FAMILIAR FIGURE AT THE "P.M.G."
(Photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.)

took in securing the dismissal of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Irish National Cause.

Among the innovations which were introduced into the *Pall Mall* were: first, interviews; secondly, illustrations; and thirdly, indexing. The interview is now so much at home with us that it seems incredible that its adoption should have been opposed by any body of sane persons. There was less outcry against the practice of illustrating, although the first attempts at illustrated journalism were ghastly indeed. Mr. Hunt, then Mr. Lambert's righthand man in the composing-room, was a person of great ingenuity, and with a few metal rules he was able to produce maps and plans, with only the aid of a pair of printer's shears. I remember we were particularly proud in the office of the plan of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which was only constructed out of brass rules and type. It appeared on the afternoon of the day on which the battle was fought. I reproduce it here, not because of its historical accuracy, but as an example of the method of making war maps with nothing to guide us but newspaper telegrams, and nothing to make them with excepting brass rules and type. The most daring attempt of this description was a

not unsuccessful representation of the scene of the explosion of dynamite at the Local Government Offices. I made a very rough drawing of the scene on the back of an envelope, which I reduced to shape on reaching the office. Mr. Hunt not merely undertook to make a diagram of the scene of the explosion, but to construct a rough picture with his rules, his quads, and his turned type. That picture had certainly no pretension to any artistic value, but its rough and ready outlines enabled the reader to get an accurate idea of where the dynamite was placed much better than he would have done from a column of letterpress. The fact of making the thing clear to the reader is the one object of illustrated journalism.

INDEXING.

Another feature of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was its careful and elaborate indexing. It is a disgrace to English journalism that, at the present moment, no English journal publishes an index, for the *Pall Mall Gazette* fell away from its high traditions.

There is no demand for an index on the part of the general public, but indexes are of immense utility to the journalist and the student. This should render it incumbent upon every newspaper proprietor to compile and issue such an index for the benefit of his subscribers. It is one of the things upon which the *Pall Mall* can look back with pride, that when it was paying no dividend, it spent some hundreds every year in compiling an elaborate index to the half-yearly volumes. As a matter of fact, the number sold never paid for the hundredth part of the expense of bringing it out. It was good and necessary work, and one which I hope, for the credit of English journalism, the *Daily Chronicle* will no longer neglect.

EXTRAS.

Another feature of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was the practice of issuing "extras." There was nothing new in this, for I got the idea from the excellent series of extras issued by the *New York Tribune*. They, however, became a feature of English journalism, and ultimately, owing to the energy of Mr. Cook and Mr. Charles Morley, they were a valuable source of revenue to the paper. The "Art Extra" of the *Pall Mall* has long been one of the features of London life, and the "Mems. of Members of the House of Commons" has held the field alone as a readable, smart, and trustworthy guide to the House of Commons. Mr. Charles Morley, who began his career as a journalist, as secretary to his uncle when he was at



MR. E. LEE, THE FATHER OF THE CHAPEL.

Northumberland Street, became and has for some years past been the editor of the *Pall Mall Budget*. He has made the pictures of the year his special province, and it is largely owing to him that the "Art Extra" has become so valuable a property. The "Mems. of Members, or Guide to the House of Commons" was Mr. Cook's own idea from first to last. He began it when I was in gaol. He subsequently brought out edition after edition, until it became as indispensable as, and much cheaper and more readable than, Dodd and Debrett. Among the Extras, the most valuable one, from the point of view of politics, were "The Truth about the Navy and the Coaling Stations," "Too Late; or, the Story of General Gordon," "No Reduction: No Rent! or, the Case for the Plan of Campaign," and "Fight or Arbitrate; or, the Afghan Frontier Dispute." Among the minor pamphlets were: "Fifty Years of the House of Lords" and "A Home Rule Catechism," which did good service. The most successful Extra, from the point of view of sale, was the "Langworthy Marriage." The most important Extras issued under Mr. Cook's editorship have been Mr. Garrett's "Letters from South Africa," and "The Fall of Mr. Parnell."

THE BUDGET.

The *Pall Mall Budget* when it was first started was simply made up of reprints from the daily *Gazette*, and circulated chiefly abroad, in India and the colonies. It has always been one of the most profitable features of the Northumberland Street concern. When in 1882 the *Gazette* was reduced from twopence to a penny, the *Budget* was brought down to threepence from sixpence, which temporarily destroyed its financial value. After running for a time at threepence Mr. Charles Morley took it in hand, and by the introduction of new features made it a popular illustrated weekly. Its price was raised in 1887 to fourpence. I remember this as one of the many illustrations of the utter impossibility of predicting the effect of any change in journalism. Every one in the office, with the exception of the proprietor, declared that to raise the price from threepence to fourpence would be fatal. There never had been a precedent for a fourpenny weekly, and it was not reasonable to expect that people would pay fourpence for a thing which they had been obtaining for threepence. Mr. Thompson insisted upon the addition of the extra penny, and, to the amazement of all the experts, Mr. Thompson had the triumphant satisfaction of seeing the circulation rather go up than down, while of course the financial state of affairs was improved. After a time, Mr. Morley, getting more and more his own way, the *Budget* was raised to sixpence, at which price it continues. The *Budget* has always been printed at Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., as well as the "Pictures of the Year."

From 1865 to 1882 the price of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was twopence; in 1882 the price was reduced to a penny. I well remember Mr. John Morley's delight when it was announced that Mr. Greenwood was going to follow suit and reduce the price of the *St. James's* on the same day. "This is no time to stand upon twopenny dignities," wrote Mr. Greenwood, and the two papers both came down to the democratic penny. The circulation of the paper almost immediately doubled, and after Mr. Morley went, rose steadily. The increase kept on until the "Langworthy Marriage," when it stood at from 20,000 to 30,000 a day, and it has never gone above that figure, excepting during the "Maiden Tribute" week, when we published 100,000 a day.

THE SALE OF THE P. M. G.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* may be said to have got into smooth water shortly after the Trafalgar Square agitation in 1887. The reign of Mr. Cook was one of untroubled placidity. The last time I saw Mr. Thompson, he emphasized his satisfaction at the way in which things were going. He said that Mr. Cook was the best editor he had ever had—"he was so much more amenable." Imagine then the surprise of everyone, and not the least of Mr. Cook, when it was known that Mr. Thompson had parted with the paper with which his name had been so long and so honourably associated. Mr. Cook was away on his holiday at the time. As soon as he heard of the fatal decision he hurried home; but the die had been cast, and the *Pall Mall*, no longer in the hands of the Smith-Thompson dynasty, belonged to a gentleman whom Mr. Thompson described as "Mr. Keighley, of the National Liberal Club." But Mr. Keighley was not the man to carry £50,000 ready money about with him, and everyone asked who was behind him. The *St. James's*, according to current report, paid Mr. Augustus Moore the handsome sum of £20 down for having revealed the fact that Mr. Löwenfeld was the person who had financed Mr. Keighley. This gentleman, Polish by birth, Jewish by race, and Roman Catholic by religion, was chiefly notable for his enterprise and zeal in promoting the cause of temperance by the production of Kop's Temperance Ale. After a time it was rumoured that as behind Mr. Keighley there stood Mr. Löwenfeld, so behind Mr. Löwenfeld there was an unknown millionaire. Then it was reported that this millionaire was Lord Randolph Churchill, who certainly is not known to have a fortune to throw away on the buying of newspapers. Another madcap story was started that the paper had been bought on behalf of the German Emperor; but finally it came to be understood that the real purchaser was no other than Mr. W. W. Astor, of Lansdowne House, an American of the Astor clan, who, after representing his country at the Court of Italy for some time, settled down in Berkeley Square.

MR. NEWNES TO THE RESCUE.

As soon as the purchase of the paper was announced, an effort was made to secure Mr. Cook and his staff to act as warming-pans for their successors, who were to be of the Unionist type. Whereupon, a temporary appointment was made in the shape of Mr. Kinloch Cooke, of the *Observer*, who was succeeded in a few weeks by Mr. Cust, the Conservative member for Stamford. All the staff, with the exception of Mr. Mackay, the city editor, and Mr. Underhill, the dramatic and literary critic, elected to follow Mr. Cook into the wilderness, where, however, he did not wander many days before he found a shelter from the storm in the person of Mr. Mæcenas Newnes, who, three years before, had struck hands with another editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. As the purchase of the *Pall Mall* left the Gladstonians without a representative in the evening press excepting the *Star*, there certainly was an opening for Mr. Newnes's new paper, which after much dubitation was christened the *Westminster Gazette*. New offices are being built for this paper in Tudor Street in the rear of the New Old Bailey; it is being produced at present in the offices of the *Weekly Sun*, and printed on the *Daily Chronicle* machines. Mr. Charles Morley is editing the *Westminster Budget*, and the paper will be in all respects an improvement on the *Liberal Pall Mall Gazette* which came to an untimely end when Mr. Thompson parted with his property.

MR. COOK'S IMPRESSIONS.

In response to my request Mr. Cook was good enough to write me the following account of his impressions of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and of his aspirations for the *Westminster*:

I hardly know where to begin my answer to your very large question, "What I think the distinguishing features of the *Pall Mall* as I have known it?" I first took up with the *Pall Mall* as a daily companion shortly before I left Oxford, and I have never dropped it for a day ever since. Its features must have changed a great deal, and several times, during this period, but I suppose daily companions are the last people in the world to notice changes in the features of their friends.

The greatest change perceptible to me was when you became editor. I didn't know much of the inside of the office during

Mr. Morley's time, but I well remember what seemed to me the distinguishing features of the *Pall Mall* under him. It delighted us at Oxford, with its grave, philosophic radicalism, its deliberate and weighty reviews, and its subdued style. It dealt with practical politics, and, as we know, influenced them deeply. But it did so, as it seemed to us outsiders, without any striving or crying or bustling, by mere force of the application of general doctrines, philosophically arrived at, to particular questions.

Between the conception of journalism which I had thus formed, and the reality as I found it when I joined the regular staff of the *Pall Mall* under Mr. Morley's successor—what a change! I found myself suddenly thrust into what Matthew Arnold called "the New Journalism," with its "novelty, variety, sensation, sympathy and generous instincts." The paper became a daily incarnation of its editor—a demon for work, insatiable in curiosity and interest, and ceaseless in its interrogation of public opinion.

AT NORTHUMBERLAND STREET.

Never shall I forget my consternation when as a first job whereon to try my 'prentice hand you ordered me off to interview the Archbishop of Canterbury—on anything and everything. Nor my surprised relief when his Grace received me immediately as your representative, and half humorously but wholly good-naturedly submitted himself to half-an-hour's catechism in his room at the House of Lords. I thought it a great catch, and I remember being rather disappointed that you didn't print it as a "follower." But we were prodigal of "copy" in those days; and as for an archbishop consenting to be interviewed, that seemed almost a matter of course. Inter-

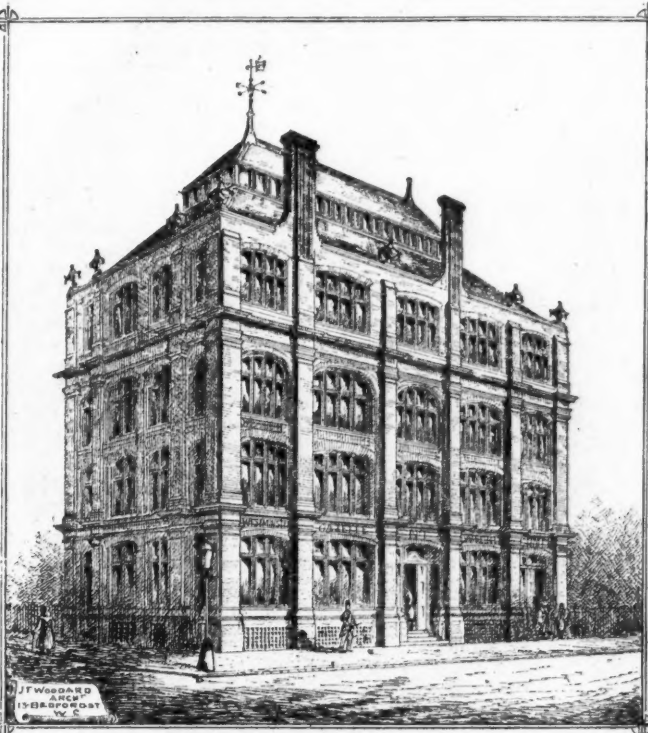
viewing was certainly a distinguishing feature of the *Pall Mall* at that time. But it long ago ceased to be so, for now even the *Times* has followed your lead, though with this curious reservation, that while its interviews with foreigners, and I think Englishmen abroad, are generally printed in the first person, the third person form is apparently *de rigueur* in the case of interviews with Englishmen at home. One of the most interesting things in your journalistic future will be to see what new method you will invent to supersede the interview which has now become a stale matter of course. Perhaps it will be the spirit-interview? But another, and a more distinguishing feature of your *Pall Mall* (for it disappeared in large measure, I am afraid, when you left) was the way in which you made the paper a kind of general information and benevolence bureau. I remember being much struck by this on the very

first day after you left, when the callers at Northumberland Street included, in addition to the usual posse of political and journalistic visitors, an old Yorkshireman who had a doctrine to preach on the sinfulness of soft mattresses; an Irish peer who wanted to ascertain some facts about rent reduction; a disappointed legacy hunter who had been "defrauded of his just rights;" and finally a little girl whose mother was in distress, and had been assured that the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* would tell her how to dispose of her sewing machine to the best advantage. I'm quite sure you would have done so. You would have found time for that and for anything that the caprice or necessity of anybody had added to your day's work. Besides, this was all part, and only a very trivial illustration, of your general theory of a newspaper as an active and governing force, rather than merely

a critical and reflecting medium. And that, I suppose, was the broadest of the features which distinguished the *Pall Mall* as I knew it during those years.

THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

It must have become a very different paper when you left; but, happily for my late proprietor and me, not everybody found out the difference. The constant reader—what a treasure, but what a puzzle he is!—the man who writes—"Sir, I have been a subscriber for twenty-five years, and have read every number of your paper since its first appearance, with pleasure and profit, until to-day, when—" when his particular corn happened to have been trodden upon. Mr. Morley succeeded the anti-Jacobin; and you, with your new journalism, succeeded Mr. Morley. But the constant reader knew no difference; no, nor



THE OFFICES OF THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

(Now in course of erection.)

even when your "aboriginal force" transferred itself from the paper to the REVIEW. And since then the "we," who for seven years and more (for you, like Mr. Chamberlain, were a Home Ruler before Mr. Gladstone) had argued in favour of Home Rule—were found, one fine day, declaiming against it; but what proportion, I wonder, of the subscribers have discovered the difference? Not many, I expect; but for the information of any who have, may I take advantage of your second question, and "give a brief outline of what will be the distinguishing notes of the *Westminster*?" The object of the *Westminster Gazette* will be to carry on the *Pall Mall Gazette* as it had been during the last few years, just as in the *Westminster Budget* Charles Morley will carry on the *Pall Mall Budget* of his making. In politics, the *Westminster* will give the same independent support to the Liberal party that used to be given by the *Pall Mall*; and we have made every effort to be ready in time to support the new Home Rule Bill, drawn, so we all hope, on non-separatist lines. In foreign policy the *Westminster* will—but I'm sure you can't want me to inflict a programme upon you, especially as it is so largely yours. Or in any case, Garrett's verses, in his "Song at Launching," will put it best:—

Shall they alone crown
Labour
Who his sea-sceptre
doubt?
Shall he who gags his neigh-
bour
Alone for Empire shout?
Shall the old high-walled
cloises
Yield but to him who glozes
Of briars, "They are but
roses."
Which shut his sisters out?

"Find the line of demarcation," as Garrett writes in a joking examination-paper, "suggested between the *Westminster Gazette* and (a) Labour Party, (b) Anti-Home Rule Imperialists, (c) One-Sex Liberals." This latter point brings me to one feature which we hope to make prominent in the *Westminster*. I noticed the other day in the REVIEW that you objected to one-sex papers—papers written either for young men as distinct from young women, or for young women as distinct from young men. I agree; but a corollary of the objection is that a general newspaper should be made interesting to everybody. The evening paper is mostly consumed in railway trains; we want the *Westminster Gazette* to be taken home. We shall try and have something every day to interest the city man; but we want him to say as he turns over some of its pages, "I must take this home to show my wife and children." And once

taken home the *Westminster* will try and deserve to be read through. There is a story that when the *Times* was first supplied with perforated edges, some subscribers wrote to protest against the innovation on the ground that the sheet was no longer so convenient for large parcels. And I remember that when the *Pall Mall* changed its shape in 1889, a friend of mine complained to me that it no longer fitted his travelling shoe. No daily paper can ever hope, I suppose—or perhaps desire—to live in its original shape for more than a day; but our ambition is to make the *Westminster Gazette* so various in interest that no copy of it will be sent to its latter end until it has made the round of the family.



MR. GEORGE NEWNES, M.P.

well meaning. He is at present attempting to do two incompatible things—to sit in the House of Commons and to edit the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Morley tried it under circumstances much more favourable than those under which Mr. Cust is making the attempt, and Mr. Morley found it impossible. Mr. Cust will have to choose between the House of Commons and the editorial sanctum. If he has any journalistic instinct in him, he will not hesitate a moment as to which course he will pursue.

While the *Westminster* is thus starting with the hearty good wishes of all who know its chief, it is only necessary to say one word concerning the Northumberland Street Journal, which alas! is to remain in Northumberland Street no more. The offices which witnessed all the vicissitudes and triumphs of the *Pall Mall* are about to be closed, while the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in accordance with its new principles, and its new editor and proprietor, acts consistently in taking to itself a new abode in Charing Cross Road. But in the independent policy of the *Pall Mall*, excepting on Home Rule, there is to be no change. The *Pall Mall*, as always, will be for the Empire. The *Pall Mall*, as always, will be against the Dutch auction in politics. It will be as independent as ever it was in Mr. Greenwood's time, aiming always at the formation of a truly National party with a truly Imperial policy. Mr. Cust is young, cultured, and

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE INDISCRETIONS OF M. DE BLOWITZ.

THE PATRIOTIC JOURNALIST.

THE indubitable M. de Blowitz writes an article in the *Contemporary Review* for the purpose of paying off two scores. It is a very characteristic performance in more ways than one. Even Homer sometimes nods, and M. de Blowitz incidentally, in the course of this article, refers to Lord Derby being dead. This will be news to Lord Derby, who will have other reasons for reading with interest M. de Blowitz's reminiscences. The first part of his article is devoted to congratulatory reminiscences as to his own self-denying righteousness. It is a very pretty story as it stands. It relates how M. de Blowitz had a valuable tip from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the way in which the purchase of the Suez Canal shares was received in France, and describes how, under the influence of patriotic duty, the great M. de Blowitz did not make use of it. The story is as follows:—

One evening in November, 1875, I happened to be at the Quai d'Orsay house of the Duc Decazes, who was then French Minister of Foreign Affairs. We were in the billiard-room. The Duke was full of spirit. He was playing at billiards with a friend of the Duchess, who was playing so well that she seemed likely to win. Suddenly the door opened. A Cabinet attaché entered and handed to the Duke a small bundle of telegrams. Opening the packet, the Duke began to read one of the telegrams. Suddenly he became red, then pale, and wiped his temples, moist with sweat. Then, as if maddened, with an irresistible movement he took the billiard-cue which he had put down, struck it on the rim of the table, broke it across his knee, and threw the bits into the fire. The persons present, it may be imagined, were in a great state of mind. Suddenly approaching me, his teeth set with anger, he said: "Do you know what I have just heard? Derby has just bought 200,000 Suez shares from Ismail, while every possible effort has been made to conceal from us, not only the negotiations, but even Ismail's intention of selling them. It's an infamy. It's England putting her hand on the Isthmus of Suez, and my personal failure has in no way retarded the act. I authorise you to say what you have just seen. I even beg you to say it, and to add that Lord Derby will have to pay for that." And he added, half talking to himself: "Yes, I swear that he shall pay for it." He then quickly left the room, and I too went out.

M. de Blowitz had his reward when, the next day, the Duke asked him whether he had not published the scene he witnessed. After hearing M. de Blowitz's description of the reasons for his silence, the Duke said: "You have acted as a friend of the Minister, as a friend of peace, and never shall I forget what you have done for us, for you have sacrificed a journalistic success to your sense of duty."

A SCENE WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

His relations with the Duke were not all so friendly, and it was necessary for M. de Blowitz to keep the Foreign Minister in order. On one occasion, when he went into the Foreign Office, the Duke had lost his temper at an interview with the Italian Ambassador, which had just terminated. M. de Blowitz began:—

"Well, Duke, what is the news?" The Duke, who was only looking for an excuse to burst out, roughly replied: "Really, mon cher, it isn't my business to do your correspondence." I got angry in my turn; I stopped suddenly, and replied: "True, sir; but it's a very good thing for my readers

that it is not your business." The Duke remained a moment uncertain, but as I started towards the door he burst into a laugh, and getting up, came to me and said: "*Allons*, give me your hand and make peace. You know well enough that I promised never to get annoyed with you."

BASE INGRATITUDE.

The real object of M. de Blowitz in publishing these reminiscences comes out in the last pages. In 1874, Baron Holstein, then Second Secretary to the German Embassy at Paris, had got into a scrape owing to his intervention between Count Arnim and Bismarck. A campaign was opened in the French press against Baron Holstein, and M. de Blowitz was induced by representations from the German Embassy to undertake his defence. This he did with signal success. On the 8th of January, 1875, the Baron called upon him, thanked him warmly, and said that with his courageous intervention he had made his stay in Paris possible. M. de Blowitz, opening his heart to his visitor, told him that he was at the moment in doubt whether or not he would be appointed as Paris correspondent of the *Times*, as he was then in a critical situation. Imagine, therefore, his amazement when—

on January 16th—a friendly hand sent me a letter of Baron Holstein, sixteen octavo pages in length, bearing the superscription: "Kaiserlich Deutsche Botschaft in Frankreich," and entirely written and signed by the Baron's hand. It was addressed to one of the most intimate friends of Mr. John Delane, editor of the *Times*, and denounced me as quite under the thumb of the Duc Decazes, and as willingly ignoring and concealing from my readers an Orleanist plot which was preparing a *coup d'état*. In this letter the *Times* was urged to send to Paris some clever and impartial person, to keep the paper *en courant* of what was here going on underneath, as well as on the surface.

This letter, I repeat, reached me on January 16th, a week after Baron Holstein's visit of gratitude, and it had been sent on the 12th! I need not say that I have carefully preserved this curious and instructive document now for almost eighteen years, and if I divulge it to-day, it is because it is so appropriate in these pages, showing, as it does, with what stoicism a diplomatist bent upon his duty rids himself of a weight of gratitude when he thinks that he ought to do so in the interests of a higher cause.

A Crusade against Sunday Newspapers.

FIFTEEN hundred professors, editors, preachers, and other educated men recently petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for the repeal of State legislation permitting the printing and distribution of Sunday newspapers. The Rev. Joseph Cook, in *Our Day* for January, refers to the subject, and demands that action should be taken against the Sunday newspaper, which Horace Greeley declared was a social demon. Dr. Cook's suggestions are as follows:—

Respectable people can refuse to advertise in them. A combined movement may be made to boycott traders who do advertise in them. Merchants may find it to their advantage to be able to put up in their establishments the sign to be read by all customers: "No Sunday Advertising." The religious press, the pulpit, and the platform can speak out on the right side. States that forbid Sunday newspapers can execute their own laws. States that permit the Sunday advertising business and the printing and circulation of Sunday journals can remove the favouritism now shown to a particular trade by this careless and mischievous legislation.

WHAT CAN WE GET FOR GIBRALTAR?

A SUGGESTED EXCHANGE. BY W. L. CLOWES.

EVERY one who knows anything about the conditions of modern warfare and the extent to which the whole problem of defence has been revolutionised by long range artillery, has been aware that Gibraltar as a fortress is valueless. From a sentimental point of view it is dear, and rightly dear to the English nation, but for practical fighting purposes it has long been recognised as rather worse than useless, unless Spain is our ally. The facts as to the uselessness of Gibraltar are set out with much clearness by Mr. Laird Clowes in the *Fortnightly Review*.

WHAT IT IS NOT.

Mr. Clowes has no difficulty in proving that Gibraltar is everything that it ought not to be as a fighting fortress of the first class. As a fortified naval station it ought to possess the following characteristics:—

It should be a place in which, in war-time, ships may be coaled without risk of dangerous interference on the part of any foe. It should be a place to which, in war-time, merchant vessels may run, confident that, when they have entered it, they will be in comparative safety. It should be a place in which, in war-time, any craft that may have been damaged in action, or by having run ashore, may be able to effect repairs. Finally, since it must be, of necessity, dependent in war-time upon sea-borne supplies, it must be a place where such supplies, having been once brought within the line of any hostile fleet that may be on the watch outside, can be received and put on shore in spite of the enemy on the mainland. Except it have, in some measure at least, all these characteristics, it is surely useless as a naval base; and no one ever pretends that we keep it for any other purpose, unless, indeed, as a mere trophy. Has it, then, even in a small degree, any of these essential characteristics?

As a matter of fact, it possesses none of these essentials. The increased range of modern artillery places the harbour at the mercy of any force occupying Spanish territory:—

With their guns duly protected or concealed, and with the assistance of position finders, the Spanish artilleryists ought to be able, in ten minutes, to sink anything that is visible afloat in Gibraltar Bay; and, if they used smokeless powder, they would not be obliged to betray their whereabouts to the people at the Rock.

WHAT IT NEVER CAN BE.

As for dock accommodation, there is none, either protected or unprotected, and, what is more, there is no spot in which docks could be built that would be out of range of the Spanish guns on the mainland. Neither can Gibraltar be victualled except by the goodwill of Spain. What then must be done? Mr. Clowes is not such an idiot as to suggest that we should make Spain a present of Gibraltar on a silver plate, but he does lay great stress on the value of Gibraltar as a negotiable commodity. Spain wants Gibraltar more than she wants anything else, and in her hands—as she possesses the mainland—Gibraltar might be made a really formidable naval fortress and base for naval operations.

NOT A BAD BARGAIN.

Spain, therefore, might be induced to "swap" Gibraltar for her possessions on the coast of Morocco:—

The possessions of Spain upon the coast of Morocco are probably of little, if any, practical value to her. They comprise, in addition to Tetuan and Melilla, and a few small islands, the peninsula and town of Ceuta.

But little or nothing has been done towards the development of Ceuta; the harbour is too small for naval purposes, and there are no docks. On the other hand, the place has natural advantages which are superior to those of Gibraltar; it could be rendered equally strong; it is not under the fire of any civilised neighbour; it has behind it a tolerably fertile country and plenty of water; and there is no doubt that any Govern-

ment which, possessing Ceuta, might desire to make a first-class naval base of it, could do so without disproportionate expenditure.

It is not suggested that Ceuta would by itself form a suitable return for the transfer of Gibraltar to Spain, but it is suggested that Ceuta, with Tetuan, Melilla, Velez de la Gomera, and, indeed, all the Spanish posts in Morocco, not forgetting Alhucemas, which might be specially valuable to us, would, if we could obtain them, constitute a fair exchange, and that, in addition, the transaction would be advantageous to both sides.

It would be interesting to see whether Mr. Clowes's suggestion meets with approval at Madrid. Lord Rosebery might do worse than negotiate a transaction which, by giving Spain that which is practically useless to us, seats us firmly upon the edge of the last great African empire which remains to be opened up.

WHAT BICYCLE SHALL I BUY?

ADVICE TO A NOVICE BY AN EXPERT.

MR. R. T. MCREEDY, in an interesting paper on "Cycles and Tyres for 1893" in the *Fortnightly Review*, says that the cycle trade is at the present moment in a very critical condition. The great boom of 1889, in which cycling makers paid from 15 to 30 per cent., led to a rush of capital into the business, with a result that the output of cycles was enormously increased in 1890, and in 1891 the tyre question upset everything. The adoption of the pneumatic tyre made the solid-tired machines unsaleable. Last year a third wet season crippled business, and makers have such enormous stocks on hand that most cycle agents throughout the country are ruined financially and trembling on the verge of bankruptcy. Nevertheless, however bad may be the condition of trade, there will always be plenty of people wanting to buy new cycles, and Mr. McCreedy's advice will be read with interest by many who ask themselves what bicycle they must buy:—

What then shall I do? the novice asks. Get your machine from one of the leading makers, is my advice, and get the best that money can buy; it will prove the cheapest in the end. I cannot tell you the best machine, for there is no such, but if you are in doubt as to whether the machine of your choice is of the best, or if you desire to know which of two or three would suit you best, I shall be glad to put my experience at your disposal.

As regards type, I should advise the novice to get the popular Humber pattern—he cannot do better. If he knows nothing of tyres he had best order those which stand in the forefront—the Dunlop, made by the original Pneumatic Tyre Company, of Dublin and Coventry. Popular opinion places them first. The writer has covered more than fifteen thousand miles on them, and from his personal experience he can endorse the *vox populi*. Get 2 inch to the driver, and 1½ to the steerer, and if you ride in muddy weather have a non-slipper attached to the front wheel, consisting of linen webbing solution round the tyre. You can get it from any saddler. Hall's brake is the best. The ordinary spoon cuts the tyre, and a band brake is a fraud. Be very definite in specifying what gear you want. If you leave it to the agent, or maker, he will probably fit 60, which you will find almost impossible to drive at first. If you want ease of propulsion above all things have 52 or 54 gear. If you are strong and like fast travelling have 56 or 58. Higher gear is only suitable for racing, or for those who habitually travel at racing speed. If you can afford it, get the Cycle Gear Company's two-speed gear, which I have already described. For the average-sized man 6½ crank-throw is about right. A very small man might go as low as 6¼, and a very tall man as high as 6¾. Get Carter's gear-case. It will be a constant comfort to you, and be sure to specify complete steel mud-guards. A leather mud-splasher 8 inch by 6 inch for the end of the front wheel mud-guard is necessary to keep the feet clean, unless you use a webbing non-slipper.

WHAT OUGHT MR. GLADSTONE TO DO?

VARIOUS COUNSELS FROM MANY ADVISERS.

In the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. J. Fletcher-Moulton, Q.C., and four others, undertake to tell Mr. Gladstone what he ought to do. Mr. Fletcher-Moulton thinks that the Irish members should remain in the Imperial Parliament; but that the Imperial Parliament should cease to be Imperial upon all questions relating to England, Scotland, and Wales. The difficulty, he thinks, is not great:—

The simple provision that Bills pronounced to be non-Irish and passed in the Parliament of Westminster without the votes of the Irish members would go far to settle it. With the protection of such a provision it would suffice to give to the Speaker or the Lord Chancellor the authority to decide, for the purpose of parliamentary procedure, the question whether a local Parliament could take cognisance of a particular measure. The Courts must do the rest, as is the case in the United States.

From which it follows that Mr. Moulton does not think it impossible to carry on a Government of this country with a Parliament, which has a shifting centre of gravity. Apply his doctrine to the present House of Commons—what would happen? Mr. Gladstone might have a majority on the second reading of his Home Rule Bill, on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, in which the Irish will not be allowed to vote, he would be left in a minority, and would be defeated. The problem of carrying on the Government of the Empire with a ministry which, in three questions out of four, would be exposed to certain defeat in the House of Commons, is a problem not yet faced by any English statesman.

As for the rest of the Legislation of the Session, Mr. Moulton would prefer the Government to give priority to One Man, One Vote; Shorter Parliaments, Payment of Members, Assimilation of the Death Duties, and Welsh Disestablishment.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., says that what Mr. Gladstone ought to do, is, simply to go straight ahead, bring in his Home Rule Bill, and pass it as quickly as he can. No doubt; but the question is how to do it. He ought not, says Mr. Justin McCarthy, to try any feeble compromises on the Home Rule Question, nor should he try to please Liberal Unionists. This advice may be very sound, but it does not help Mr. Gladstone very much.

Mr. H. W. Massingham ventures into a political dialogue between Beauchamp, M.P., and L'Estrange. The gist of Mr. Massingham's advice is that Mr. Gladstone's Government must go more Socialistic than it wants to, or else—Mr. Bernard Shaw supplies the answer, and says that Mr. Gladstone cannot do anything except precipitate the inevitable smash. In Mr. Bernard Shaw's eyes, in politics the immediate future lies in the immediate substitution of Progressivism for Liberalism. Liberalism is a spent projectile, which Mr. John Burns will be able to stop by merely putting out his foot.

Mr. Sidney Webb brings up the rear, writing in the same menacing tone. If the present Liberal leaders are not in earnest upon Socialist reform, on Collectivist principles, it is time that the working man took the matter into his own hands, although this would mean necessarily the interregnum of Conservative administration.

And so it goes on. There is nothing like leather all round. One thing seems to be ignored by these strenuous gentlemen, and that is that, if ever there was a wily old gentleman in the world, it is W. E. G.; and if any man can be trusted to look before and after, and weigh the relative value of the votes which are in the market, it is the present Prime Minister; but he is too old a bird to be deceived by mere bluff; and there is a good deal of bluff in these articles.

Should we have Biblical Plays?

This question is discussed in the *New Review* by three writers. M. Dumas fils does not see why we should not, and he thinks the probability is that we shall:—

In short, the yearnings of this poor human heart, which at present, as it seems, can furnish nothing beyond the nastinesses of the Théâtre Libre, will probably return to mysteries, and, in all sincerity, endeavour to baptize the theatre at the traditional font of the religious ideal. This will only be to bring it back to its pristine condition. And the world at large will be grateful when this is done.

Archdeacon Farrar, on the other hand, shakes his head solemnly, and is much shocked:—

The clergy—including their highest dignitaries—have heartily welcomed the endeavour to rescue from misuse by the world, the flesh and the devil, a form of recreation which may in itself be elevating and salutary. But if sacred personages were to be presented in plays which as a whole could not in any sense be regarded as sacred, and under conditions which might be much the reverse, there are few earnest Christians who would not feel themselves debarred from lending any countenance to that which many would regard (and in some instances rightly regard) as a shocking and positive profanation.

Mr. Jones, the dramatist, does not see why we should not have scriptural plays, if they are good plays, and of one thing he is quite certain, that the theatre would not make a greater mess of its theme than the churches have done. After speaking of the division of the books comprising the sacred Canon, Mr. Jones says:—

It is with the greatest love for these Books that I hold it to be quite lawful to treat certain of these stories upon the modern stage. Lawful, I say—the question of expediency is one that must be applied to each individual case as it arises. The English theatre could not possibly make a worse use of the Bible than the sects have done, or misunderstand it so completely.

Can this be True of Birmingham?

THE writer of a series of articles in the *Modern Review* upon "The Sins of our Great Cities," has a paper, which is very painful reading, concerning Birmingham, based upon a discussion which has lately taken place in the Midland capital concerning the juvenile prostitution which is said to take place in that town. The statements of the writer are very serious, and it is to be feared that there is too much truth in some of his assertions. The following indictment of fashionable Birmingham is, however, new to me:—

There is a train which leaves Birmingham every Saturday night at eleven for Moseley and Camp Hill—quiet, fashionable, and "select" suburbs. From half-past ten until eleven the large platform from which this train starts is like Piccadilly at midnight. Women in silks and satins and laces, women in costly furs and sweeping robes, young women and old, fresh from the concert-halls and the streets, are present in hundreds with men of all degree. The Babel of voices can be heard from afar,—the wanton jest, the shrill feminine shriek, the muttering, laughing, and cursing of all classes; and neither the police nor the railway officials seem able to cope with the rowdiness and disorder. Until the train enters the station—a train, by the way, by which no respectable man or woman will travel if possible—the scene is one of utter and abject demoralisation, a sight to make one shudder and stand aghast. First-class carriages, of which there is no stint, are rapidly filled; often there is not accommodation for all who have taken tickets; and when the train steams out of the station one hears a discordant medley of cheers, groans, screams, and songs from innumerable voices. The picture is not exaggerated: I have, in fact, subdued rather than heightened its colour. Among the crowd, on these occasions, with women on their arms, I have seen men bearing honoured and important names, men whose libertinage perhaps is wholly unsuspected.

COMMERCIAL UNION WITH THE COLONIES.

By LORD AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

THERE is a brief paper in the *Nineteenth Century* in which Lord Augustus Loftus endeavours to show the desirableness, if not the necessity, of a commercial federation, equivalent as regards all the requirements of unity, and leading to political federation, which would be its natural corollary:—

1. The formation of a Customs Union between Great Britain and all her dependencies, founded on the principle of Free Trade, leaving to the Colonies entire freedom to make their own arrangements in regard to Inter-colonial Federation (this latter would only apply to Australasia).

2. Entire freedom to each self-governing Colony to formulate its tariff as regards Foreign States, and to negotiate and conclude with them commercial treaties with the assent and ratification of the Crown.

3. This latter is only possible when the existing commercial treaties between Great Britain and Foreign States expire.

4. Special arrangements to be entered into between Great Britain and her Colonies in regard to the duties on wines, spirits, and tobacco, as questions of fiscal importance, and not in the light of protective duties.

5. Each Colony to be free to enter the Customs Union or not. The non-entry of any Colony will deprive it of the advantages of Free Trade with Great Britain offered by the Customs Union, and place it on the same footing with Foreign States.

6. The establishment throughout the Customs Union of one system of weights and measures.

7. Delegates from each Colony to meet in London every three years, under the presidency of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to discuss and revise commercial and financial questions as a deliberative body, forming, as it were, a Colonial Commercial Parliament, the English delegates to be elected by the several Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain and Ireland. The idea is to connect the Colonies with Great Britain in one commercial union, and to unite them not only in name but virtually as members of an Empire, whose material interests and prosperity are intimately interwoven, thus forming the grandest and most powerful Federation in the world.

The advantages of the scheme he states as follows:—

1. It leaves to the Colonies (as regards Australasia specially) full power to make their own fiscal arrangements for Inter-Colonial Federation, and also to formulate their own tariffs in regard to Foreign Powers, subject to the assent and ratification of the Crown.

2. It leaves them free to form one Dominion, as in the case of Canada.

3. It gives to their trade the maritime protection of Great Britain, and they enjoy also the diplomatic and consular protection of the Mother Country in all parts of the globe. The scheme I propose will not only increase their productiveness and wealth, but give a stimulus to their shipping interests. It will foster and encourage emigration under prudent and careful regulation.

Although there are objections to any tax of a differential nature to favour the British and Colonial shipping interests, what is termed in France a *surtaxe* might be levied in the Colonies on all imports and exports carried in foreign vessels; but I confess that I am opposed to the principle of imposing any such differential tax.

There can be no question of imposing any duties in England on articles of food or raw material, but by a readjustment of the tariff and an increase of duty on all articles of luxury, which would not affect the working man or the lower classes, a considerable portion of the loss to the British Exchequer would be recouped.

The *Magazine of American History* gives an account of the discovery of America in 1492.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR AGRICULTURE.

MR. ARCH'S PROPOSALS.

In the *New Review* Mr. Joseph Arch writes on Lord Winchilsea's spirited and promising effort in order to unite all the classes connected with the land in the defence of their own common interests, in a tone of jealousy and suspicion. He finishes his article by declaring that he fears the love of the landlords more than their hate, and the whole article reeks with suspicion. Mr. Arch seems to dislike the farmers even worse than the landlords. He says:—

The British farmer, as I know him, is still the same selfish, stubborn, stupid animal that he ever was, and God help the labourer who has to trust himself to his tender mercies! But the modern farmer must hunt and shoot, he must go to evening parties, play cards and smoke and drink with his friends, while his wife dresses in silks, reads novels, and plays the piano. Hence only the merest outlines of his business are attended to, and those "unconsidered trifles" which turn a loss into a profit are utterly neglected.

If prosperity is to return to agriculture, says Mr. Arch:—

We must make the profits of his own skill and energy secure to every man; we must get rid, by free sale or otherwise, of burdened estates; and we must have a class of farmers to work the land who are industrious and attentive to their business, who will work, themselves and their families, instead of playing at being ladies and gentlemen.

How different things would be if rent were fixed by a board of experts at the fair value of the land, and when once fixed, could only be altered by the same body; if, when once a farmer took a farm, he could only be turned out for non-payment of rent, and, like any other business man, was permitted to remain in undisputed possession of whatever profit his skill and energy could make; if, finally, he were able to sell his interest and the value of the improvements he had made to the incoming tenant on his departure. I have no hesitation in saying that if agriculture is ever again to become prosperous, the first step must be taken in this direction, so that there may be a direct incentive to thrift and careful farming.

But the vampire, land-starving farmer is in, and has been allowed to lay field to field, to take three or four farms, perhaps, each one of which ought to afford a good living. These large farms are the second curse of agriculture which must be done away with.

If landlords were wise they would get rid of the land-starving farmer, and return to the old system of farms from fifty to one hundred and fifty acres.

Let the farmers once become manufacturers as well as mere producers of raw material, and Lord Winchilsea's desire for a better system for collection and distribution of produce will speedily become an accomplished fact without his lordship's interference.

It is curious and instructive, although somewhat melancholy, to see Mr. Arch resenting Lord Winchilsea's interference, just as Lord Winchilsea's class twenty years ago resented Mr. Arch's interference. It must be admitted, however, that Lord Winchilsea gives Mr. Arch less reason to growl than Mr. Arch gave the landlords and farmers when he started operations, for he avowedly declared war, whereas Lord Winchilsea is the very apostle of peace and union.

MARY ELIZABETH TANNER writes, in the *Monthly Packet*, a pleasant account of the Gordon Boys' Home at Chobham. There are 220 in the school. It would be well if there were 2,000; but that means money. The *Monthly Packet* has opened a fund which it is to be hoped will be well supported. Those who wish to subscribe can send their money to the Gordon Boys' Fund, the publishers of the *Monthly Packet*, 31 and 32, Bedford Street, Strand.

ARE WOMEN RATIONAL BEINGS?

THE CRINOLINE AS A TEST.

In the *New Review* Lady Jeune has an amusing article entitled "In Defence of the Crinoline," in which she points out that opinion as to whether woman's power of combination and independence of judgment are quite beyond such a small matter as that of dress will be largely influenced and modified by the outcome of this burning question. If Englishwomen are not sufficiently civilised and have not sufficient self-respect and sense of independence to be able to baffle the French milliners who are threatening to impose upon them a hideous armatoire of steel, many people will reconsider their opinion as to the capacity of women to take part in local and imperial politics. The crinoline is a hideous invention; but Lady Jeune declares that if crinolines are to be the fashion, we may shriek until we are hoarse, but they will be adopted. Speaking with the brutal frankness with which women discuss the personal deficiencies of their sisters, she says that there is a numerous class of women who would be glad to have crinolines back again in order to disguise their own deformities. She says:—

There are the very thin lanky women without æsthetic tendencies, who have looked miserably ugly, and who have been conscious of the fact, in the clinging garments of the last few years. There are the women with sloping shoulders, who have been for many years unable to show to advantage what is considered a strong point of female beauty, and which has been entirely hidden under the wide broad sleeves we shall discard with the adoption of crinolines, for we shall not have breadth above as well as below. There are the little women with short legs, to whom the width of skirt, and the length which will come with it, will be most welcome and becoming; and there are, last and not least, the fat women, who will gladly hope to lose the sense of their large proportions in the debatable space which may be crinoline or something more substantial, but which, at any rate, conceals from the public eye that increasing volume of person of which only fat women know the bitterness.

Lady Jeune has another article in the *National Review* on the kindred subject of "Extravagance in Dress." She explains elaborately how it is that daughters cannot dress any longer on £120 or £150 a year. She says:—

By far the most potent cause is the craze among women to over-dress themselves and multiply their gowns. It is no uncommon thing for people to wear four or five gowns a day; and, much as many women in London err in this respect, perhaps a smart country house is the best place in which to see the grievous extent to which the *luxe* is carried. It used not to be necessary to vary one's clothes so often, nor was it akin to social sin to be seen twice during a visit in the same gown; but no smartly-dressed woman with any respect for her reputation in that respect would allow such a calamity now. It is the women who live for enjoyment, whose personal adornment is the absorbing subject of their lives, who are setting this example of extravagance, and are injuring every class, above and below, by ministering to the most contemptible of woman's weaknesses.

The desire of every class to live up to the one above it, to emulate its frailties, to copy its foibles, is sapping our social strength, and bringing us closer and closer to the great revolution which surely must come. It is not only the outer garment that is splendid and varied: another modern expense in the dress of women is the magnificence of their under-linen. Every article of a smartly-dressed woman's linen is a work of art. The finest linen and the costliest laces are *de rigueur*; the countless petticoats and the perpetual change of *chausures* (every gown having its shoes and stockings to match) constitute another item in the list of necessary articles.

THE ARTISTIC SUBSTITUTE FOR A RETREAT.

By J. ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

MR. SYMONDS, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* upon "Venetian Melancholy," refers as follows to a mood in the mind which is common to more people than those who can be technically described as artists:—

Moments come in the hyper-sensitive life of artistic natures, come unbidden and uncaused, when we are assailed by desolate intimations of the inutility of all things, the vanity of our existence, the visionary fabric of the universe, the incomprehensibility of self, the continuous and irreparable flight of time—when our joys and sorrows, our passion and our shame, our endeavours to achieve and our inertia of languor, seem but a mocking film, an iridescent scum upon the treacherous surface of a black and bottomless abyss of horrible inscrutability. At these times, like Pascal, we fain would set a screen up to veil the ever-present gulf that yawns before our physical and mental organs of perception.

Alas for those who, feeling the realities of beauty and emotion so acutely, having such power at times to render them by words or forms for others, must also feel with poignant intensity the grim vacuousness of the world, the irrationality of human life, the illusory and transitory nature of the ground on which we tread, of the flesh that clothes us round, of the desires that fret our brains, the duties we perform, the thoughts that keep our will upon the stretch through months of unremunerative labour.

It is easy to stigmatise these moods as morbid. It is clear that yielding to them would entail paralysis of energy, decrepitude, disease. It is not certain that recording them serves any useful purpose. Yet they are real, a serious factor in the experience of sentient and reflective personalities. Duly counterpoised by strenuous activity and steady self-effacement, they constitute for the artist and the thinker, what might be compared to a "retreat" for the religious. They force a man to recognise his own incalculable littleness in the vast sum of things. They teach him to set slight store on his particular achievement. They make him understand that seeming-bitter sentence of the Gospel, "Say, we are unprofitable servants, we have done that which was our duty to do." Also they have the minor value of dissipating vain glammers of fame or blame, of popular applause or public condemnation, of vulgar display and petty rivalries with others. Emerging from them, the man, made wiser and saner, proceeds to work at that which lieth nearest to his hand to do.

HOPE FOR WOMEN AFTER ALL.

GUILLAUME FERRERO has an interesting article in the *Monist* for January, on "Cruelty and Pity in Women." Ferrero thinks that cruelty and pity are in a state of unequal equilibrium in women. He comes to the comfortable conclusion that women will in the end become altogether good. Unfortunately for the self-complacency of the sex, he bases his optimism almost wholly on the effect which men will have upon women; and this not because men are good, but because they are bad. Men, it seems, always choose women who are unlike themselves, and therefore cruelty will become more and more at a discount among women who wish to get married:—

In the human race, as civilisation advances, the male assumes more and more the right of selection, and man shrinks instinctively from meeting in a woman a high development of the qualities which he himself possesses, for he wishes to dominate her, and to be her superior. This explains to us the singular fact, which we notice every day, that of a *savant* marrying a stupid or unintelligent wife; this is why the moral man, as also the vicious, choose gentle and good women when they desire to found families.

Men also like gracefulness in women, and the culture of physical grace is for women an exercise of goodness. Thus the desire to please men by being unlike men, will lead to the perfectibility of the female.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! YE TORIES,

AND MAKE WAR UPON THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

THE most characteristic article in the *Quarterly Review* is a paper under the modest title of Town Holdings, which, however, is a declaration of war against the County Council, whose iniquities the reviewer thinks almost justify the declaration of a civil war.

A CAUSE FOR CIVIL WAR.

What makes the reviewer particularly mad is the Council's favourite scheme of Betterment:—

Two centuries ago, when men discussed and saw the tendencies of things, a "betterment" infliction might have led to civil war. Nothing like it has been known in England since ship money was demanded; though a similar aggression caused the revolution in our colonies. But this threatened tyranny of the London County Council very much surpasses in its paltriness and partiality the meanest and the most oppressive ordinances of the House of Stuart. Is this Liberalism?

FUTILITY OR CONFISCATION.

He is almost equally indignant with the proposal to adjust the difficulties about rates between landlord and tenant.

The proposal, therefore, that in future contract rates shall be divided between the owner and the occupier would be practically futile, and fiscally cumbersome and foolish. New bargains would be certainly adjusted to this changed condition of affairs; and if the owner pays the rates, he will, by quite as much, increase the rent. The lessor will at length get for his land all that it is worth; and any additional encumbrance will be paid for by the occupier. Were the proposal one to levy rates or taxes on the present ground rents, this would again be confiscation, and the scheme would be immediately and contemptuously rejected.

FOOLS ALL!

It is all the fault of that terrible County Council whose manifold misdeeds are set forth with great vigour of language:—

The serious fact is that the London County Council, having neither time, capacity, nor training for deliberate statesmanship in large municipal affairs, and being without practical experience, cannot see through what is plausible to what is right; and therefore are especially unfit to be entrusted with the slightest power of taxation. Such an exhibition of well-meaning error, tending to dishonesty, has not in our time been visible to men.

The reviewer, however much he may wish that we were back in the seventeenth century when he could hoist the standard of revolt in Hyde Park and march with his merry men on Spring Gardens, has at least sense enough to see that the Progressive Party cannot be circumvented by an appeal to the sword. The practical part of his article is an appeal to the London landlords to get rid of the leasehold system.

DOWN WITH THE LEASEHOLDER.

Even if nothing can be done with private property the reviewer thinks that the quasi-public property affords a field for action:—

But, putting private property aside, there is a very large proportion of the London territory in the hands or under the control of Charity and Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of Government departments, and of various corporate bodies, held indeed in trust for public benefit. All these lands and ground rents should be sold to owners of the several houses, and, the title being parliamentary, there should be no power to lease beyond the customary three times seven years. Moreover all the deeds should be in registers exclusively, like stocks and shares, and should have reference to public maps and plans. With this simplicity of tenure, and with very moderate fees, all well-conditioned residents will seek to buy their houses; and then, living with increasing self-respect on their own property, they

will become efficient citizens, endowed with well-established interests and abundant resolution of their own.

What is wanted for our people is free land, relieved of all unnecessary legal forms and costs, and perfectly secure from fanciful taxation. It is impossible by any legislation to prevent the tenant paying every increased cost.

TO THE LAND! TO THE LAND!

For the stability of England's policy, both foreign and domestic, nothing is so needful as to settle the majority of heads of families on freehold land; to plant them in the soil. Democracies, apart from land, are feather-headed, eager, and unstable: thus they are foolish and aggressive and unjust, and so they ultimately fail. But land, with its responsibilities and duties, and its continual demand for all the patient virtues, is the school for practical conservancy in statesmanship; and thus it tends to rational progressiveness in politics.

Freeholders are wanted in their thousands, as a necessary portion of our social state and body politic. The leaseholder is but a *faineant*, he has no virile value, and in our municipal affairs is but a drone; in presence of the varied incidents of local government, he is from sheer deficiency of customary knowledge and experience, bewildered; and he is deluded by the specious talk of loud-tongued agitators.

A Ruskin Class at Seven in the Morning.

In the *Young Man* Dr. Clifford describes how he teaches Ruskin to a class of young people at seven o'clock on Wednesday mornings in the church parlour of Westbourne Park Chapel. The attendance varies from twenty and upwards. About a third of the members are women:—

The class started with "The Crown of Wild Olive," followed by "Unto this Last," and is now studying "Munera Pulveris." The method of conducting the class is this. Take, for instance, last Wednesday morning. First of all, one of the members gave a *résumé* of the previous week's study, reported my observations on the different parts of the lesson, and stated the conclusions arrived at.

On the question of Mr. Ruskin's teaching, Dr. Clifford said:—

My estimate is an exceedingly high one, and has been all through my student and ministerial life. I have no doubt that I should be regarded by some as a little infatuated about Ruskin. But I regard him as the inspirer of the new Political Economy which takes into consideration the social affections of men. John Stuart Mill, Jevons, Ricardo, and Adam Smith had no æstheticism. They were not artists in any sense. And the emotional side of life, which plays such a large part, was altogether ignored by them. Ruskin introduced it, and gave it its true place, and that has changed the face of our industrial world. Moreover, Ruskin never loses sight of the ethical and spiritual. All material facts are investigated in their light.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

In *Blackwood's Magazine* Mr. Skelton, writing upon Dante Rossetti and William Bell Scott, gives the following description of Rossetti when he met him in 1867:—

Rossetti's figure was not imposing; short, squat, bull-doggish, he belonged to the Cavour type; but the sallow face was massive and powerful. The impression of solidity is somehow toned down in Watts's portrait, and the face is thinner and more worn than it was when I knew him. Sleepless nights and protracted pain may possibly have changed him in later years, and made the ideal Rossetti more manifest. Except for the tranquil, meditative, ruminating eye (one thought of the ox-eyed Juno), there was nothing ideal about him then; he was intensely Italian indeed; but it was the sleek and well-fed citizen of Milan or Genoa that he recalled—not the slim romantic hero of Verdi or Donizetti.

In the *Homiletic Review* the Rev. C. C. Starbuck, of Andover, has a careful paper, which will interest many readers, on "Clerical Celibacy: its Extent, its Restrictions, and its Exceptions."

CARMEN SYLVA AT VENICE.

BY PIERRE LOTI.

PIERRE LOTI concludes, in the *Nouvelle Revue* for January 1st, his reminiscences of the exiled Queen of Roumania, from which we quoted last month. He describes how he went out in a gondola with the Queen and her maids of honour, and how, at last, in the late twilight, she began reading to them from the "Book of the Soul." They had some time previously had a discussion, in which Loti, through a misunderstanding, supposed the Queen to be impugning the Christian point of view, which he vigorously defended:—

Oh! how beautiful it was, this book! and quite different from what I had feared it would be. No! nothing dogmatic, subversive, or presumptuous. The human soul penetrated—searched to its depths in a new and unknown way—but, everywhere, a great humility in suffering. Short chapters, each of which worked out a rare and deep thought, with a poetry grandly simple as that of the Bible; from time to time, things out of the abyss, chanted in language like that of the Apocalypse. All the consolation extracted from that infinite lament lay in the gentle resignation with which it was mingled; and also in the pity it expressed for humble fellow-sufferers. This book was a new and supreme form of prayer—the anguished appeal of all humanity towards a God—but it showed no pride of destroying, constructing, or promising anything new.

And to think that this book—a work of genius almost throughout—containing the most living impress of her great soul—is perhaps lost—torn up—burnt—that men will never more read it!

Now and then the Queen stopped. "Oh! I am so tired!" she said, "so tired!" . . . and her voice seemed, for the moment, to die away exhausted. Yes—wearied—worn out with suffering for others—that showed, more than ever, in her colourless face, white as her hair and her dress. . . .

The light was dying away. The broad red sun had just vanished behind a corner of Venice. It was dusk.

In a slender canoe two strange-looking little women had approached us. They were slight and ugly—it was impossible to tell what class they belonged to, or their age; they wore English bathing-dresses, and handled their paddles like wild Indians. When quite close to us they sprang into the water, swam up so as almost to touch our gondolas, listened for a moment to the Queen's voice with a strange and indignant expression, then dived, disappeared, and came up elsewhere.

"I cannot see," said the Queen. Then the gondoliers took away the canopy, and the White Fairy could be more clearly seen by the dying light. Her voice was silenced. In the distance, Venice was etched in black on the pale yellow sky. In this dusk the two small creatures, diving and coming up again noiselessly, suggested the idea of mocking demons of the evening, held captive there against their wills, under the charm of that delicious voice. . . .

They returned to the hotel, but the Queen was so exhausted that she was forced to retire at once; and next day she was too ill to see M. Loti before his departure, as she had intended. He gives two notes received from her, in one of which she says: "You do not now think, I hope, that my book tries to be more consoling than Christianity. No, it only wants to be true." The other (in answer to a farewell letter he had written, finding he could not see her) was put into his hand at the railway station, and runs thus:—

"I can scarcely write, being worse, and forced to stay in bed.

"No—do not apologise for your enthusiasm!—it did us good. But I should like to have continued the discussion more quietly. You could have had no cause for fear, and you would have seen how much promise and strength our Christianity still has, how vast and wide are our hopes. Fear no littlenesses in your circle of enthusiasts.—CARMEN SYLVA."

Speaking of the Queen's strange unpopularity in Roumania, M. Loti says, "I do not know what political mistakes the Queen can have made to incur such dislike in a country to which she had given her goodness, her heart, her life. Besides—if I did—it would not be for me to judge them." He thinks the most probable cause was her imprudence in arousing the jealousy of the Roumanian ladies by the favour shown to Mdle. Vacaresco.

THE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS.

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for January publishes a carefully written article on this subject. The writer thus summarises his own paper—an excellent practice, which might be followed more generally with advantage:—

THE KEY TO THE SOLUTION.

The key to the agricultural situation, so far as the demand for State interference is concerned, lies in the numerical insignificance of owners and occupiers of land, and the hostile attitude of the cultivators of the soil. State interference is far more likely to subvert than to maintain the present system. Protection is less likely to be granted as a boon to landlords and tenants than the creation of a peasant proprietary as a boon to agricultural labourers. If landlords and farmers could only clear their eyes of the dust of protection, they would see the danger as clearly as those who stand aside from that agitation. To invoke State aid is dangerous, as well as useless. In the union of the three capitalists who are now engaged in the cultivation of the soil lies the path of safety. How to secure the hearty co-operation of the agricultural labourer is the pressing problem. But we cannot conceal our forebodings that if landlords do not use their opportunity to secure that co-operation, the State will intervene from a direction which is diametrically antagonistic to the present landed interests.

A PLEA FOR PEASANT HOLDINGS.

In discussing the question as to how the agricultural labourer is to be roped in, the reviewer gives his opinion very decidedly in favour of establishing peasant holdings, as distinct from peasant proprietorship:—

But, in the first place, every peasant owner or peasant occupier who acquires an agricultural holding is at once attracted by the magnetic influence of self-interest to the cause of the landlords and tenant farmers. He becomes one of their class and one with their interests. In the second place, every peasant owner or peasant occupier weakens the case for subversive changes in our present system, because the fact of his existence demonstrates that our land laws and tenures are not so inelastic as to be incapable of adaptation to new requirements. In the third place, there is a definite prospect that small holdings may be made to pay where large farms cannot be worked with profit. In the fourth place, peasant holdings offer him a ladder in the social scale, and relieve the dreary hopelessness of his lot. And, lastly, the acquisition of some proprietary interest in the soil would give him some definite stake in the country, and give fresh stability to settled government. To multiply peasant holdings is at once to strengthen the landed interests in the very point of numbers where they are most susceptible to attack and most incapable of resistance; to checkmate the determined move which is made for the subversion of the present system of tenures; to vary the farming industries which have been too much confined to one single branch; to open up fields of profitable enterprise which the large farmer almost necessarily neglects. Co-operative farms are not, in our opinion, the shape which small farming should assume.

MR. JOSEPH ARCH's paper in the *New Review* is noticed on another page.

MR. MARION CRAWFORD, NOVELIST.

MR. LANIER, in the *American Review of Reviews* for January, gives a brief sketch of Mr. Marion Crawford, the American novelist. About ten years ago a young journalist told his uncle, Mr. Sam Ward, a story which he thought was a good one. Mr. Ward advised him to write it out and send it to a publisher. That was the origin of "Mr. Isaacs," Mr. Crawford's first novel. Since then he has written two novels a year. He had hardly completed his studies at Hartford, when the financial panic of 1873 left him without resources. He entered journalism, and travelled as correspondent through

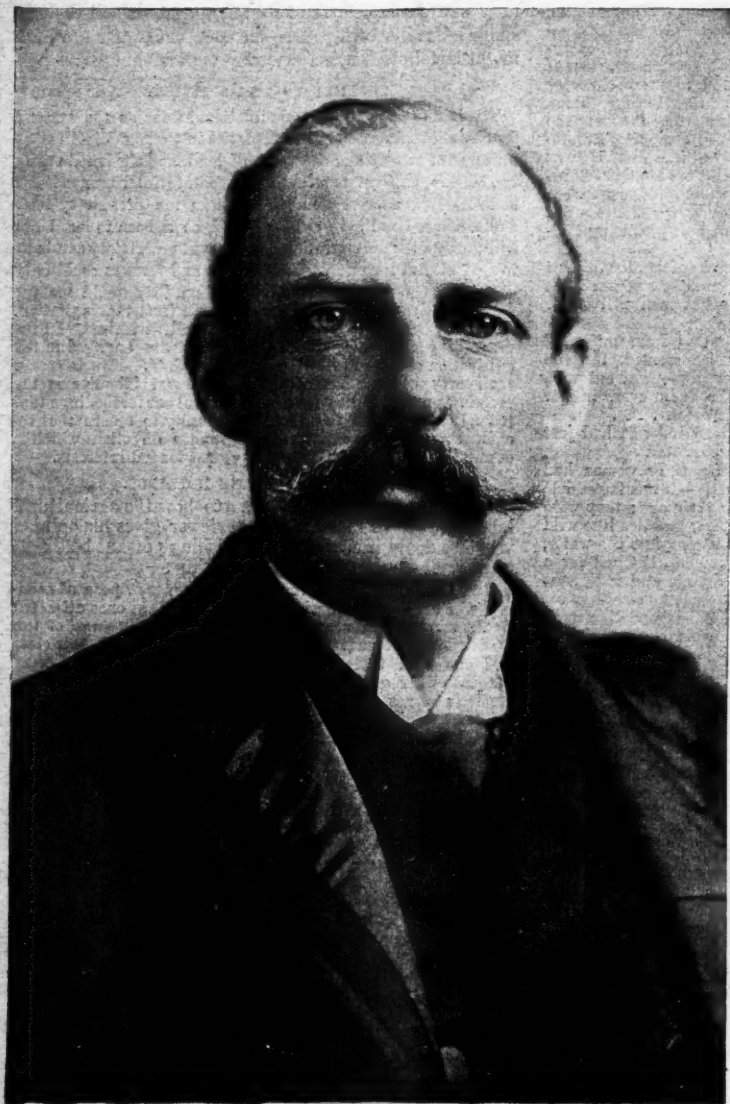
Europe and India. In India he devoted himself to an exposure of Theosophy and Madame Blavatsky. He went back to New York, wrote his novel, and then set out for Italy, where he has lived for seven years, near Sorrento, with his wife and children. He is a great worker, roughing it with the mountaineers and mixing with the native sailors. While living this natural life the plot, and even the conversational details, of his story form themselves in his mind. Then, when he gets his story into his head, he sits down at his desk and will write 150,000 words in twenty-five working days, broken only by Sundays, upon which day he does no work. Mr.

Crawford is a great linguist, has an astonishing memory, but can never force it to remember anything. His novels are translated into most of the European languages. He is now in America fulfilling a short engagement to give readings from his own works.

HIS DEFINITION OF A NOVEL.

Marion Crawford, in the *Forum*, discusses the question "What is a Novel?" and answers it to his own satisfaction. The gist of his article is that the novel is a play, a substitute for the real play, a kind of pocket version of a play. He is, however, vehement in denouncing the novel of purpose. He declares that it is positively a fraud upon the reader, which is only true when its design is hidden from the purchaser. Mr. Crawford declares that if a man buys a story, thinking it is only a story, and then finds that it is merely a vehicle for expressing somebody's views upon socialism, religion, or the divorce laws, he has been swindled, and that he ought to have a right of action against the publisher on the ground that he has obtained money on false pretences. But even Mr. Crawford admits that if the "purpose novel" were labelled "Purpose" in very large letters, his objection on the moral ground would disappear. As a matter of fact, most "purpose novels" are so labelled virtually, although not in literal fact. This is what Mr. Crawford says of the perfect novel, which has never as yet been written:—

It must deal chiefly with love, for in that passion all men and women are most generally interested, either for its present reality or for the memories that soften the coldly vivid recollection of an active past and shed a tender light in the dark places of bygone struggles, or because the hope of it brightens and gladdens the path of



F. MARION CRAWFORD.

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future dreams. The perfect novel must be clean and sweet, for it must tell its tale to all mankind, to saint and sinner, pure and defiled, just and unjust. It must have the magic to fascinate, and the power to hold its reader from first to last. Its realism must be real, of three dimensions, not flat and photographic; its romance must be of the human heart and truly human, that is, of the earth as we all have found it; its idealism must be transcendent, not measured to man's mind, but proportioned to man's soul. Its religion must be of such grand and universal span as to hold all worthy religions in itself. Conceive, if possible, such a story, told in a language that can be now simple, now keen, now passionate, and now sublime; or rather, pray, do not conceive it, for the modern novelist's occupation would suddenly be gone, and that one book would stand alone of its kind, making all others worse than useless—ridiculous, if not sacrilegious, by comparison.

Mr. Crawford's last words are as follows:—

What am I, a novel-writer, trying to do? I am trying, with such limited means as I have at my disposal, to make little pocket-theatres out of words. I am trying to be architect, scene-painter, upholsterer, dramatist, and stage manager, all at once. Is it any wonder if we novelists do not succeed as well as we could wish, when we try to be masters of so many trades?

WHICH FATTENS BEST?

DR. VOELCKER, in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England* for the 31st of December, publishes the account of some interesting feeding experiments made upon sheep and cattle at Woburn. The point to be decided was the comparative feeding value of linseed cake, barley, and malt in the case of sheep, and of home-grown produce as a substitute for linseed cake in the case of cattle. Three lots of twenty-four sheep each were treated to different diets, with the result that it was found to be more profitable to feed sheep on linseed cake alone than on one-half linseed cake and one-half barley; and further, that the substitution of one-third portion of malt instead of barley simply added to the cost without increasing the value of the animals at all. As the manure of animals fed on linseed cake is worth more than that produced from other foods, linseed cake is distinctly the most valuable food. But the opposite was found to be the result in the case of twelve Hereford bullocks. These were divided into lots of six each. The first lot was fed on beans, oats, and barley in equal proportions, and the second on linseed cake, while both lots had as much swede turnip and clover chaff as they could eat. Here the linseed cake bullocks brought in 4s. 10d. each more than those fed on home produce. But in order to get this 4s. 10d. they had to spend 11s. 1d., which represents the increased cost per head of the linseed cake. Everything, of course, depends upon the cost of the linseed cake, and as it was in this experiment dear, this test can hardly be said to be conclusive. A more interesting experiment still was that in which earth nut cake was used instead of bean meal, and found to answer almost as well. The earth nut cake is made by crushing the seeds and pods of a plant cultivated largely in the north of Africa and the south of India. Earth nut cake costs about eight guineas a ton as against £10 a ton for linseed cake. The animals eat it freely, and fatten upon it, as if it had been bean meal, while the cost is a trifle less. This experiment may pave the way for an extensive import of earth nut cake whenever linseed cake is dear.

Mrs. BISHOP begins a series of papers upon the Tibetans in the *Leisure Hour*.

COLOUR HEARING.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE COLOUR OF SOUND.

THERE is an interesting article in the *Chautauquan* for January, by Alfred Binet, upon Colour Hearing, in which he describes a curious faculty which a minority of the human race possesses of always associating certain colours with certain sounds. Unfortunately there is very little agreement as to what colours represent what sounds. Mr. Binet says:—

In general, it has been learned from such researches that the impression of colour is produced most generally by speech. The sounds and noises of nature cause the same effect only as they bear an analogy to the human voice. Speech gives the listener an impression of colour only when it is clearly uttered: a murmur has not the same effect as the voice in singing or in distinct speaking. The tone of the voice influences the tints and shades; the barytone and the bass voice awaken sensations of dark colours, and shrill voices light colours. Closer examination reveals the fact that the colour depends chiefly upon the separate words pronounced. Every word has its own colour or rather colours. Carrying the analysis further still it is learned that the colour of the words depends upon that of the letters composing it, and that it is, consequently, the alphabet which is coloured. The final observation reached is that the consonants have only pale and obscure tints, and that the colouration of language is derived directly from the vowels. With a very few exceptions, these discoveries hold true of all subjects examined.

It is curious to note that with some persons the apparition of colours occurs not only when they hear words pronounced or when they think, but even when they see them printed or written.

Mr. Jules Millet gives as the result of his studies the following statement:—

A black, e yellow, i white, o red, u green.

Mr. Claparède sums up his researches in this list:—

A black, e blue, i red, o yellow, u green.

Agreement in the two summaries holds only in regard to a and u.

Summing up the results obtained from the researches made thus far in this peculiar question, we have the following statements, but they show that a good beginning, promising greater results soon, has been made: One point is certain—that the impressions of colour which are suggested by certain acoustic sensations are mental images; one point is probable—that persons who experience these phenomena belong to the visual type of persons; one point is possible—that the grouping of the impressions may be the result of associated perceptions gained in early life.

Music in the Foreign Reviews.

NOWHERE do we get such excellent articles on musical subjects as in the German reviews, and it is to be regretted that they are not reprinted in translation by the English musical magazines. In the *Deutsche Revue* for January, an article entitled "Felix Mendelssohn and Wilhelm Taubert" gives us some hitherto unpublished letters of Mendelssohn to his friend, who only died in 1891, and was laid in a tomb near that of Mendelssohn, at Berlin. On one side of Taubert's monument are the first bars of his famous cradle-song, "Schlaf in guter Ruh!" with which the German mother lulls her child to sleep, while at the final resting-place is raised Mendelssohn's deeply affecting parting-song, "Es ist bestimmt in Gottes Rat, dass man vom Liebesten was man hat muss scheiden," etc. "Schumann in His (Prose) Writings" forms the subject of an interesting study in the *Deutsche Rundschau* of December. It is only necessary to say that it is by Philipp Spitta for it to be understood that the article is a thoughtful piece of criticism worthy of serious attention.

SOME ADVICE TO WOULD-BE JOURNALISTS.

BY W. T. STEAD.

I AM so often asked by people as to how to become a journalist, that, departing from my usually invariable rule of never quoting from a weekly periodical, I venture to publish the following notes of an interview which was published as "A Chat with Mr. Stead" in *Answers* for January 21st.

NO ROYAL ROAD TO JOURNALISM.

"There is no royal road, but there is a road to the inside and a road to the outside. The inside road is only possible to those who are, as it were, born in the purple—i.e., if you are the son or the daughter of a journalist, you can be gradually trained to help your father or your mother. In that case, you would have to learn shorthand and typewriting, and pick up French and German."

"That is easy enough for the insider, but what about the outsider?"

"There is only one way for an outsider to get inside, and that is to do work that is wanted just when it is wanted. I am now speaking of literary contributors, commonly so-called. You think you have got a gift for writing. Well, you may have, but it does not follow that you have the gift for making people pay you for writing, which is another gift altogether, and one which has often been very much lacking in some of those who had the greatest gift for the other kind of thing. You must remember that the art of getting into journalism is to get some one who holds the door to let you in, and he will not let you in if you go merely as a beggar, and ask him for the sake of charity."

THE KEEPER OF THE GATE.

"Who is it that keeps the door?"

"The editor, sub-editor, or the news editor. These gentlemen will be only too glad to take any copy that they can get that will help them to sell their papers, but they have a natural disinclination to take 'copy' which no one would read when it was printed, or that would get them into a libel, or offend any number of their subscribers. Hence, when you are casting about as to how to get a footing on the Press, the first thing to do is not to worry your head about introductions to editors, but to sit down and study whether you have anything to say that is worth saying about anything in this world, and, if you feel that you have not, do not sit down and write, as too many do. Literary outpourings from an empty mind, even if the hand be skilled, are as worthless from a marketable point of view as anything else that you get out of nothing."

WHAT KIND OF ARTICLES ARE WANTED.

"What kind of article do you think the beginner should try?"

"He should try to find the kind of article which is most likely to be accepted. It may be a paragraph; it may be a letter to the editor; it may be a long article—that is a mere question of detail. The important thing is that he should have something to say that the editor is likely to think the public would care to hear, and to say it as brightly, as tersely, and with as much force as he can."

"But how can he find out what subjects the editor thinks will interest the public?"

"The editor will think to-day on the same lines as he thought yesterday, and what he thought yesterday you have spread out before you in a paper which he has issued that morning. That, of course, will not tell you what he thinks will interest the public to-morrow, but it will give you a very good indication as to the kind of article and the kind of subject that particular paper will be disposed to accept."

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS.

"There are many literary aspirants who send in their MSS. to editors, which plainly betray in their title, in their subject, and in every line, that the man who wrote them is as competent to be a journalist as the jackass on the common. It is evident that they have never taken the trouble to read a single sheet of the paper to which they wish to contribute, and if you do

not take the trouble to read what the editor prints, you can hardly expect him to take the trouble to pay you for what you write."

Hence, beginners will send articles of a schoolboy style, written in direct opposition to the principles which some particular paper was founded to support, and will be quite astonished when they fail to see it in print. They might, even supposing the article had been written with the genius of a Shakespeare and the wisdom of a Bacon, have known that an article on such a subject had no more chance of appearing in the paper than a whale would have of being invited to draw the Lord Mayor's coach."

THE FIRST CONDITION OF SUCCESS.

"Then, when you have found your subject, and you have found the paper that you think it is likely to suit, crowd in your article without a moment's delay. Remember that far more articles get accepted because they come in the nick of time than because of any supreme excellence in the articles themselves. The maxim of any one who wants to get his foot into journalism from the outside is to be 'on the nail,' and to be up to date."

"Do you think, if a man did that, he would have a chance of getting his copy accepted?"

"Editors are sometimes like other people, natural born fools, and they sometimes fail to see on which side their bread is buttered; but take the average editor, and give him an article which is up to date and on the nail, and just comes in the nick of time, and contains information, or illustration, or reflections which are not otherwise available, and he will be very naturally tempted to use that article. What the journalist aspirant has to do is to persuade the man inside the gate that he has wares to sell better than those the editor can get elsewhere, and that it would be good business to do business with him."

AFTER YOU GET A FOOTING.

"And then?"

"And then, when you have once proved to the editor that you can write stuff that he thinks worth printing, you have got the door ajar. Keep your eye open. Do not overwhelm that luckless editor with MSS., otherwise he would wish that he had never hearkened to your blandishments."

And do not confine yourself to one editor. Try several, and then, after you have succeeded in gaining a footing, and getting yourself recognised as a person who can turn out good saleable copy, who has got his head screwed straight on his shoulders, and who knows the importance of being prompt, and never writing a line more than what is needed to fill the space, when a vacancy occurs on that paper you are likely to get a chance of a permanent position on the staff. That is the way in which newspaper staffs are recruited so far as relates to the literary department. As for the other branches of journalism, such as reporting, penny-a-lining, and so on, you have to begin in those things at the bottom, and work your way up."

Harper publishes illustrated papers upon "Bristol in the Time of Sebastian Cabot," and "New Orleans of To-day." Mr. Abbey illustrates and Mr. Andrew Lang comments upon "Twelfth Night." There is an illustrated paper upon Whittier, and the rest of the magazine is devoted to stories, serial and otherwise, with the exception of a paper entitled "Reminiscences of George W. Curtis."

In the *Californian Illustrated Magazine* Mrs. Emily S. Loud has a copiously-illustrated paper, entitled "A Home in the South Seas," describing the life which she led in Tahiti. The article upon the "Californian Academy of Science" is an interesting description of an excellent institution, which before long will be made worthy of the position of California on the Pacific Coast. There are articles upon "Delsarteism" and "Edmund Russell" by a writer who believes in both. The paper on "Californian Methodism" will be of interest to Methodists. A portrait of Tennyson forms the frontispiece.

THE POETRY OF TENNYSON.

THE best literary article on the poetry of Tennyson which has yet appeared in the periodicals is to be found in the *Quarterly Review*. Without following the reviewer in his more detailed criticism of the "Maud," "In Memoriam," and the "Idylls of the King," I content myself with quoting the following passages, which express the general estimate of the reviewer of Tennyson's poetry as a whole:—

THE ARTICULATE VOICE OF ENGLAND.

Fifty years ago Lord Tennyson rose above the region of parody, of satire, of depreciatory criticism. Since 1842 his fame has more than once suffered a temporary eclipse. Yet, for half a century, he has been the central figure in a great period of literature, in turn the Tyrtæus, the Theocritus, and the Virgil of the nation, the articulate voice, which gave the fullest utterance to the heart of a people, speaking with conscious authority, because behind his words lay the sympathy and confidence of the English race. The spectacle offered by his funeral in Westminster Abbey did not prove that poets, rather than statesmen, or men of science, are the legislators of the world; but it unquestionably did reveal the undisputed personal supremacy of the religious thinker, moral teacher, and patriotic singer, whose mysterious, picturesque figure was scarcely known to one in ten thousand Englishmen.

A SUPREME CRAFTSMAN.

No English poet has in fact possessed a more complete command of his genius in its highest form. In none, certainly, can fewer passages be found which are trivial or imperfect. No crudities of imagery, like those of Byron, nor cloudly word-phantasms, such as those of Shelley, nor fanciful affectations, like those of Keats, nor versified prose, such as that of Wordsworth, mar his equality of treatment. In all his poetry the workmanship is highly finished, and the form of the art is uniformly worthy of the substance.

As the eye wanders from point to point over the wide range of his poetic achievement, the sense of gratitude overpowers the desire to discriminate. It seems a sorry task to attempt to decide, whether Tennyson is among the gods or the giants. For more than sixty years he has given England of his best, lingering over the final finish of his work with the conscientious fidelity of a medieval craftsman.

HIS ACHIEVEMENTS.

A purist in the employment of words, he tolerated no abuse of the English tongue by himself or others, and handed on the national language to his successors, not only undefiled but enriched, as the noble vehicle of human thought. For the poetry of the future, he has created models of form, lofty standards of art triumphant, because it is art in obedience to laws. He has enriched English literature by jewels of expression, whose beauty is enhanced by the dexterous workmanship of their exquisite setting; by lyrical gems which sparkle, if not with the morning freshness of dewdrops, at least with the brilliance of the finest diamonds; by literary mosaics of diction, matchless in form, colour, and harmony, into which are dovetailed separate particles of consummate beauty; by clear-cut classic figures, chiselled in firm outline on the cold and lasting marble; by realistic pictures of English landscapes, painted with the homely richness of Gainsborough, and bathed in the golden warmth of Claude; by a noble rosary of sorrow, whose beads, strung on the golden thread of hope, are enriched with every detail of consolation, and engraved with every symbol of comfort, which varied reading, fertile fancy, or musing meditation could devise.

HIS SERVICES TO THE NATION.

Never cosmopolitan in his sympathies, but always essentially English, his national feeling gathered purity and depth from the narrowness of its concentrated intensity. He has stirred the blood of the people by wedding to virile verse heroic deeds of prowess. He has revived, stimulated, and kept alive the old-world, half-forgotten sentiment of patriotism; he has seen, and taught others to see, new beauties in Nature with the

precision of the man of science and the interpretative insight of the poet. With one hand he has faithfully mirrored the beliefs and disbeliefs, the despair and wistful faith, the repose and, satisfied, a larger hope in human destiny, and, seeking the white light of truth through the prismatic colours of the creeds, has humanised, enlarged, and strengthened the religious faiths of thousands. Alike for the nation and for individuals he has upheld a lofty standard of life. More than any other poet, or even writer of the century, he has striven to reconcile industrial activities and material interests with the old traditions of faith and reverence, to burn and blast with lightning fire the vices of modern civilisation, to uphold the high-souled energies, refinements, and disinterestedness that commercial communities are most prone to neglect, if not to despise.

THE MAN OF HIS AGE.

The excellence and the shortcomings of Tennyson's poetry are displayed in the Idylls. Setting aside his rare moments of inspired elevation, his general work is marred by a certain want of creative originality, of breadth of conception, of vigour of narrative, of dramatic force of presentment. It is characterised by a shrinking from the grander and vaster aspects of Nature, from the profounder depths of human thought, from the most tragic agonies of human passion. It is characterised, also, by a preference for that which is minute and detailed in outward phenomena, for moderation in opinion, for conventionality in thought, for tenderness and grace in the affections of the heart. To say this is to say, in another form, that Tennyson is the true mental representative of an analytic age, that its merits and defects are equally his, and that its special triumphs in the observation of external Nature are his most signal successes.

THE POET'S VOICE.

Mr. Henry Van Dyke describes in the *Century* an evening which he spent at Aldworth with Lord Tennyson in August, 1892. The most interesting part of this article, which he calls "The Voice of Tennyson," is his description of the poet's reading of "Maud":—

He held a volume of "Maud" in his hand, and was talking about it, as he loved to do:

"I want to read this to you because I want you to feel what the poem means. It is dramatic; it is the story of a man who has a morbid nature, with a touch of inherited insanity, and very selfish. The poem is to show what love does for him. The war is only an episode. You must remember that it is not I myself speaking. It is this man with the strain of madness in his blood, and the memory of a great trouble and wrong that has put him out with the world."

Then he lifted the book close to his eyes, and began to read:

"I hate the dreadful hollow behind the little wood."

It was the strangest reading in the world; ignoring all the formal rules of elocution, going straight to the heart of the matter, yet unconsciously creating its own form and art, obedient to the inevitable law of all true passion, which always makes the sound fit the sense. The voice was raised a little higher than the speaking tone; sustained at the same level through line after line; almost monotonous in its measured chanting. It was not melodious, or flexible. It was something better. It was musical, as the voice of the ocean, or as the sound of the wind in the pine-trees is musical. In the impassioned lines it rose and swelled like the roar of the tempest through the woods; in the passages which expressed grief and loneliness it broke and fell suddenly, like the sobbing of low waves on the beach.

But most of all I was amazed at the intensity with which the poet had felt, and the tenacity with which he pursued, the moral meaning of the poem. It was love, but not love in itself alone, as an emotion, an inward experience, a selfish possession, that he was revealing. It was love as a vital force, love as a part of life, love as an influence—nay, the influence which rescues the soul from the prison or the madhouse of self, and leads it into the larger, saner existence. This was the theme of "Maud." And the poet's voice brought it out, and rang the changes on it, so that it was unmistakable and unforgettable—the history of a man saved from selfish despair by a pure love.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR POOR LAW.

A HINT FROM AUSTRIA.

Mr. J. R. CRAWFORD in an article entitled "Our Poor Law on First Principles," in the *Newbury House Magazine*, presses strongly for the adoption of a system similar to that of the Austrian poor law. Mr. Crawford gives the following account of the Austrian system:—

The principle—and we are chiefly concerned with principles—upon which the Viennese act in their dealing with the poor is the very opposite to that which we have adopted. As the starting point, a very decided difference is made between the treatment of men reduced to want through no fault of their own, and that of men whose poverty is the direct outcome of their own lazy or extravagant habits. "The former are fellow citizens to be helped, the latter almost criminals to be punished." Supposing a man be suddenly reduced to destitution, he is provided with board and lodging in the casual ward; a very different place this to that which bears the same name amongst us. Then he is informed where best he can procure work, and if (for he is carefully watched) he shows himself in earnest in seeking employment, his board and lodging are continued until he finds it. No disgrace or reflection whatever is attached to a visit to the casual ward, or even to the workhouse. It is an unfortunate and inconvenient little episode, and that is all. And then the workhouse itself is altogether free from that touch of jail-like monotony which renders life in an English union so depressing. This is the way the industrious are treated. The hopelessly lazy, and utterly corrupt, are sent to the Zwangarbeit Haus, a very different place, with very different discipline. The chief contrast, however, between the Austrian and English systems is in the treatment of old men and women, and of children. Where we deal to all of these alike a somewhat similar law, in Austria the nicest discrimination is exercised. But further, admirable as are the arrangements made for the temporarily destitute, as also for the young, the sick, and the infirm, it is, above all, by the system it pursues with regard to the aged poor that Austria has gained its reputation for wise humanitarianism. After seventy, or if feeble at an earlier age, the Austrian poor are freed from work, and can claim, as a right, admittance into the municipal almshouses, where they enjoy the full liberty together with the comforts of a home. This, then (in its barest outline), is the Austrian system, and it is quoted to show how a Poor Law can be based on the truest principles; how, in fact, whilst it relieves distress, it avoids pauperising the people, and, whilst it cultivates individual and national virtues, it tends to check their corresponding vices. Surely, what the efforts of Austrian legislators have so successfully accomplished, need prove no insurmountable task for the combined wisdom of our own lawmakers to undertake.

In *Longman's Magazine* Mr. H. B. Toynbee, in an article entitled "A More Excellent Way," calls attention to Dr. Chalmers's system of individual relief, and incidentally says that the Charity Organisation Society is the intellectual head of Dr. Chalmers. The practical gist of Mr. Toynbee's article is that the best charity is to give no charity at all, which no doubt is in accordance with the ideas of the Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society, who often writes and acts as if the one object of his society was to organise charity out of existence altogether. Lest I should be accused of misrepresenting Mr. Toynbee, I quote the closing passage of his article:—

It seems to be undeniable that, the less that is done for the poor, the more they will do for themselves. A refusal to give is often the truest form of charity. The most lavish giver is he who appears to give nothing, but who, by influence on character and encouragement of self-reliance, so awakens the latent capabilities of the man he seeks to help, as to save him from the painful necessity of asking for any material gift at all.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

In *Macmillan* another writer describes the Austrian Poor Law with more detail under the title of "A Humane Poor Law," and certainly it seems to demand our attention, not merely because of the great care which it takes to prevent the children being pauperised, but because of the able and successful efforts made to provide for the temporarily destitute and the aged poor. In dealing with the aged poor, the Emperor Joseph II. settled the question of old age pensions in a very decided fashion:—

He decided that at sixty a man should have the right to claim from his native town or commune a pension equal to one-third of the average daily wage he had received during his working years. This pension was to be regarded in exactly the same light as a soldier's pension, not as a charity, but as the reward for past services. This is still the guiding principle of the Austrian Poor Law, for although its legislators have often disagreed on the amount of the pension, all recognised the right of the old and feeble to be supported by the young and vigorous.

THE AUSTRIAN CASUAL WARD.

The Austrian casual ward seems to be a great improvement upon that in England:—

Any one between eighteen and sixty, who is in a state of destitution, can claim admittance to an *asyl*, a place corresponding to our casual ward, though managed on a very different principle. These *asyls* are, in reality, workmen's boarding-houses, where a bath, supper, bed, and breakfast are supplied free of charge. They are the greatest boon to industrious working men, whom illness, or some sudden misfortune, has reduced to want, for they afford them a shelter at night after a day spent in a fruitless search for work.

THE CHILDREN OF THE DESTITUTE.

The chief superiority, however, of the Austrian system is in the way in which the children are dealt with:—

No child is there, in any circumstances, sent to a workhouse. If it have neither parents, nor other relatives who can provide for it, it is adopted by the town, and placed under the care of a *Waisennutter*, if it be a girl, or of a *Waisenvater* if a boy. Considerable trouble is taken to prevent any stigma being attached to these children on account of their destitute condition. They are neither called paupers, nor are they regarded in the light of paupers. Many of them attend the national schools (*Volksschule*), where they mix with their companions upon terms of the most perfect equality. In these schools they are supplied with books free of charge: special scholarships are offered for their competition; and any child who shows signs of unusual talent is given the opportunity of cultivating it. The University, even, is in full sympathy with public opinion upon this point; and in its statute book there stands a decree admitting the sons of pauper parents to all lectures and examinations without the payment of any fees. Scholarships and lectures are, however, only for the very special cases, for the city has no intention of training students; what it aims at, rather, is making its *protégés* sober, industrious working men and women. The boys are carefully taught some handicraft, while the girls are prepared for domestic service, laundry-work, or any suitable calling for which they may manifest an aptitude.

AMERICAN readers may be glad to know that Dr. Bowman Stephenson, the ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, has begun in the *Sunday Magazine* the publication of chapters from the early history of America.

In *Good Words* Archdeacon Farrar criticises the statuary in Westminster Abbey. The Rev. O. J. Vignoles has a paper describing "Darwin's Home at Down." Mrs. Oliphant waxes eloquent in praise of San Remo, while David Masson continues his interesting series of papers on the "Local Memories of Milton."

THE PROBLEM OF STRONG DRINK. MONOPOLY IN SWITZERLAND.

In the *Annals of the American Academy* for January there is a translation of W. Milliet's paper on the Alcohol Question in Switzerland. It appears that public opinion is so openly hostile to prohibition in Switzerland that it has never been seriously discussed, nor has total abstinence been much encouraged excepting for children.

A POPULAR FALLACY.

Mr. Milliet holds very strongly that the favourite assertion that the more taverns the more drinking is a fallacy. As a matter of experience one tavern may cause more trouble than ten:—

The international statistics of alcoholism, by their contradictory testimony, go to confirm what has been said above. They show increase in the number of public-houses, with and without increase of the consumption of liquor and of alcoholism; decrease in the number of taverns, with and without decrease of intemperance; relatively large numbers of public drinking places, with relatively little drinking, and *vice versa*.

At present in Switzerland three-fifths of the cantons have restrictive policies directed against brandy, while in two-fifths there are no special provisions regulating the liquor traffic. The number of places for the sale of liquor has increased in the cantons with restriction by nearly 6 per cent. in six years, while in the cantons without restriction it has only increased about 2½ per cent.

WHAT SWITZERLAND AIMS AT.

The object of liquor legislation in Switzerland has been to make brandy dear, and light wine and beer cheap and good. Stringent measures have also been taken to prevent adulteration. The sale of spirits is in the hands of a monopoly, one-tenth of whose receipts are devoted to the struggle against alcoholism. One hundred and forty large and small distilleries have been suppressed since 1847 by expropriation. Only sixty or seventy are left, and they can only sell to the administration, which is compelled to put it on the market at monopoly prices. One-tenth of the profit on the alcohol monopoly yields about 600,000 francs a year, and is devoted to the care of the insane, or the poor, and to support private enterprises aiming at the diminution of drinking. Smuggling is quite insignificant, and the actual reduction in the use of spirituous liquors is 25 per cent.

A SUGGESTION BY THE REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES.

In the *Review of the Churches* for January 15 the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes puts forward a suggestion as a compromise in Temperance legislation. He thinks that the line of least resistance could be found in deciding that all licences should cease at a particular date, to be hereafter defined, and that from that time forward no town should have more than one public-house per 1,000 inhabitants, and no rural district more than one licensed house for every 600. By this means he thinks that 80,000 of the 120,000 would be shut up. Mr. Hughes is willing to give the liquor trade three years' notice to quit. The Direct Veto must be conceded, but it must be hedged round with such restrictions as to protect the legitimate rights of important minorities. If there is to be a new licensing authority, he would have it elected by the people, like the School Board. He would allow localities to vote themselves out of the Sunday Closing Act if the majority should wish it. Mr. Hughes hankers after the Bergen plan. He would run working men's clubs as temperance hotels, and would forbid the sale of intoxicating liquor in any place where there were other attractions than the sale of the liquor.

OUR TWO BRAINS, AND HOW WE USE THEM.

By DR. B. W. RICHARDSON.

THERE is a very interesting article in the *Asclepiad* for December 15th by Dr. Richardson on the duality of the mind. He holds that every man has two brains in his skull—separate and distinct brains, which are sometimes so very different that they seem almost to belong to two different men. Dr. Richardson quotes a conversation which he had with Mrs. Booth in which she challenged him to study the phenomenon of a sudden conversion in which a drunken reprobate became a changed man.

THE SECOND BRAIN AND CONVERSION.

Mrs. Booth, of course, attributed this to the grace of God, but Dr. Richardson is ready to account for it on his theory of the duality of the human mind. The following passage gives occasion for much reflection:—

Her model submerged man appears before me as one governed for long years by an evil brain. So long as that evil brain retained its dominant strength it ruled the man. But there came a time when that excited brain wore out into feebleness, when impressions upon it derived from the second brain began to act with superior force; when doubt and contrition thereupon agitated the man; when he felt that he had in him two volitions beyond his mere animal instincts and passions. At this crisis a strong and earnest external nature fell upon him, roused into action his own better nature, drove his lower nature into obedience of fear, and, temporarily or permanently, transformed him into that which he had never yet experienced—into a man in full exercise of a newly-developed strength. That man, physically and literally, was born again. We need not criticise the means employed for that regeneration; we will not, at this moment, question whether the training that followed the new birth was the best and only best; but we must admit the phenomenon of the change. There was about it no mystery; it was, in scientific definition, an organic mental transformation; the awakening into life and living action of an organ in a state of partial inertia; a physical conversion leading to new action, and, if we like to say so, making a new man. No wonder, from this reading, that the worst specimens of vice should become, under the change, the most lasting specimens of virtue.

Dr. Richardson is full of his theory, which he thinks is one of the grandest expositions ever revealed in the study of mental science. It explains no end of difficulties, especially those which arise in the study of insanity. No man has his two brains exactly balanced; sometimes one is stronger than the other. Occasionally he can get on very well when one of the brains has half gone to water. Sudden changes in the character are due to oscillations in the domination of one half of the head over the other half. Mrs. Booth would probably have replied that Dr. Richardson's discovery deals more with the mechanism of the means by which grace works, than an explanation of the secret by which the domination of the good brain can be secured. Granting that the reformation of the man is secured by securing the ascendancy of the good brain over the bad, still his explanation does not give us any clue as to how that desirable alteration can be effected.

THE MORAL OF IT ALL.

Dr. Richardson sums up as follows:—

(1) That all mankind is dual in mind by natural construction, so that a congregation of human beings, large or small, a family circle, a private meeting, a parliament, a nation, must always be reckoned as twice its individual number before its mental constitution and strength can be properly appraised. (2) That the efforts of all should be directed to the proper construction of the casket of the mind and the physical powers working it. (3) That mental work should be for progress in ways of unity of purpose, towards greatness of life and character.

MUSIC AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MEDICINE.

A PLEA FOR THE GUILD OF ST. CECILIA.

THE *Medical Magazine* for January publishes a paper which Dr. Blackman read before the Portsmouth Literary Society. Dr. Blackman discusses the question as to whether or not music should be regarded as one of the remedial agents upon which physicians can confidently rely.

HOW MUSIC AFFECTS HEALTH.

He quotes from the physician of the convict prison at Portland a statement that the effect of music is transmitted by a reflex action on the nerves which govern the supply of blood. The effect of music is to dilate the blood vessels so that the blood flows more freely and increases the sense of warmth. By increased blood supply nutrition is effected. Therefore, for the improvement of health, which depends upon nutrition, the musician is an indispensable ally of the physician:—

The physiological effects of music have been studied by Dogiel, a Russian, and as the result of numerous experiments, he concludes that, (1) Music exhibits an influence on the circulation of the blood; (2) The blood pressure sometimes rises, sometimes falls; (3) The action of musical tones and pipes on animals and men expresses itself for the most part by increased frequency of the beats of the heart; (4) The variations in the circulation consequent upon musical sounds coincide with changes in the breathing, though they may also be observed quite independently of it; (5, 6, and 7) The variations in the blood pressure are dependent on the pitch and loudness of the sound and on the tone colour; (8) In the variations of the blood pressure, the peculiarities of the individuals, whether men or lower animals, are plainly apparent; and even nationality in the case of man has some effect.

WHAT IS THE GUILD OF ST. CECILIA?

Dr. Blackman then describes the objects of the Guild of St. Cecilia, which has Canon Harford of Westminster as its moving spirit:—

The first three objects for which the Guild of St. Cecilia has been formed are:—

1. To test, by trials made in a large number of cases of illness, the power of soft music to induce calmness of mind, alleviation of pain, and sleep.
2. To provide a large number of specially-trained musicians who shall be in readiness to answer promptly the summons of a physician.
3. To provide a large hall in a central part of London, in which music shall be given throughout all hours of the day and night. This music to be conveyed by telephone attached to certain wards in each of the chief London hospitals.

THE RESULT OF ITS OPERATIONS.

The Guild commenced operations at the London Temperance Hospital. The general effect of the experiment was that music produced general tranquillity, and sent over 50 per cent. of the patients to sleep. At Helensburgh, the infirmary committee put a piano into the hospital, and a number of ladies formed themselves into a choir which rendered music, vocal and instrumental, for the benefit of the patients. For seven out of ten patients the effect of the music was to reduce the temperature of the patients and also the pain which they suffered. At Bolton Infirmary, a party of musicians visit the infirmary once a week to the great advantage of the patients who prefer quiet music. The violin, when well played, has the most soothing effect. Dr. Blackman suggests that a musical box, worked by an electric motor, might be advantageously employed in cases of insomnia. He thinks the results already obtained by observing the operations of the St. Cecilia Guild justify him in assert-

ing that much may yet be done in alleviating the pain and sufferings of the sick in hospitals by the judicious employment of music. If this be so there may be some use in creation for the fine lady whose only accomplishment is playing the piano.

THE RESULT OF DEFORESTATION.

AN ALARMING STORY FROM RUSSIA.

THE first article in the *Edinburgh Review* for January is entitled "The Penury of Russia," which is sufficiently alarming and ghastly in its statements even to satisfy the soul of "Mr. E. B. Lanin." A more dreary and unrelieved picture of blank desolation has hardly ever been printed. The only consolation which can be derived from it is by thinking that no country could be in such a state of hopeless ruin, and still hold together and play, on the whole, so imposing a part in the politics of the civilised world. Without entering into details, here is one startling statement made by the reviewer. He says, owing to the destruction of the forests the rivers are drying up, and the eastern part of the country is literally being sanded up:—

FORESTS AND THE RAINFALL.

The ruthless forest destruction which has been going on for a long time has had a serious effect in reducing the average rainfall. The belts of wood attracted and held the moisture, which was slowly distributed for the benefit of agriculture; now, in vast regions, as, for instance, on the black soil, there is hardly a tree to be seen, and the consequence is that the underground rivulets which nourished the soil have disappeared. The forests also broke the force of the fierce east desert winds. Now these winds, piercingly cold in winter and scorchingly hot in summer, burst with full fury on the great plains. In summer their blasts are capable of withering the corn in a few days, and with them come sand storms, which turn fertile land into permanent deserts. The unfortunate experiences of Central Asia, which once was a garden of fertility and now is a desert peopled by nomads only, are repeating themselves.

DRIFT SAND FROM THE DESERT.

In the province of Astrachan an area of 800 square miles is covered by drift sand; in that of Stavropol whole villages have disappeared, and in 1885 soldiers had to be summoned to clear the sand from the houses. In the province of Tauris the sand now covers 150,000 dessjactines (= 1'00925 hect.); the same disastrous effects took place in the north, where, after the destruction of the forests in the provinces of Samara, Woronesh, and Tchernigow, hundreds of sandhills arose, which gradually covered the fertile land. A further consequence is that the rivers become shallower. In winter there is nothing to hold the snow, which is blown together into large heaps; these with the thaw dissolve into temporary torrents, washing away acres of tillage, and carrying off all moisture before it has had time to soak into the soil.

THE DRYING UP OF THE RIVERS.

The river beds cannot contain all this water, and inundations occur; but when it has swept down there is no further supply. The Woronesh, on which Peter the Great built his first ships, is now a mere rivulet; the Worska, which fifteen years ago was a beautiful river, surrounded by woods and pastures, has absolutely disappeared; the Oka has become so shallow that barges coming from Nishegorod were stranded upon its sands. At Dorogobush the Dnjepr can be crossed by carriages; on the Dnjepr the navigation had to be stopped, as its depth was reduced to 2-3 feet; and even on the Volga steam navigation is interrupted in many parts, the river not being able to carry away the sandbanks; it is calculated that the volume of its water has decreased by 24,000,000 cubic metres. It is evident that even the most costly works for opening the channels will be of little avail; the cause lies in the devastation of the forests; the law by which the Government interdicted the ruthless fall of timber has come too late, and replanting is slow work, although it is the only remedy against the evil.

THE MARVELS OF INDIAN MAGICIANS.

TESTIMONY OF A CONJUROR.

PROFESSOR H. KELLAR, in the *North American Review* for January, although a professional conjuror, admits, with the utmost frankness, that the marvels wrought by the fakirs of India are quite inexplicable on the hypothesis of mere jugglery. His opening statement is as follows:—

Fifteen years spent in India and the far East have convinced me that the high caste fakirs, or magicians, of Northern India have probably discovered natural laws, of which we in the West are ignorant. That they succeed in overcoming forces of nature which to us seem insurmountable, my observation satisfies me beyond doubt.

In proof of this he describes some of the wonders that he saw. The first was the levitation of Mr. Eglinton at a *séance* in Calcutta. Mr. Eglinton not only rose in the air, but Prof. Kellar himself was compelled to rise to his feet and then to jump on a chair, and afterwards on the table, in order to keep hold of him. By the hold which Mr. Eglinton had upon Mr. Kellar's right hand, Mr. Kellar says that the body appeared for the time being to have become unsuceptible to gravitation. That, however, is only the levitation of an ordinary spiritualistic *séance*.

His second story relates to a scene which he declares was witnessed by the Prince of Wales in the winter of 1875-6, in the Maidan of Calcutta. As there were some fifty thousand persons present on the occasion there ought to be no doubt as to the authenticity of Mr. Kellar's story. The master magician for the occasion stuck three swords, hilts downwards, about six inches into the earth, leaving the points in the air. He then made a companion become rigid and apparently lifeless. With the assistance of a third fakir the stiffened body was then lifted upon the points of the three swords. One point was under the nape of his neck, the second midway between his shoulders, and the third at the base of his spine. The legs protruded perfectly stiff without any support. The magician, with a dagger, then dug away the soil round the hilts, first of one sword and then of another, until he had removed the three. The stiffened body, however, in broad daylight, and under the eyes of all the spectators, preserved its horizontal position without visible support about two feet above the ground. After allowing it to remain there some time they lifted the body to the ground, and with a few passes restored it to animation.

The third story which he tells was brought about by a witch doctor, who produced levitation by waving a bunch of grass above the head of a young Zulu. He asserts that the apparently lifeless form of the young Zulu rose from the earth and floated upwards in the air to the height of about three feet, remaining suspended and moving up and down according as the passes of a tuft of burning grass held in the hands of the witch doctor were slower or faster. Prof. Kellar tells a wonderful story of some fakirs who would walk up into the air over a hundred feet, as if they were walking up Jacob's ladder; but as he did not witness this marvel himself I pass it by. He then tells the experience of General Medley when a fakir was buried alive in a grave ten feet deep, the body being placed in a box sheathed in metal and hermetically sealed. After twenty days he was dug up again and resuscitated.

Mr. Kellar tells Dr. Crawford's experience. A hypnotic subject was laid out as if lifeless for half an hour, his eyes, his mouth, his ears, his nose all being fastened up with a red putty-like substance. All the usual tests of death were applied; the body was absolutely incapable

of feeling, and a glowing piece of charcoal placed upon the palm of the hand burned away a piece of the flesh without a sign of pain being manifested. At the end of thirty minutes the nostrils were freed and a few passes were made, and the apparently dead man returned to life. Professor Kellar's experience is in curious contrast to that of Mr. Maskelyne and others.

FREDERIC CHOPIN AND HIS MISSION.

THE most interesting article in the *Etude* for January is a sketch of Chopin, by Mr. Frederic Dean.

AS A POLE.

Chopin, says the writer, belonged to no school; he was no one's pupil, he had no rivals, and has no followers. In his works is to be found a perfect reflection of himself. He was a born aristocrat. His mind, his manners, and his music were alike in their innate refinement. Never was a truer son to his country than was Chopin to Poland. So thoroughly wrapped up in her welfare was he that her sorrows are pictured in his every note. Her music he chose as the vehicle for the expression of his genius. Her dance tunes he immortalised, and gave to the names of polonaise and mazourka a place among the classics of the music world. This intense devotion to his country and to her music was chosen by Chopin as his mission, his life work.

AS A STUDENT.

Chopin was a composer before he was a student. The habit of reading between the lines became second nature to him, and this most profitable study of the works of other and older musicians was his greatest source of information. He worked hard and earnestly, both at the mere mechanism of his exercises and in trying to solve the real meaning of the composer whose work he was studying.

AS A PIANIST.

When he was yet a lad, Chopin was discovered one day with a mechanical contrivance of his own design and manufacture, which he said he had made to fasten in his hands at night to spread his fingers further apart. "For," said he, "I must be able to strike long chords, and my hands are naturally too small." And these are the "clish fingers" of which Moscheles has so much to say! Mr. Haweis speaks of the "extension of chords struck together in arpeggio, the little groups of super-added notes falling like light drops of pearly dew upon the melodic figure." Who can compute the pains taken by this youth to fit his fingers for the work they had in store! As his music was for the few, so was his interpretation of it. Too dainty, too refined for the multitude, it won universal applause from the connoisseurs.

AS A COMPOSER.

Chopin was once stopped in his music by a friend, who suggested that he did not dwell long enough on some melodious *motif*. "Ah," he replied, "I am always thinking of my country, and then I vent my indignation at her wrongs in those runs and scales over the piano which you call excesses." This love of his country and sympathy with her woes is the great key to Chopin's music. As a boy he roamed the woods and acquainted himself with the sound of every bird; he delighted in wandering from village to village, picking up the old folk songs and dance tunes of the people; and it is the use made of these home airs that makes his music what it is. At his first appearance as a pianist, he improvised beautiful little embroideries for the tunes with which he was so fascinated. When he first played at Vienna the piece that charmed his audience most was a Polish dance, and this was redemanded so often that at its last hearing the player found his audience dancing on the benches to its rhythmic cadence. It is as a composer of piano music that Chopin must be judged, and he devoted all his energies and all his genius to the perfection of it. His pieces, eighty-one in number all told, are a set of perfectly cut cameos, and upon each one has been lavished infinite care and infinite talent.

MEXICANS OF TO-DAY AND THEIR PRESIDENT.

BY HENRY WARE ALLEN.

THE *American Review of Reviews* for January contains a very interesting and copiously illustrated Character Sketch of the President of the Mexican Republic, whose



CARMEN ROMERO RUBIO DE DIAZ.
Wife of the President.

portrait in his General's uniform I reproduce here. General Diaz was inaugurated for the fourth time on December 1st. His first term began in 1876, and his military reputation dates from his defeat of the French at Puebla in 1862. Mr. Allen speaks very highly of the President. His daily life is characterised by extreme

democratic simplicity. He travels in tramcars, drives a carriage without a footman, has no livery for his coachman, and hands over all the presents which he receives on his birthday to a storehouse, where there is an accumulation which must be worth at present many thousands of dollars. He is sixty-two years of age, works early and late, and has succeeded in establishing a high character for honesty and patriotism. His wife is not only the leader of society, but is also the head centre of all works of mercy and charity. Mr. Allen gives a brief sketch of all the leading Ministers, but of more interest to the general reader is his account of the relations of Church and State. Before 1857 the Catholic Church had acquired nearly all the property of Mexico. But while it had acquired the goods it lost the souls of the menfolk. The male Mexicans, being Freethinkers, rallied round Juarez and plundered the Church. All Church property was nationalised, the clergy were stripped of all their wealth, clerical corporations were forbidden to hold property, and no member of any religious order was allowed to appear in public in his distinctive garb. Notwithstanding this drastic method of dealing with the difficulties of Church and State, one of the most interesting parts of the article is devoted to the religious customs of the Mexicans. The church festivals are very closely observed, and in addition to these ecclesiastical holidays they have added two national festivals. The Mexican Fourth of July falls on September 16th, which was the date when Hidalgo, the Washington of Mexico, proclaimed in 1810 his country's independence from Spain. The other secular festival is on May 5th, the anniversary of the defeat of the French at Puebla. The 1st and 2nd of November are devoted to the dead, who are honoured in a curious way. There are the usual visits to the cemeteries, but the distinctive Mexican feature is a kind of toy fair, in which jumping jacks, bull-fighters, and dancers and other characters made up as toys are sold, but they are all made as if they were skeletons. Large white skulls of candy are also a favourite sweetmeat, and countless children return to their homes pulling after them little toy hearsees. The Mexicans do not keep Christmas so much as other countries. They have, however, practically nine Christmas Days before the 25th of December. These nine days



PLAZA DE ARMAS AND CATHEDRAL.



From photograph]

[by Schlattman, Mexico.

PRESIDENT DIAZ IN THE FULL UNIFORM OF A MEXICAN GENERAL.

represent the journey of Joseph and Mary from Nazareth to Bethlehem. On each of these nine evenings groups of nine families gather in rotation at each house. When all are assembled a candle is given to everyone, and a procession is formed, the little ones leading the way. To the sound of instrumental music they march round and round the corridor, following a little tableau representing the Holy Family. They ask for admittance from door to door, which is refused them, until at last a door is opened, which is symbolical of Joseph having found the stable. They then all enter the chief room, and enjoy refreshments and dancing. In place of a Christmas tree there is an earthen image dressed up as a figure and filled with candy and fruit. Blindfolded children are set to belabour it with sticks, and when it is broken they scramble for its contents. On Christmas Day the women all take a cushion to church, rocking it backwards and forwards, and singing a lullaby to the infant Jesus. In place of our 5th of November they keep the Saturday after Good Friday, when effigies of Judas, constructed of paper and fireworks, are exploded all over the city. Fireworks are also in order on Ascension Day, when the churches bring out images of Christ wonderfully dressed, when they are treated with an explosion of fireworks and noise. Of the population of Mexico, Mr. Allen says it consists chiefly of eight millions of peasants, who live where the Chinese would starve, who own neither a foot of land, a decent house, or a change of clothes, but who nevertheless are polite, courteous, industrious, and in many ways much more civilised than the Americans. They are very fond of their children, passionately devoted to music and flowers, skilled in many branches of art, sunny tempered and contented in the midst of their poverty. But there is a good deal of unrest in the country. This may be gathered from the fact that no train leaves without having on board either an army officer or a squad of soldiers. Bull-fighting prevails in some places, but not in the capital, where the police stopped it. One peculiarity of Mexican theatres, which Mr. Allen mentions, might possibly be adopted elsewhere. They charge so much per act. If the play is bad the spectator may leave just before the collector comes round before the third or fourth act. The capital of Mexico is the most unhealthy of the capitals of the world, with the exception of Constantinople. It lies in a saucer, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. A tunnel, which has been some years in construction, is being made in order to carry off the drainage. It has cost some three millions sterling. When it is done Mr. Allen thinks that the capital will become the great health resort of the New World, for it is equally pleasant in winter as in summer.

Great Thoughts.

Great Thoughts continues to maintain its high level of excellence. It contains more matter for reading, especially for reading aloud, in the few minutes which are available after meal-time or family worship, than any other magazine which reaches me. The present number contains an article upon the late lamented Dr. Phillips Brooks, with a portrait. There are papers by the Countess of Meath on a "Visit to Honolulu." There is the beginning of a series of papers by the editor of the *Bookworm* on the "Journalists of London," and two interviews by Mr. Blathwayt—one with Captain Cameron, from which I quote elsewhere, and the other with Mr. Zangwill, the author of "The Children of the Ghetto." With the monthly part is presented a coloured frontispiece.

A CATHOLIC TRIBUTE TO RUSSIA.

HER GREATNESS DUE TO HER RELIGION.

LADY HERBERT has a remarkable article on the Russian Church in the *Dublin Review* for January. It is based primarily upon Solovieff's "La Russie et l'Eglise Universelle." The most interesting part of the article, however, is that in which she gives an account of Father Vanutelli's "La Russie." Father Vanutelli is a Dominican monk, who was invited by the Russian Government to visit the principal religious establishments in the country. He was everywhere received cordially, and had an interview with Pobedonostzeff.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA," à la Vanutelli.

From Lady Herbert's summary of Father Vanutelli's description of Russia and things Russian, it appears to be very remarkable, coming as it does from so strong an opponent of the Greek Church. Lady Herbert says:—

He begins by asserting that in this nineteenth century Russia is the greatest, the strongest, and the most solid power in the world; that the largest portion of the people are profoundly attached to the Government, which represents to them their nationality in all its strength and glory; that until now the people have not been touched by the revolutionary principles which are wrecking by degrees all the kingdoms of Europe, and that in consequence the future of Russia will be more important than that of any other country.

"HOLY RUSSIA" AND HER MISSION.

He considers that she has a great mission before her: first, the destruction of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, and with it, Mahometanism; secondly, the crushing of the revolutionary spirit which is invading all other European countries; and thirdly, the arresting of the extension of Jewish influence, which is making ever-increasing progress elsewhere. But that which makes the basis and strength of the Russian Government is its national religion.

"Nowhere," Padre Vanutelli says, "is the title of 'Holy' so true an expression of the reality as in speaking of Russia. In that country Christianity is not simply tolerated or permitted; but it is official and dominant and bound up in the very heart of the people. . . . In Russia, orthodoxy (*Pravoslavia*) forms as it were the very essence of their being, their highest ideal in the past as in the future, and their greatest glory in the present."

Father Vanutelli, of course, saw everything in Russia from the point of view of a Roman Catholic who wished to see the Greek Orthodox Church brought into union with the Pope. He is much consoled by thinking that in Russia, more than anywhere else in the East, no explicit or positively schismatical act has ever been formulated. When such exist, they have been imposed by the Government as a political measure.

"THE RELIGIOUSNESS OF RUSSIA.

Landing at Odessa, the Father went to Kieff, where he was immensely impressed with the service in St. Sophia. The music, he says, was something heavenly, and the harmony of voices was ideal, and of so purely religious a character that the Catholic Church might well learn a lesson from the Russian. He was also very much edified by the very attentive demeanour of the worshippers, as they stood throughout the whole of a long service. He was received by the Archbishop Plato, and then went to Moscow, where he was delighted to find on every hand the intense religious expression of the people. He says, "I cannot understand how it is that so many persons who visit Russia, write about it afterwards without alluding to the main characteristic of the people. Without an appreciation of their religious aspect any description of Russia must be only incomplete. The Christian

idea is predominant everywhere, and nowhere does Christ reign to such an extent as in Russia."

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. POBEDONESTZEFF.

The following is Lady Herbert's account of the interview with M. Pobedonestzeff, the famous Procurator of the Holy Synod:—

He received Padre Vanutelli with exquisite courtesy and kindness, and encouraged him to speak freely on the Russian question. There is no doubt that the Russian Church would unite herself to the See of Rome without the smallest difficulty, "if such union were desired by the Government." But at this moment Mr. Pobedonestzeff thought it would be impossible, and would seriously injure imperial interests; for, setting aside theological questions, upon which he thought it would be easy to come to an understanding, it would not suit Russia just now to put herself in too close communication with the European people, whom he considered were losing all moral strength. He added that society in the West was going to ruin, and that its decay was owing to the want of religion and the revolutionary and social principles which were being so widely enunciated. He spoke also of the false principles of liberty which were being disseminated by the press, which was the real source of all these errors and aberrations.

RUSSIA'S PROSPERITY.

In Russia (he added) we have preserved the principle of authority and the deepest respect for the Christian religion. The people are attached to the Government and thoroughly good at bottom; and they enjoy a state of prosperity which in other countries does not exist. Here there are no political parties; no parliaments or rival authorities; and we wish to avoid any contact with what might disturb the tranquillity of the masses." Such were the specious reasons (continues Padre Vanutelli) which he gave me for not concurring in the grand work of the union of all Christian people under one head.

It would be interesting to have M. Pobedonestzeff's report of the same interview. It is manifestly incredible that so able and honest a man as M. Pobedonestzeff could ever have made the statement about the union of the Russian Church with the Roman See which Father Vanutelli ascribes to him.

A WORD FOR RUSSIA.

BY A RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIST.

THE *Century Magazine* publishes an article by the Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, Pierre Botkine by name, in which he replies to what he calls the shower of undeserved accusations that are hurled at Russia. Although Mr. Botkine writes with the best will in the world he can hardly be congratulated upon his performance. In his eyes autocracy is as natural and satisfactory to Russia as the Republican form of Government to the United States. Most of the people prefer to be ruled by it, and prosper under it, and Russia is gradually getting rid of her unruly elements. At present there are fewer Anarchists in Russia than in any other area of equal population in the civilised world. All the reforms of the present Emperor are towards an improvement of the internal affairs of his empire. As for the Jews that is a purely economical and administrative question. The acts of the Government are an effort to relieve the empire from that injurious struggle against those traits of Hebrew character that were obstructing the progress of the country. All that is as Mr. Botkine would be expected to say. But when he goes on to defend the Russian Government and the Russian Church from the charge of intolerance, he goes beyond his brief and makes himself just a trifle ridiculous. He says:—

If our Government has displayed some perseverance and even austerity in regard to the suppression or prosecution of certain sects of our own Church, it was chiefly because the doctrines of these sectarians were subversive of morals or good order in society

There is only one word to characterise this assertion, and that is, that it is false. There is no dispute whatever that the evangelical dissenters, who are being persecuted in Russia at the present moment, habitually display a higher morality and greater industry than their orthodox neighbours. Mr. Botkine may or may not be correct in asserting that it is natural that the Government which feels that its strength and might depend in a great degree upon the firm faith of the people in the doctrines of the Orthodox Church should naturally try to prevent members of that Church from heedlessly going off to other communions; but he should not endeavour to throw dust in the eyes of the public by pretending that this is other than the invariable plea of the persecutor. The Inquisition used it in old times with much effect. There is no doubt a great deal to be said in favour of persecution, whether it is the persecution of Torquemada, or that of M. Pobedonestzeff, but that it is persecution, and persecution of the kind that is branded by the common consent of modern civilisation, it is impossible to deny. Mr. Botkine would have been more successful in his plea if he had had the courage of frankly admitting facts instead of trying to misrepresent them.

THE TEACHER A MISSIONARY.

THE missionary spirit (which is the belief in and aggressive adoption of the idea of imparting good to others) has, says Mr. E. B. Story in the December *Etude*, obtained very widespread adherence in the present day. How may the teacher exert this desired influence?

The teacher with missionary ideas unconsciously moulds the pupil and supplements every direct appeal; and he may go forward in his noble work confident that succeeding weeks will prove his labours a valuable factor in hastening on the better day when righteousness, peace, and joy shall be the portion of every soul. But he is naturally confronted by the practical question, How shall I do my share in moulding the character of my pupils, and what elements shall I expect and strive for in them?

Self-assertion is a dangerous quality in the pupil. It leads to distrust of the teacher's ability, to rejection of all helpful suggestions, and it hinders greatly all true progress. The pupil who approaches his task with a willingness to accept all helpful suggestions from his teachers has the surest pledge of improvement, for he, rather than the self-assertive one, shall be exalted.

True humility does not necessarily lead to self-depreciation. It sees and confesses the abundance of knowledge yet to be secured, and girding itself for the long struggle, begins with earnest determination to use in it every faculty. The pupil may, therefore, well be urged to a concentration of mind upon his work, eliminating all outside entanglements, for he cannot serve two masters successfully. Spasmodic virtues do little in the development of character. Enthusiasm is delightful, praiseworthy, and profitable, but the persistent performance of every day's little duties outranks all things else, and secures the highest reward. The teacher may well urge the pupil to patient continuance in well-doing, first, however, showing in himself the appropriate example.

No man liveth unto himself, each is closely identified with others, and, while being influenced by those around him, should in turn influence them for their good. Regard for the rights of others may also turn away from self to a proper consideration of the duty owed to the teacher, who has the right to expect punctuality at the lesson hour, attention to suggestions, and obedience to proper requests.

THE GERMAN REPTILE FUND.

EARLY in January public attention was drawn to the Guelph Fund and its administration by the publication of "A Hundred Guelph Fund Receipts" by *Vorwärts*, the organ of the Social Democrats. As yet no names have been mentioned, therefore some doubt is entertained as to the accuracy of the alleged disclosures.

In this connection, however, the *Revue de Famille* of January 15 publishes an article by a German political personage, whose name is suppressed because of the position he occupies in Germany. The writer explains how the Guelph Fund came to be created, and how it eventually came to be designated the Reptile Fund, from an angry comparison made by no less high a personage than Prince Bismarck himself. At any rate, by Reptiles are meant to-day not the dispossessed Princes of 1866, but the persons to whom the interest accruing from the Fund has been distributed.

As the Fund is very large, Prussia would need to have very powerful enemies in order to expend it in a warfare in which no blood is shed. As a matter of fact, however, the Guelphs have not prolonged their opposition to Prussia, but have rather made peace with the king; yet the interest of the Fund would seem to have been spent every year.

The writer goes on to explain how the partisans of the Prussian Government founded the *Frankfurter Presse*, to save Frankfurt from democracy; how this journal expended large sums without acquiring influence in proportion to the cost; how a letter, addressed to the *Presse*, was accidentally delivered at the office of an organ of the Opposition; and how it was then discovered that the Guelph Fund was distributed in grants to papers in the pay of the Government. Prince Bismarck was often pressed, in the Reichstag, to give account of the Fund, but without result. Then came the sensation of the prosecution of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in 1875, because of an article on the Reptile Fund; and as the editors refused to give the name of the contributor, Prince Bismarck put them in prison for several months. The editors would not betray their contributor, however, and had to be set at liberty.

In 1888, Herr Singer, the Social Democrat, made in the Reichstag certain charges against the Government, and asserted that the system of *agents provocateurs* was used without the least scruple, and gave an account of receipts signed by Fischer, captain of the Zürich police, and containing particulars of the relations of the German police with two agents named Schröder and Haupt, who received two hundred and two hundred and fifty Marks a month respectively.

The editor of *Vorwärts*, which is said to have 40,000 subscribers, is Herr Liebknecht, and probably he is also the author of the recent revelations. The *Kölnische Zeitung* demands the publication of the names of the recipients, and *Vorwärts* replies that in time it will satisfy the whole world. After the case of Herr von Bötticher and certain other revelations, the German public seems disposed to believe rather than treat the *Vorwärts* charges sceptically.

Last summer Cesar Schmidt, of Zurich, announced that he was going to publish a pamphlet containing new revelations, but the pamphlet did not appear. On April 6 and 10, 1892, the German Minister at Berne, Herr von Bulow, sent word to Berlin that Captain Miller and Lunge, a young student, both living at Zurich, had communicated to him their intention to publish a pamphlet. Miller desired to stop the publication, because the rights of the Duke of Cumberland had been recently recognised, and he did not wish to wrong his country. Herr von

Bulow accordingly entered into relations with Miller and Lunge, and it was decided to burn the compromising documents at Miller's house, the persons present being Miller and Lunge and M. Jordan, a Secretary of Legation. While the burning was going on, M. Jordan affected to be looking elsewhere. Why? A photograph of one receipt had been received at the Legation, and the photograph could be compared with the original, but it was not in his power to exercise any control over the other receipts. Lunge was required to promise to destroy the photograph, and not to publish his pamphlet. Later, Miller was a collaborator in the editing of some revelations on the bad treatment of soldiers, and in consequence of his anti-Prussian sentiments it is possible that the owner of the Reptile Fund receipts applied to him. Both Miller and Lunge declare that they were only instruments in the hands of a third person, whom they do not choose to name, and there the matter ends at present.

Several journals affirm that the receipts are not genuine; on the other hand, those who believe in their authenticity are seeking the denunciator in Guelph circles, or among the posthumous partisans of Louis II. of Bavaria, or even at Friedrichsruhe. Herr von Bulow would seem to have considered the papers authentic, when he thought it well to have them destroyed, and took pains to prevent the publication of the pamphlet, even continuing his negotiations, notwithstanding notes from Berlin enjoining him to stop them. That is perhaps why he was replaced at Berne by Dr. Busch.

BISMARCK IN DISGRACE.

UNDER this title the *Revue de Famille* of January 1 publishes what might more correctly have been styled an appreciation of Prince Bismarck. The writer, Maximilian Harden, is a German publicist who has been admitted as a guest to the home life of the "solitary" at Friedrichsruhe. More than once, says Herr Harden, M. Zola has depicted the Chancellor in his novels: but M. Zola's genius consists in a faculty for communicating to others the impressions he has received; he enlarges and deforms his men and things almost to caricature. In the same way, a great many Germans have represented the Prince as a superb monster, a great elephant who crushes with his heavy feet everything that comes in his way; or as a Colossus who certainly merits admiration, but who ought to be resisted to the utmost. More recently a new legend has been created. The Prince is now an embittered old man who takes everything amiss; unable to console himself for the loss of his position, he writes newspaper articles, and receives interviewers in order to give vent to his wrath, not hesitating to present the old Emperor William in an unfavourable light, or discredit in public opinion the efforts or the good will of the reigning Emperor.

Both legends are equally absurd, and as incorrect as the portrait of Napoleon the Great by Beranger. Bismarck has had his Berangers; he has not yet had his Taine, who, applying to a study of his genius the analytical processes of historical criticism and objective observation, would have said of him:—"Here are the circumstances which have surrounded his life, here are his natural qualities; such political and social surroundings, taking account of the individuality, should produce such and such results. The basis of such a work has been formed by Dr. Horst Kohls, who has published a critical edition of Prince Bismarck's speeches." Shall we say that Herr Harden tries to do the rest in his "Appreciation" entitled "Bismarck in Disgrace"?

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

THE following little poem, entitled "A Miracle of Love," by George E. Day, appears in the *Chautauquan* for January:—

I knew a man who seemed a soulless thing,
A hopeless plodder in a dreary way,
Careful in nothing, save that day by day
His humble task its small reward might bring.
His world was girdled by a narrow ring
Of common duties, knowing not the sway
Of pains and pleasures moving finer clay;
So dull content reigned as his chosen king.

But one day Love came knocking at his heart,
With mighty passion, fearing not defeat;
And like a man awakened out of sleep
He felt new life through all his being start;
A noble impulse, new, and strangely sweet,—
And walked where stars in mighty orbits sweep.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX has in the *Arena* for January a poem of four verses upon "The Creed to Be." The gist of this creed may be judged from the last verse:—

Above the chant of priests, above
The blatant tongue of braying doubt,
He hears the still small voice of Love,
Which sends its simple message out.
And dearer, sweeter, day by day,
Its mandate echoes from the skies:
"Go roll the stone of self away,
And let the Christ within thee rise."

Cornhill publishes a hitherto unpublished poem of Charlotte Brontë, entitled "Memory." It begins thus:—

When the dead in their cold graves are lying
Asleep, to wake never again,
When past are their smiles and their sighing,
Oh! why should their memories remain?

The following are the concluding verses:—

When quenched in the glow of the ember,
When the life-fire ceases to burn,
Oh! why should the spirit remember?
Oh! why should the parted return?
Because that the fire is still shining,
Because that the lamp is still bright;
While the body in dust is reclining,
The soul lives in glory and light.

THERE is a melancholy poem in *Good Words*, in which a childless wife makes her moan over the absence of little ones. I quote two of the eight verses:—

Never for me the crowning marriage sweetness
Of happy children on the stair?
Only for me a house of incompleteness
And haunting shadows everywhere.
I pray, "God, give to me!"
God answers, "Not for thee."

Never for me to see my babe beguiling
A father's love, a father's pride?
Only for me heart aching through lips smiling,
And strangling breath, all loss to hide.
I pray, "God, give to me!"
God answers, "Not for thee."

JUDGING from the poem with which, the *National Review* opens, one almost imagines that Mr. Alfred Austin must have been cruelly disappointed and jilted by some fair lady who preferred a wealthy old gentleman. The poem is called "Marrying in the Valley," and

it tells how a beautiful Italian girl, wearied of loving one she could only see by climbing up the mountain side, wedded a man of fifty-eight who lived in the plain. Leaving the Italian, the poet apostrophises an English maiden who has married for wealth:—

For you, unfurled,
The sails of Wealth will scour the world,
The furnace flame, the shuttle fly,
The miner drudge, the sempstress die,
And very life and death compete
To fling their forfeits at your feet.
For you reserved the central tier,
The youthful sigh, the senile leer,
The gross surmise, the sensual stare,
For you the first place everywhere;
Cushioned aloof discreetly lit,
The perfumed lie, the putrid wit;
Where merlin marks down fluttering dove,
And lewdness masquerades as love.
O, better than such joys as these,
A hut amongst the forest trees!

There is a good deal more like this, and then he finishes with the following lines:—

Farewell! be all the vale your own,
And I will scale the heights—alone.

In the *Century* Bessie Chandler has a short poem on the "Head of Christ" by Quintin Matsys of the fifteenth century. I quote the first and last verses:—

A grieving face, adown whose hollow cheek
The bright tears fall from tender, mournful eyes;
Eyes, sad with never finding what they seek,
Lips, curved by many weary, wasting sighs.
Does he yet mourn? The world from him enticed
Wanders afar, and will not walk his way.
O patient one! O weary, watching Christ,
Are the tears wet upon thy face to-day?

Temple Bar publishes a graceful and ardent little poem, addressed by Lord Dalling to A. J. H., a lady-friend:—

Let us fly where the heart may have scope
For feelings as ardent as ours,
Where love may know friendship and hope,
Breathe new life into memory's flowers.

In a solitude peopled by thee,
What need we such subjects discuss?
For with souls so united there'll be
A world in our own hearts for us.

MARIA JANE SALES contributes a poem to the *Modern Review* on the centenary of Shelley, from which it appears that after Woman's Suffrage becomes the law of the land, the newly-emancipated will turn their attention to Westminster Abbey. Maria J. Sales says:—

Rescue ne'er shall come till in the halls
Of legislation in this land those speak
Who represent her, equal laws to claim.
And when that glorious day has come, rest not,
My sisters, till those who gave you first
Your freedom—our Shelley, Wolstonecroft, and Mill—
Be borne by pious women's care to lie
Within the Shrine of Westminster, whose walls
New sanctity shall breathe when these, the Saints
Of future calendars, shall sleep beneath
The ancient pile; their monuments her best,
Most lasting fame; for Time alone shall show
What causes ever new for gratitude shall spring
From their great work of Womanhood redeem'd!

THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

By LADY FLORENCE DIXIE.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE has a characteristic paper in the *Modern Review* entitled "The Coming Ogre which we must all Face." The coming ogre is the question of over-population. Lady Florence Dixie says much that is true and sound about the duty of bringing reason and conscience and wisdom, that looks before and after, to bear upon the most responsible act of which human beings are capable. So far her article will do good. She says:—

The vital question of physical fitness and mating in reference to the marriage state ought to be one of the earliest matters which we should discuss with our girls and boys. We should instil into their minds that in health and strength alone lies true beauty; that both sexes must practice continence and purity; that marriage is the most solemn function of life, which will demand of both sexes sacrifices as well as pleasures; and that their highest aim should be to bring healthy children into the world, or have none at all. Plain words should be spoken, and both men and women should ask themselves: "Can we have healthy children? If so, to how many can we fairly do justice and give a fair chance in life? We have no right to bring a diseased child into the world. It is a crime to the child. We have no right to produce more children, however healthy, than we can do justice to. We must remember that we have no right to place in a cruel position a child who has no say, one way or another, as to whether it shall be born or not; to do so is an intolerable cruelty."

She waxes indignantly satirical over the conduct of the clergy and the leaders of public opinion, who are all in a conspiracy of silence on this matter. She says:—

"Men—the great body of them—knowing well what a curtailment of licence would result to them by "Mum's" death, with startled look and finger on lips, murmur—"Hush! Mum!" while women, drilled to acquiesce in the great "Mum conspiracy," huddle together, and, though their hearts tell them it is wrong, argue—

Theirs not to reason why,—Theirs but to do and die;

and, as a consequence, feebly moan, "Mum!"

Now, is not this true? Is not the great question of over-population a tabooed one? We know it; we feel it; we see it; yet obstinately refuse to break that criminal silence which has already cost us so dear.

When, however, she comes to deal with the question of how she would treat the subject of over-population she hardly acts up to her rôle. In her five projected remedies she makes no allusion whatever to the one question that is the vital point of the whole case, namely, whether or not the almost universal practice of French parents is morally right, socially expedient, or physiologically sound, and all that she has to say is:—

Firstly, by awakening the public conscience to the gravity of the question and the situation. Secondly, by openly discussing it from all and every platform, civil and religious. Thirdly, by removing the disabilities of women in all things. Fourthly, by devising a system of State-enforced employment, which would absolutely preclude the possibility of that awful suffering, with all its degrading accompaniments, which never fails to surround the miserable unemployed. And, fifthly, by sweeping away every den of misery from our cities, and supplying on all sides State-aided respectable resorts for amusement, where vice, if practised, would be put down by the stern and inexorable arm of the law.

There are two slight but interesting papers on the same subject in the *Economic Review* under the heading of "Notes and Memoranda." Mr. W. B. Inge says:—

Private prudence will therefore no longer operate in restricting population. Will it not have to be replaced by public prudence—i.e., by State regulation of births? This is the question to which some of us want to get an answer, because, unless it can be answered in the negative, Christian Socialists are confronted with a moral problem of the utmost gravity.

AN EMINENT RUSSIAN JOURNALIST.

Searchlight publishes an interesting article from which we take the following extracts:—

Within the last few weeks the representatives of the foreign Press in London have received a notable addition in the person of Gabriel de Wesselsky. This gentleman, as his name implies, is a Russian. He is at present in London, acting as special correspondent for *The Novoe Vremya*.

M. Wesselsky is a man of distinguished birth and parentage; his father was the well-known Russian general who commanded the vanguard of the Russian army in the Crimean campaign, and it was at his head-quarters that the negotiations took place which terminated the war.

Like his father, M. Wesselsky has distinguished himself in the field, and, although he never rose to so high a rank, he was twice decorated for exceptional military services in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. Like many other young Russians of high character and great enthusiasm, he joined the army as a volunteer, and served in the ranks, fighting for the liberation of the Slavs from the Ottoman dominion.

Although he was educated in the military school at St. Petersburg, and became an officer of the Guards, he early decided to exchange the profession of arms for diplomacy; and after spending four years at the University of Heidelberg, where he graduated as Doctor of Philosophy, he began his apprenticeship in diplomacy under Baron Jomini. It was under this distinguished chief that he made a series of researches in the archives of the Foreign Office of St. Petersburg.

He also acted as his assistant when Baron Jomini, one of the most brilliant writers whom the Russian Foreign Office has ever possessed, drew up for the use of the present Emperor, while heir-apparent, a history of the diplomatic relations of Russia and her neighbours, and also a Précis of International Law.

Literary work of even this important character in the Chancellery, did not quite satisfy the adventurous instincts of M. Wesselsky. He left diplomacy and started as a traveller. For three or four years he roamed restlessly about the East and then, in 1876, joined the Army of Liberation as volunteer.

At the close of the campaign he became a civilian once more, and from that time devoted himself entirely to the Press. He began his connection with journalism by writing letters from the East to the *Moscow Gazette* as far back as 1867; and when the war was over he became permanently attached to the brilliant staff which M. Katkoff gathered round him.

It may be said, with but little exaggeration, that the men who formed M. Katkoff's staff in those days have been for some years governing the Russian Empire. Both M. Wischnegradsky, the late Minister of Finances, and M. Pobedonostzeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, were frequent contributors to the *Moscow Gazette*.

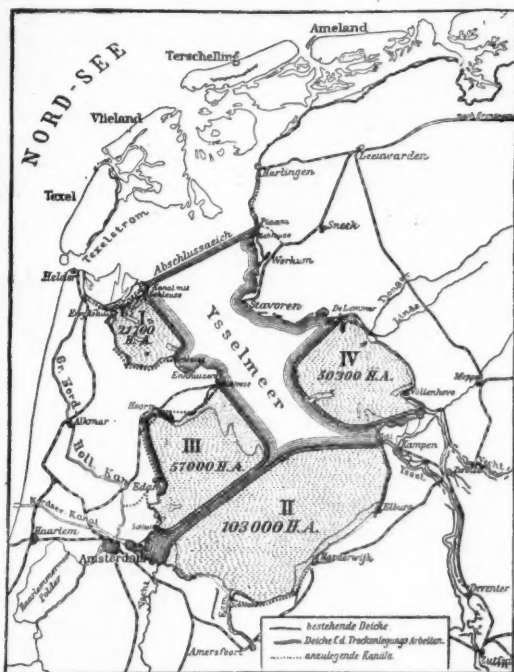
Shortly after the present Emperor came to the throne, M. Wesselsky was dispatched to Berlin, where he represented the *Moscow Gazette* from 1884 to 1887, and after M. Katkoff's death he undertook the duty of editing and compiling a monograph on his late chief, the most distinguished journalist Russia has ever produced.

After 1887, he transferred his services from the *Moscow Gazette* to the *Novoe Vremya*, and was stationed at Vienna as correspondent of that paper until quite recently. He has now taken up his abode in London, where he will remain for the next few months, for the double purpose of contributing to his journal letters from London, and also for making himself acquainted with the intellectual movement in Great Britain, and especially with the efforts that are being made to ameliorate the condition of the masses of the people.

A most successful and life-like portrait of Rev. Dr. Clifford, the pastor of the Westbourne Park Baptist Church, has been published by Messrs. Veale, Chifferell and Co. The portrait is a good specimen of the lithographic process, in black and tint, and bears the Doctor's facsimile signature. The proof copies on India paper are handsomely framed in oak and gold.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE ZUYDER ZEE.

BETWEEN 1840 and 1852 the Haarlem Lake was drained and turned into a fruitful territory. It was an extraordinary undertaking, certainly, for 200,000,000 cubic metres of water had to be pumped out into the North Sea, and the cost amounted to 30,000,000 Dutch Gulden, but the value of the land gained is worth five times that sum to-day. Now Holland has the much vaster project of draining the Zuyder Zee in view, whereby it is hoped to rescue for



cultivation a territory almost as extensive as the Duchy of Brunswick, and it has been estimated that the undertaking will cost about 20,000,000 sterling. First, an immense dike is to shut off the lake from the North Sea; then the lake is to be divided into four sections, numbered I., II., III., and IV. in the map, and the water pumped out of each one singly. The remaining portion of water would then form the Ysselmeer, or Yssel Lake. It is calculated that it will take about thirty-two years to accomplish the gigantic scheme; but no one, says the *Daheim* of January 7, seems to oppose it in any way except the fishermen.

A REALLY handy blotting pad with first-rate blotting paper is a boon to any man or woman whose vocation is in any way connected with literature. Such a one has been manufactured by Messrs. Spicer Bros. It is strongly bound in black roan, and is called the "Driquet," the name having obvious reference to the peculiarly absorbent properties of the blotting paper. An absorbent blotting pad of this kind is a luxury.

A PRINCESS OF 1600 B.C.

THERE is an amusing and brightly-written sketch in *Cornhill* of Hatesu, the daughter of Thothmes the First, who was born about 1600 B.C. He says that she destroyed his illusion that the modern woman was the product of the nineteenth century. He used to believe that the ancient civilisation had nothing at all like the wonderful creature to whose character Ibsen has put the coping-stone. Hatesu, he says, looks across 300 centuries (30, surely), and says, "I was all this and more":—

Hatesu claimed the attributes of a man; she dressed as a man, and even wore an artificial beard; she was described as "son of Amen," and in many of her inscriptions she is royally indifferent to grammar, and appears as "His Majesty herself." In energy, triumphant self-assertion, and the combination of manly qualities, with feminine tact and insight, Hatesu remains unapproachable. Her portrait bust shows us a woman of heroic type; she lifts her head fearlessly, and looks straight onwards. The eyes are deep set, the mouth resolute and masterful, the nose Napoleonic.

After the death of her brother who had shared the throne with her, she built the finest obelisk in the world, in the Temple of Karnac. It weighs 3,673 tons, the hieroglyphs remain to this day deep, sharp, and absolutely true. The records declare that she, Hatesu, the mistress of the diadems, whose years do not wither, erected this monument to her father. On its base was carved the statement that "never, since the creation of the world, has anything been made equal to those things set up by the child of the sun Hatesu." She even conducted a great mercantile expedition to the south of Arabia, and erected a temple in which the story of her expedition was given in all its details. In the last seven years of her life the throne was shared by Thothmes the Third, and then at the age of forty she disappears:—

We got to know Hatesu so well, that one is sure, whatever that end was, she met it heroically. Jezebel, Cleopatra, Dido, Elizabeth, Marie Stewart—step by step we follow each stormy life, till the curtain rushes down at the tremendous last exit. Perhaps Hatesu's end, no less than her career, was equally heroic and royal. She had reigned gloriously for fifteen years, she opened up a new commercial world for her country, she erected the finest obelisks, and she built a glorious temple; then, in the prime of her vigorous womanhood, she steps out into the darkness, and the "rest is silence."

THE LITERARY MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

THIS is the first of a series of articles in the *Revue des Revues* to be devoted to the literary movement in Europe. Mr. George Barlow, who writes in the January number, tells us that the death of Tennyson marks an epoch in English literature. It closes the most important and the most productive period, and another period now begins. During the last twenty or thirty years the chief characteristic of English literature is diffuseness rather than concentration; quantity rather than quality. The general idea, especially with women, is that it is preferable to write forty or sixty or a hundred novels of some sort, to writing one or two excellent and lasting ones. Financial success has been in inverse proportion to artistic merit. There has been a rapid decline of artistic aim, and a not less rapid growth of moral purpose. It is scarcely possible to find a novel not written with a definite purpose. The same is true of the other arts—painting, for instance. The pictures which sell to-day are not those painted for the love of art, for a passionate admiration of beauty for its own sake; but those painted to point some moral. Mr. Barlow goes on to notice briefly the writings of Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Alfred Austin, and Mr. Lewis Morris.

POLITICS OF A POSITIVIST.

MR. HARRISON'S ADDRESS FREELY RENDERED.

THE *Fortnightly Review* publishes Mr. Frederic Harrison's "New Year Address" to the faithful few who gathered together in the conventicle of the Positivists to profess their devotion to Humanity, and to listen to a more or less peevish complaint that their idol should be so very deformed a deity. "The sinister genius of war still overshadows Europe with his outspread wings," says Mr. Harrison, and then, by way of promoting peace, he declares that Elsass-Lothringen is "an integral, I will add, an inseparable part of France."

OH, FOR A FRENCH DICTATOR!

The condition of the republic in the country of Auguste Comte is naturally extremely disquieting to his English disciple. Mr. Harrison does not despair of the Republic, but he dislikes its actual parliamentary form, and sighs for a dictatorship.

If, then, the crisis should lead to a real dictatorship in France, all Positivists both there and here would welcome it as the natural and indeed the inevitable solution of a dilemma—provided the dictatorship was not imperial and had no dynastic pretensions whatever—provided that it was not a stroke of joint-stock jobbery,—and provided that it honestly sought and freely obtained the support of the nation. We shall remain unshaken in our trust that a Republican dictatorship is the true remedy of France, and that it is a perfectly possible and the only right issue, even out of the present crisis. But whilst we hold firm in this conviction let us be quite sure that the dictator to be is a real force and not a mountebank, an honest man and not a conspirator; and let us beware of imitating the gullibility of the doctrinaire who takes the first impostor he finds denouncing the Chambers and the Government of the Republic for an Oliver Cromwell or a George Washington.

Mr. Harrison omits to discuss what is nevertheless an extremely important question, viz., how long the peace of Europe would last after his Republican Dictator had firmly established himself in the place of power. All this hankering for dictatorships is almost as mischievous as the perpetual clamouring against the rectification of the German frontier.

DOWN WITH THE UNION JACK!

At home, Mr. Harrison thinks the advent of the Liberal party to office is rather a time for the inflation of the Empire than for its retrenchment. This he deplures, but he finds consolation in gloating over the prospect of the dismemberment of the Empire which, with all its faults, does at least maintain peace and fair play among nearly one-third of the inhabitants of the world.

Long before that distant day when we shall get our tea, ham, and shirts from Uganda, we shall be sore tested to get into these islands bread for forty millions of mouths, and scores of different flags will be flying over the patches in America, Asia, Africa, and Australasia, which they now mark with our British red in the maps of the world.

Mr. Gladstone has many compromising allies, but he may well pray to be delivered from the support of a man who thus rejoices over the prospect of the hauling down of the British flag on territory even in Australasia, where it now reigns supreme. Mr. Harrison, however, does not seem to see this, and, as if to compromise still further the party to which he professes his allegiance, he declares that the great obstacle to Irish Home Rule is the temper of Imperialism which has so far eaten into the soul of this English nation. Ireland was the beginning of the transmarine Empire of England, and still is the type of it, the core of it. The path towards Local Self-Govern-

ment in Ireland lies in the cure of the deep Imperial canker which, being translated into the ordinary vernacular of political partisan, is equivalent to saying that the process of hauling down the British flag and replacing it by a score of others in Africa, Asia, Australasia, and America, is to begin at Dublin. Pleasant reading this for Mr. Morley and Mr. Gladstone!

DOWN WITH CHRISTIANITY!

Nor will they be much re-assured by Mr. Harrison's triumphant declaration that the great root of all their difficulties is the Christian religion. Imperialism, in all its pride and cruelty, has no more devoted ally to-day than religion—the official type; and thus the opposition to Home Rule is the natural outcome of an absolute, fictitious, and supernatural theology. Mr. Harrison winds up his eloquent address by telling us how much superior he considers the polytheistic, anthropomorphic, and fantastic religions of Athens, Rome, and the Mediæval Europe to the modern Christian religion. He says that in our day Religion has become much of a debatable enigma in metaphysics. The porticoes in which Socrates and Epictetus stood and learned and taught were far more truly a church than are the so-called churches of to-day. Religion has been extenuated and stiffened into an ontological conundrum on insoluble themes, which has its centre in an imaginary Nowhere, and seeks to make man imitation angels, not true men and true women. After reading this and other utterances of Mr. Harrison's we see how true it is, to quote his own words, that:—

Education, culture, good-breeding, are complex and subtle qualifications not to be stated in a few words, but felt and developed like a habit.

CROOM ROBERTSON: IN MEMORIAM.

IN *Mind* for January, Mr. A. Bain contributes a paper describing the career of Mr. George Croom Robertson, the first editor of this quarterly review. He was born in Aberdeen on March 10th, 1842. He studied in Aberdeen, London, and in Germany. It was not until 1867 that he became Professor of Mental Philosophy and Logic in University College, London. In 1874 he founded *Mind*, on the suggestion of Mr. Bain, and edited it down to the time of his death.

Following the lead of John Stuart Mill, he threw himself zealously into the movement in behalf of women, and was for some years an active member of the only committee for women's suffrage whereto Mill ever gave his name as president. Although in the winter of 1877-8 he, with several other members of that committee, withdrew from the movement, he never ceased to watch its varying fortunes with interest. Later on, he promoted the introduction of women into the colleges, and saw the operation of mixed classes, as it originated in University College, and was gradually extended into other educational institutions. In his own class, female students were latterly in the majority.

Mr. Leslie Stephen says:—

During Robertson's severe trials, his wife's society had been an inestimable support. Of her, I will only say that she was a worthy companion in a heroic life, that she soothed his sorrows, shared all his interests, and did all that could be done to secure his happiness.

Mr. Croom Robertson died peacefully and painlessly on September 20th, within four months of his wife. Mr. Leslie Stephen says that "few men, if any, have done so much in their generation to promote a serious study of philosophy in England."

PSYCHOMETRY.

WHAT A LOCK OF HAIR CAN TELL.

IN a recent number of the REVIEW I called attention to the extraordinary faculty possessed by Miss Ross (c/o Mr. Wright, 41, High Street, Smethwick, Birmingham), of delineating character by means of psychometry. To give a total stranger a lock of hair, and to receive by return of post an accurate description of the person from whose head it came, would seem to those who have never investigated such subjects to lie altogether beyond the bounds of possibility. Miss Ross does this constantly for any one who cares to make the experiment for the modest fee of five shillings a delineation, so that the fact can easily be verified by any sceptic. The Rev. W. J. Wooding, vicar of Glandovey, Cardiganshire, noticed what I said about Miss Ross, and determined to test her powers. The following letter, which he sent me, bears a very remarkable testimony to what most of my readers will regard as the existence of an entirely incredible faculty on the part of the lady in question:—

I desire to thank you heartily, and with *all my heart*, for having in your last issue brought the subject of Psychometry in one of its aspects into notice—namely, the diagnosing of character; and *more still* for having furnished the address of a *genuine* Psychometrist within a certain range, for without this your notice would have been passed by without further attention. I greatly admire and appreciate your moral courage in having done so. Finding your high authority was pledged in your last issue (Dec. 15) of THE REVIEW or REVIEWS (page 571) in support of the fact that Miss Ross could diagnose character from a lock of hair, and, further, that you yourself had repeatedly tested her capacity, I was induced to put the matter to the test.

I have much pleasure in now being able to endorse what you say in the fullest way, not only in my own distinctive individuality, but with regard to four others almost equally so.

Before proceeding further, it may be well for me to premise by stating that I am a clergyman of the Established Church; my name you will find in the "Clergy List" if you care to refer thereto. Am an elderly person, and on the shady side of sixty.

Now as to the result. Your paragraph just adverted to met my eye on the 29th ult., and without apprising *any one* of my intention, I wrote a very brief note by *first post*, enclosing fee by postal order, and also a lock of my hair, and received back *in due course* (i.e. by return of post) such a full and perfect portrayal of my character that I was not prepared for, notwithstanding what you had stated. As my character is somewhat distinctive and peculiar, I was the more astonished at it. With the view of confirming my feeling, as well as establishing my faith by further appeals to intellect, I have since submitted to Miss Ross locks of hair, and also scraps of handwriting—though she does not profess to do the latter—four in all—two of them brother clergymen, and intimate acquaintances. The locks of hair belonged to two middle-aged females in a low condition in life, but *contrasts* as to personal character, of which I apprised Miss Ross, but allowing her to determine which was the estimable and which was the reverse character. With unerring instinct she did so, as readily, as I suppose, as a hound will distinguish the scent of a fox from that of a hare, and delineated their respective characters as accurately as, if not more so, than I could have done myself. She even alluded to a certain "*fussiness in the manner of one*," which reminded me strongly of clairvoyance, to which power she, however, makes no claim. The remark was very correct whichever way we may account for it. As to my two clerical friends, the result in one case was decidedly disappointing, for scarcely a single characteristic given was recognised. It was calculated to shake my faith so far as character-reading from the magnetism imparted to a scrap of a letter is concerned. Miss R. commenced her delineation thus: "This character shows the motive temperament which makes it brisk, decisive, practical; there is no beating about the bush, no long halting or hesitation; prompt

action waits on a firm will," etc. Now my subject was quite the opposite of all this, for he was decidedly of the vital temperament with scarcely any admixture, and to settle the question without delay—for it caused me to feel impatient and fidgety—I took a walk over to his house, five miles distant, to submit the delineation to him for recognition. I read it to him, and after every clause, put to him the question, did it apply to him, without telling him that it was intended to do so. Knowing that such character delineations were usually given from a lock of hair, and, suspecting that I had been trying an experiment, he asked me then how I had managed to obtain a lock of his hair. (But I have omitted to state that his response to nearly all my queries was of a negative character, and that the description did not apply to him). In reply to his inquiry I told him that it was given from his handwriting in a letter of his. Being asked to see his letter, I drew it out of my pocket. The secret was out, for he recognised the handwriting as that of his partner in life; and then a secret of his had to be disclosed. The reason alleged for his wife acting as his amanuensis, and no doubt the true one, was that she is a much more rapid and better scribe than himself. She writes all his letters from his dictation whilst he smokes his pipe. The *dénouement* was as satisfactory as it was unlooked for.

ASTROLOGY.

AN EXPERIMENT IN HOROSCOPES.

So much has been written of late as to the ability of astrologers to delineate character and predict the probable course of life that I have consented to a suggestion which was made me by a Yorkshire astrologer to submit the claims of the professors of this science to a somewhat crucial test. He suggests that five other students of astrology shall consent to take part in this experiment. I will make a selection of half-a-dozen persons who are able to state the exact time of their birth within fifteen minutes. I will send the birth-moment of each of these six persons to each of these six astrologers, mentioning the latitude and longitude of the place where they were born and the sex. No other particulars will be given them. They will then be required to work out according to their own method all that they can tell of the character, past history, and future prospects of each of the half-a-dozen subjects. Each person whose birth-moment is submitted to the astrologers will be requested to draw up a statement and forward it to me in a sealed envelope, filling in briefly a return under the following heads:—

1. The qualities of the mind and disposition.
2. Health; susceptibility to disease; liability to accidents, etc.
3. Pecuniary prospects.
4. Ability or aptitude for business, and success or otherwise.
5. Happy or otherwise if married.
6. Children.
7. Travels through life.
8. Probable benefit by friends or persecution from foes.
9. The good and ill periods of life; the time when sickness, accidents, bereavement, loss or acquisition of a fortune, the loss of credit or business and new enterprises.

These envelopes will be kept in my possession until I receive the horoscopes from the astrologers, they will then be opened and their contents compared with the conclusions which have been arrived at by the astrologers. The chances against the astrologers being able to hit off the features of all the six cases submitted to them is not very great, and nobody can be surprised if the experiment results in a total failure. On the other hand, if it should succeed even in half the cases it will be very remarkable, and will require to be explained by something other than the "long arm of coincidence."

The Church and the Masses.

In the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* there is a very interesting article on the Church and the masses, in the course of which, the writer, after discussing the question for and against the theory that the American Church is losing hold upon the people, quotes the replies to questions addressed to leading clergymen and laymen three years ago. 1. Have the Protestants of present times drifted away from the masses? 2. If so, what are the causes and what are the remedies? The preponderance of testimony is on the optimist side. The writer then proceeds as follows:—

The following questions have been addressed by the writer to about three average Churches in sixteen Synods of the Presbyterian denomination in the United States:—1. What per cent. of your church membership belongs to the labouring "class"—the "class" including wage-workers and moderately well-to-do farmers? Out of a large number of replies the figures have run 60, 70, 75, 80 and up to 100 per cent. 2. Are the common people being reached by the churches in your community, in proportion to their numbers with the rich? Nine out of ten answered affirmatively. So much for testimony favouring the theory that the Church was never so near to the masses.

Now do we believe the Church is doing as much as it might do and ought to do? By no means. Some churches are too aristocratic; others are too careless and selfish; some ministers care for nothing but their own support; too much money is put into many of our church buildings; the pew system is a comfortable thing for the selfish church member, but a curse to the cause of Christ; travel, toil and pleasure, in some instances, have made inroads on the Church. The present favourable condition of things could be made better by concert of action among evangelical denominations; by large-heartedness on the part of pastor and people, shown towards strangers and neighbours; by house-to-house visitation by the church members, carrying the Gospel to the masses; by higher consecration on the part of the church members; by the better understanding of the value of a soul; by better organisation and a more practical knowledge of men and things. More ministers fail from a lack of tact and common sense, than from a lack of piety and consecration.

There is a paper by Mr. Keir Hardie in the *Thinker* on the "Church and the Labour Problem." He maintains that the first duty of the Church to the social question is to understand it.

Silas K. Hocking at Home.

As Mr. Silas K. Hocking's serial, "One in Charity," is running through the *Sunday Magazine*, it occurred to Mr. Waugh that it would be of interest to his readers to publish an illustrated article describing the home of the novelist whose story the readers of the *Magazine* find in its earlier pages. It seems that Mr. Hocking lives at 21, Scarsbrick New Road, Southport, where he is a Nonconformist minister. He is forty-two years of age. He told his visitor that he found Tennyson and Whittier very inspiring, Browning coming in third. Of novelists, he relies most upon the earlier works of Mr. George MacDonald. Mr. Hocking was brought up a narrow Methodist, but under the influence of MacDonald he re-wrote his creed. He obtained a larger conception of God, and a belief that punishment was one of God's ministers, and that even hell might be a manifestation of His love. He is a Cornishman, who was educated to be a mine surveyor, but when twenty years old he was appointed to a circuit as a Primitive Methodist minister. After having been some time at Spalding he was removed to Liverpool, at twenty-four, where he made the acquaintance of the heroine of his story, "Her Benny." Fifteen years ago he began to write at Burnley. It was a wet

day, and as some sheets of paper were lying upon the table he thought he would improve the time by jotting down some stories which he had heard from an old seafaring uncle of his. He kept on writing, and soon had twenty-one chapters finished, which were published in a local paper. That was how his first story, "Alec Green," was written. His second story, "Her Benny," was written in order to excite interest in the waifs and strays in the streets. It was the first piece of fiction ever published in the *Methodist Free Church Monthly Magazine*; 80,000 copies have been sold, and it is selling at the rate of 5,000 a year. Mr. Hocking thinks that his best story is "Caleb Carthew," although only 20,000 copies have been sold. Of his last book, "Where Duty Lies," 10,000 copies were sold on the day of publication. Mr. Hocking writes from nine till half-past one in the morning, visits his congregation in the afternoon, and reads in the evening. He devotes two days a week to the preparation of his sermons. Mr. Hocking says that the bulk of the ministers of his own denomination never read his books. He spends his holidays abroad, and being asked to express his opinion upon the prospects of Methodist reunion, shook his head. Nor was he more hopeful as to the federation of Christendom. The chief difficulty lay with the ministers. "The Churches do not represent," he said, "as they ought, the spirit of Christianity. They are too narrow, with the result that there is a vast amount of Christian endeavour outside organised Christianity."

Unsuspected Englishmen.

THE Scotsman is good at discovering that any man who did anything great in the world came of Scottish parents. Mr. Grant Allen has a paper on "Unsuspected Englishmen" in *Longman's*, from which it would appear that all the people who have made European history were of truly English origin. He says that most of the Christian names at present in use on the Continent, excepting in Greece and Russia, are of English origin. Mr. Grant Allen works out his thesis with his accustomed ingenuity. He does not hesitate to declare, for instance, that Garibaldi was really a hidden Englishman. His name is the English Garbald, or spear-prince, slightly Italianised.

The Land of the Future.

CAPTAIN CAMERON, in the course of an interview published in *Great Thoughts*, expresses the strongest opinion as to the immense development which is awaiting Africa. He says:—

It has a bigger future than America, Australia, or India. It is the richest of all, but, of course, everything depends on management. Take South Africa, for instance. It is very like Australia. Already the natives have begun nibbling at the idea of flocks and herds, but the curse out there is that of political mismanagement and the diversity of aims between the English, Dutch, and Boer colonists and the Englishmen who become Afrianders. Years ago, I proposed chartered companies, but Lord Beaconsfield was afraid of the Radicals. We simply want concessions which will enable us to work the country. The Congo State should become a Belgian colony, and the unoccupied lands should become state lands. Ivory and india-rubber, fibres, gums, every tropical and sub-tropical fruit are there in richest profusion. Indeed, I consider that in Africa will be the coffee and tea-fields of the future; and there is really an admirable climate. The Europeans could bring up their children well there. The natives are very teachable. Even the hitherto wild tribes are already drilled into good police, engineers, riveters, etc. Take my word for it, Mr. Blathwayt, Africa is the hope of the future, and will be the salvation of an overcrowded world.

How to Make Buildings Fire-proof.

THERE is an interesting article by Harvey B. Chess in the *Engineering Magazine* for January entitled "Fire Losses and the Age of Clay." It is an idiotic title apparently chosen to conceal the real object of the writer, which is to point out that by using metal lathing and mortar in place of the present lath and plaster it is possible to make buildings fire-proof even with wooden joists. Metallic lathing costs about a shilling the square yard more than the ordinary lathing and plaster, or say an extra cost of £50 on a £1,000 house. The writer relates several experiments, some undesigned and others arranged for, in which an absolute furnace was set going in rooms that were protected by the common plaster ceilings, but with metallic instead of wooden lathing. The result in every case was that the metallic lathing covered with plaster served as an absolute fire-proof screen, and the fire was unable to ignite wooden joists which were immediately on the other side of the lath and plaster. If the statements of this article were to be thoroughly grasped by the insurance companies, there would be no more demand for lath wood twelve months from this day.

The Bishop of Ripon.

MR. HARRY HOW's illustrated interview in the *Strand Magazine* for Jan. 15th is devoted to Bishop Carpenter, of Ripon. It is an interesting sketch of the leader of the Broad Church party in England. He seems to be a bishop who is fond of a joke. Before being appointed to the See of Ripon, he once married a young couple with the assurance that he was not only a carpenter but a joiner. A few months ago, when he was about to lay the foundation of a new vicarage, the architect handed him the trowel, and asked him to become an operative mason for a moment. "I would rather," he said, "remain a working carpenter." Mr. How quotes some of his epigrams in verse. The first is on the refusal of the Admiralty to reward Kane, of the *Calypso*, when he escaped from the hurricane at Samoa, and the second was written in the visitors' book at the Bear Hotel, Grindelwald. The article is illustrated with a sketch of General Gordon, made by Edmund Clifford on December 21st, 1882; it bears a very striking resemblance to Mr. Alfred Milner, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Progress of University Extension in America.

THE *American Review of Reviews* for January has a long and copiously illustrated article upon "The Progress of University Extension in the United States." The writer says that the movement has more than justified the most sanguine hopes of its supporters:—

It has taken root in all sections of the country, and all sections have contributed their share to its practical development. To Philadelphia institutions, Philadelphia men and Philadelphia money is due the credit of first organising the work in a practical way in such a form as to stimulate and aid organisation elsewhere. But Brown University was the first institution of high rank to incorporate the movement as a branch of University work; New York led the way toward State support and organisation; Chicago has shown a broad conception of the work, and a willingness to spend largely of University funds for the purpose, and to recognise its scholarly character by giving University standing for it. The University of Wisconsin has organised a whole State under its auspices, while Minnesota, Kansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio have all through their State and private institutions given a strong impulse to this great cause, through which, as Dr. Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins, so well says, "We may hope for the civic salvation of the American people."

The Childhood of Amelia B. Edwards.

MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS writes in the *New England Magazine* for January an illustrated paper, to which the first place is given, describing the childhood and early life of her cousin, Miss Amelia B. Edwards. When only nine years old she had competed for and carried off a prize offered in a penny journal for the best temperance story. She owed little to schools and professors except in the matter of music. Born in London, of an Irish mother, she spent her childhood in Suffolk. She was a terrible romp, lived very little with children, and was always getting into scrapes. She had a remarkable talent for drawing, but she never received a lesson, excepting from her mother, until 1872. Miss Betham-Edwards gives an interesting description of the country life in Suffolk, in which county her cousin spent her childhood. The illustrations are numerous and excellent. The paper is followed by a story of the clock, which was written by Amelia Edwards, when she was twelve years of age, in a penny weekly. She studied hard at music, practising eight hours a day, from the time when she was fifteen to eighteen. Then she began to earn money by giving music lessons, and was an organist in a suburban church. She seems to have been much of a law unto herself, and on one occasion she astonished the neighbours, at the age of twenty-two, by dressing up as a young gentleman come from London with a letter of introduction. In her old age Miss Edwards became very much of a hermit. Her love for singing birds amounted to a veritable passion. Throughout the winter months supplies of food and drink brought hundreds of feathered visitors to her grounds. She now lies buried in the little churchyard of Henbury, near Bristol.

A Plea for Tenement Houses.

LUCIA TRUE AMES, writing in the *New England Magazine* for January, on "The Home and the Tenement House," pleads energetically in favour of large tenement houses. She likes large tenement houses better than small ones—first, because it makes it possible to keep a resident-general or janitor, and also because it is possible to supply fifty or sixty families with meals from a central kitchen better than if every family had its separate cooking stove. Washing and ironing in the same way could be done in a common laundry, and the kitchen at the top of the house would cook for the whole of the establishment. Swill pails and the washing up of greasy plates and pans would be reduced to a minimum. In such a large building there could be bath-rooms and a good-sized reading-room.

James Parton.

THERE is an interesting paper, describing the literary work and domestic life of James Parton, in the *New England Magazine* for January. The writer, Mr. J. H. Ward, says a more absolutely honest man he has never known. He was born in 1822, and died quite recently. He married "Fanny Fern," and was for many years the chief biographer of eminent Americans. Mr. Parton seems to have been a very lovable man. He was prouder of his early peas than of any book he ever wrote. He used to romp much with his children, holding that, as children could only be young once, it was the parents' duty to provide them with all the joy they could. One of his sayings was that he never knew a woman come to much in after-life who was not somewhat of a tomboy when she was a girl. Mr. Parton did not believe in Christian dogma, and he could not endure Browning. In his latter days he mellowed a great deal in his feelings towards religion.

The Church of the Future and the Theatre.

LONG ago I excited much indignation by saying that the Church of the future should run as one of its beneficent activities a theatre. I see by an article in the *Idler* that the Rev. Dr. Parker is pretty much of the same opinion:—

It may be well now to ask how the Church is to regard the Stage as an educational institution? The Stage cannot be put down. It responds to an instinct which is ineradicable, and which need not be ignoble. The parables of the New Testament are the sublimest recognition of that instinct. The drama is older than the theatre. Much of the greatest preaching has been dramatic, by which I mean that it has touched human life through the medium of story and parable, coloured and toned by a living fancy. Sometimes, too truly, the dramatic in preaching has degenerated into impossible anecdotes, most of them originating in the Far West of America, yet even such anecdotes testify to the overpowering force of the dramatic instincts when limited to their most vulgar conditions. My submission is, that a properly-conducted Stage might be the most powerful ally of the pulpit.

Archdeacon Sinclair has a brief paper in the *Young Man* on "Can We Have an Ideal Theatre?" He sums up his observations as follows:—

Speaking generally for the mass of our fellow-countrymen, I believe a wisely directed theatre may, and ought to be an elevating and wholesome influence. I do not believe that there is any more necessary connection between play-going and vice than between vice and any other amusement; and I heartily desire to see every influence brought to bear on the stage that can make it pure, useful, didactic, and Christian.

Some Notable Women.

THE Rev. Dr. Gracey has a paper in the *Missionary Review of the World* on "Our Missionary Heroines." He prefaces his paper by mentioning some of the notable services rendered to humanity by women:—

Barbara Uttman rescued Saxony by the invention of pillow lace; Betsy Metcalf originated the straw industry of the United States by her manufacture of straw bonnets, from which Massachusetts alone reaps millions every year; the cotton-gin, which heads the list of the sixteen remarkable inventions adopted by the world, was the invention of Mrs. General Green; the "Burden" horseshoe machine, which turns out a horseshoe every three seconds, and saves millions to the land, was the invention of a woman; when Mr. Roebling, engineer of the great Brooklyn bridge, was stricken down with overwork, his wife assumed his duties as chief-engineer, and sat down with manufacturers to teach them to make patterns which no mill was then making; Miss Maria Mitchell, astronomer of Vassar College, received a gold medal from the King of Denmark for discovering a comet in 1847, besides which she discovered seven others, and was the honoured guest of famous astronomers in Europe.

An Interview with Miss Doudney.

In the *Young Woman* there is an interview with Miss Doudney, who has written some forty-four works. I take the following extract from her interview:—

"Do you take your characters from real life?"

"Sometimes. But I generally take a piece of one character and a piece of another, and put them together. For instance, when I wrote 'Godiva Durlough,' I took part of Mr. Stead and part of Mr. Benjamin Waugh, and combined them—something like THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS' composite portrait of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet—isn't that weird? Mr. Stead at once recognised what I had done, and laughed heartily. I don't think there is any harm in my mentioning this."

The Century.

THE *Century* is a remarkably strong number. The frontispiece is an admirable reproduction of Myall's photograph of Tennyson, which the Tennyson family like the best. Leaves from the "Autobiography of Salvini" are full of interest both historically and dramatically. Salvini describes the part which he took in the defence of Rome. It is illustrated by a portrait of Garibaldi. Another admirable artistic paper, illustrated by some wonderful reproductions of the marvels of ancient art, is a paper describing the work which Hamdy Bey is carrying on in Turkey for the recovery of the immense treasure trove which lies hidden in the Ottoman Empire. The Alexander sarcophagus is so wonderful a find, that no one who sees the picture can wonder that Hamdy Bey fainted from sheer joy when he found it. There is a very spirited and well-illustrated paper describing whaling adventures, entitled "Stray Leaves from a Whaleman's Log." Mr. Washington Gladden describes how the Cosmopolis City Club began to get to work. Mr. Buel's paper, "Preliminary Glimpses of the World's Fair," will increase the interest which the world is beginning to take in the great exhibition.

Chautauquan.

THERE are two articles on the Chicago Exhibition in the *Chautauquan* for January. There is an interesting paper upon "Colour Hearing," which is noticed elsewhere. The first paper of a series, describing the American School at Athens, and a careful study of Shelley, by Kenyon West, also appear in this number. There are two papers upon woman—one by Emily F. Wheeler upon "Women in Greek History," and the other by Mrs. Pennell upon "Women in Hungary." Mrs. Pennell says that the women of Hungary are the ideal housewives of the world.

Scribner's Magazine.

THE strong point in *Scribner's* this month is the illustrations, which are admirably printed. Mr. van Dyke has the first place, with an account of an excursion from Venice to the Gross-Venediger, a snow-clad mountain in the Tyrol. E. H. and E. W. Blashfield endeavour to produce, for our admiration and despairing envy, the life of the Florentine artist between 1300 and 1580. Mr. Crowninshield continues his interesting series of papers on "The Impressions of a Decorator in Rome." The only other illustrated paper is an account of a visit to Tangiers, "From Spanish Light to Moorish Shadow." The rest of the magazine is devoted to fiction.

The Idler.

In the *Idler* Mr. Zangwill, the Jewish humourist, has a short story entitled "Cheating the Gallows." Miss Braddon describes how she published her first novel, "The Trail of the Serpent." Mr. Archibald Forbes has a delightful paper illustrated by Frederick Villiers on his Servian servant Andreas, who was invaluable to him in his Eastern campaigns. The illustrated interview is with Mr. George Grossmith, while Dr. Joseph Parker breaks out in a new place as the writer of a review of Henry Irving. The *Idler* has a discussion on "Is Love a Practical Reality or a Pleasing Fiction?"

THE *Englishwoman's Review* for January 16th publishes an article on the "Woman's Movement in Galicia."

MR. ALEXANDER MACDOUGAL states the arguments for opening the Maybrick case in the *Modern Review*.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* is rather a strong number this month. Mr. Herbert Spencer begins a paper on "The Inadequacy of Natural Selection." He maintains that certain natural phenomena—such, for instance, as the distribution of factual perceptiveness—cannot be explained by the survival of the fittest, but must be explained on other grounds:—

The reply is that, if there has been in operation a cause which it is now the fashion among biologists to ignore or deny, these various differences are at once accounted for. This cause is the inheritance of acquired characters.

Mr. Spencer elaborates this point, explaining experiments which he made in support of his position. His conclusion is as follows:—

Is it not then, as said above, that the use of the expression, "natural selection," has had seriously perverting effects? Must we not infer that there has been produced in the minds of naturalists the tacit assumption that it can do what artificial selection does—can pick out and select any small advantageous trait; while it can, in fact, pick out no traits, but can only further the development of traits which, in marked ways, increase the general fitness for the conditions of existence?

THE COURAGE OF THE TZAR.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has a paper on "The Military Courage of Royalty." The theme was suggested to him by a phrase in Mr. Lanin's article about the Tzar. Oddly enough, Mr. Forbes takes Mr. Lanin's assertions about the Tzar as serious, though that certainly conflicts with what Mr. Forbes himself observed of the Emperor when he was in command of the army on the Lom, in 1870, in the Russo-Turkish war.

In 1877 Alexander did not know what "nerves" meant. He was then a man of strong, if slow, mental force, stolid, peremptory, reactionary, the possessor of dull but firm resolution. He had a strong though clumsy seat on horseback, and was no infrequent rider. He had two ruling dislikes: one was war, the other was officers of German extraction. The latter he got rid of; the former he regarded as a necessary evil of the hour; he longed for its ending, but, while it lasted, he did his sturdy and loyal best to wage it to the advantage of the Russian arms; and in this he succeeded, staunchly fulfilling the particular duty which was laid upon him, that of protecting the Russian left flank from the Danube to the foothills of the Balkans.

But Alexander was no puppet of his staff; he understood his business as the commander of the Army of the Lom, performed his functions in a firm, quiet fashion, and withal was the trusty and successful warden of the eastern marches.

His force never amounted to 50,000 men, and his enemy was in considerably greater strength. He had successes, and he sustained reverses, but he was equal to either fortune; always resolute in his steadfast, dogged manner, and never whining for reinforcements when things went against him, but doing his best with the means to his hand. They used to speak of him in the principal headquarter as the only commander who never gave them any bother.

THE MORAL TEACHING OF ZOLA.

Miss Vernon Lee has a very interesting paper upon Zola's novels, which she passes in review. Her conclusion is that the moral lesson left on the mind after reading Zola may be stated as follows:—

The lesson of the constant tendency to minimise the good results of anything—of virtue, knowledge, courage, civilisation, where any one of them exists—due to man's abominable slackness; to so many of us being born, through our parents' fault; tired through the fault of selfishness embodied in institutions, or become, through lack of ideas and ideal, less fit for the work

of even this low world than is required or taken for granted. The peasantry and those who work in arduous trades are unable to become real human beings, because, for all the pretence of schooling, religion, and political rights, there is a dead wall of want and weariness between them and humanising influences; the artisans, because they are still too near bodily misery to value anything save bodily advantages; and the middle and upper classes finally, because they allow artificial wants, sensual pleasures, vanity and covetousness to turn what civilisation they possess into a dead letter.

SIMONY IN THE CHURCH.

Mr. Lewis Dibden, writing on Simony, calls attention to some of the grave abuses which disgrace the Established Church in England. He says:—

The law puts Roman Catholic patrons under disability. But it has none for persons who are only known to the public through disgraceful exposures in the Divorce Court. It has none for non-Christians. Maharajah Duleep Singh, who several years ago announced his lapse into Paganism, is nevertheless entered in the current "Clergy List" as the patron of at least one benefice. It has none even for ex-convicts, gamblers, drunkards, and evil-living persons generally. It has none for Jews, Agnostics, or Mohammedans, and of course it has none for Protestant Dissenters. Even a baby in arms has been solemnly decided by the law to be competent to choose a spiritual teacher for any parish of which it happens to have inherited the advowson. The state of things described in this article is not only mischievous to religion, but discredit to the country. Apart altogether from any question of Establishment, it concerns good government to find a remedy for a condition of affairs which offends against public decency and order, as really as overcrowded dwellings or defective Poor Law.

ARE UNIVERSITIES ANY GOOD?

Mr. John A. Hobson writes on "The Academic Spirit in Education," and says several things which need to be said, and which will probably make no small commotion in many influential quarters. His view is expressed with tolerable clearness in the following passage:—

What I wish to make manifest is the effects of maintaining in nineteenth-century England that artificially protected and specialised form of the intellectual life which once was necessary, but is no longer so. I am not now alluding specially to the money endowments which everywhere in our country are acting as bounties in support of antiquated modes of education. It is the narrow class interests of established educational institutions and methods which are such evil obstacles. In educational matters you have a wall of rigid orthodoxy, a worship of authority, and a superstitious scale of values; in other matters, a "mush of concession" and indifference—each a fatal barrier to enthusiasm and to healthy moral and intellectual life. The true ideal university shall make it possible and easy for every man and woman in this metropolis to be a student without ceasing to be a worker and a private citizen. The attainment of this ideal we cannot intrust to an intellectual oligarchy uncontrolled and irresponsible.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Malcolm MacColl, in an article on "The Site of Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre," attempts to prove that the new site cannot, and that the old site must, be the true site. Mr. Poultney Bigelow reports conversations which he had with a friend upon a farm in "Kurland." Mr. William Clark prints, under the title of "The Limits of Collectivism," a paper which he read before the Social Reform Circle of the National Liberal Club. Mr. E. B. Lanin, forsaking Russia for the moment, writes on "Count Taaffe and Austrian Politics." Mr. Lanin, as might be expected, emphatically condemns the conciliatory policy of Count Taaffe.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THERE are several excellent articles in the *Fortnightly* which I notice elsewhere, among others, "Cycles and Tyres for 1893," "The Uselessness of Gibraltar," Mr. Frederic Harrison's "Survey of the Situation," Mr. Ad-dington Symonds's "Venetian Melancholy," and "What Mr. Gladstone Ought to Do," by various writers.

The first article is devoted to a plea for the "Abandonment of Uganda," by Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Labouchere can hardly be congratulated on his new recruit.

THE NEW RAILWAY RATES.

Mr. J. S. Jeans writes an article which is so characteristically balanced that, as usual, his readers feel some difficulty in knowing what definite conclusion to arrive at. The railways are right, and the traders are right. The traders cannot pay more money; on the other hand, the railways ought not to be asked to earn less money, and so forth and so forth. Some rates have been raised, and others have been reduced, and the traders have secured manifest advantages when we compare the new rates with the old, whatever the defects and anomalies may be. So Mr. Jeans meanders along, arriving in the end, however, at the conclusion that Parliament never intended to harass and depress our leading industries, and that if the companies do not recognise this fact in time, and shape their course accordingly, the State has the power, and is likely also to find the will, to bring them to their senses.

THE DISCOVERY OF AN ETRUSCAN BOOK.

Professor Sayce has a very interesting paper in which he describes how Professor Krall discovered at the beginning of 1891 that the linen bands wrapped round a mummy brought from Egypt forty years ago to Agram University were inscribed with Etruscan characters. Two hundred lines of the text remain intact, and scholars are now setting themselves to decipher this fragment of an unknown thing.

Professor Sayce thinks that the book will throw light upon many things, and possibly, may reveal something as to the ancient Etruscan magic. Nothing could be more appropriate than that fresh light on the science of ghosts should come from the swaddling clothes of an Egyptian mummy. Professor Sayce says that we may conclude that this is:—

One of those semi-religious, semi-magical works for which Etruria was celebrated. Etruria was the home of augury and divination, and it was from Etruria that Rome derived its pseudo-science of omens, and its pretension to read the future in the flashes of the lightning or the entrails of a victim. The great Etruscan work on divination was, we are told, contained in twelve books.

THE HOME OFFICE AND THE DEADLY TRADES.

Mr. Vaughan Nash has an article under this head, which gives a horrible picture of the condition of many workers in this country, and the utter impotency of the Home Office, as it is at present constituted and organised, to help them. There may be some sense in the following suggestion:—

Were it not for the ill-repute into which Royal Commissions have fallen, one would feel tempted to urge the appointment of an Industrial Health Commission to overhaul the entire conditions under which men, women, and children are labouring at the present moment.

Before this is done, he thinks that the Home Office should have experts attached to the Factory Service to assist in framing special rules for the protection of life and health. This expert department should provide the factory inspectors with definite rules to enforce, instead of leaving them to grope about in the fog which enshrouds them at present.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. T. Piggott contributes an interesting paper entitled "Stray Notes on Artistic Japan," in which he describes the way in which the Japanese artists work and how they are educated, and gives an account of the various schools of art at present existing in Japan.

Dr. Robert Munro has an article upon "Prehistoric Trepanning and Cranial Amulets," in which he gives a glimpse into the religiosity or superstition of the men in the stone and bronze ages. He thinks that they corroborate the opinion that the most powerful and dominating influence in the creed of Prehistoric man was a belief in the supernatural and in the future state.

There is some correspondence at the close of the *Review*. Sir Henry Blake speaks freely of the roots and principles for the Pan-Britannic Olympiad. Mr. H. W. Forster lays stress upon the moral of the Meath Elections, and "Afrikander" complains of Mr. Johnston's attempt to administer Nyassaland as the representative of Mr. Rhodes.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED.

THE *English Illustrated*, which is still published by Macmillan and Co., contains much lively and interesting reading. Mr. Morley's portrait forms the frontispiece, and Mr. Lucy is allowed three pages to gossip about the Chief Secretary for Ireland. A much more interesting article is Miss Friederichs's gossip about her own experience in interviewing. It is not only interesting in itself, but has a certain historical value as embodying the experience of the first woman journalist who was put to regular work on the English press. Girls who are beginning in journalism will be relieved to read the concluding sentences of Miss Friederichs's article:—

"Are not people sometimes rude, or otherwise disagreeable, when you ask them to grant you an interview?" I am sometimes asked. My answer is, No, they are never anything but extremely kind, and often much more than kind; they help me in the most tactful, thoughtful manner to get full information; they direct my attention to points which may not strike me at once as being of importance; indeed, they help me in every possible way, and when they have done all this they send the most charming compliments when they return the proof sheets of their interviews. And yet, for all that, I must confess that every time I ring the bell at the door of a house where an interview is to take place, by appointment, with a stranger, my natural inclination is to run away before the door is opened.

Mr. Charles Silcock explains the mystery why skaters in Fenland beat skaters in many other parts of the country. His paper is illustrated with portraits of champion skaters, and contains a diagram illustrating the mystery and art of Fenn skating. Mr. E. M. Bowden has a paper on Oriental types of beauty which is copiously illustrated. All the beauties are ladies, but they are gathered from Ceylon, Siam, Burmah, Hindoostan, and Japan. Mr. Cuthbert Hadden has an interesting subject in the residences of Mary Queen of Scots. Mr. A. F. Calvert describes recent explorations in West Australia, and gives a most remarkable account of the richness of the country in gold. In one district, he says, there was a mountain the soil of which was so rich in gold that every painful of earth washed out in its vicinity gave most excellent results. He passed hundreds of miles of country in which gold could be had without the aid of science in the separation. The whole land is permeated with gold. He remarks this again and again. The Empress Frederick contributes a portrait of Prof. Ihne, who bears a very remarkable likeness to Mr. Guinness Rogers.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for February is a fair average number, but contains few articles which call for special attention. Lord Augustus Loftus' scheme for securing commercial unity with the colonies is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Jephson's article, "Passing the Wit of Man," which is given the first place, is merely a compost of extracts from speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone and others on the subject of the retention or the exclusion of the Irish members. Mr. Jephson, of course, thinks the difficulty insuperable.

A LESSON FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Robert Stout, late Premier of New Zealand, contributes an article entitled "An Experiment in Federation and its Lessons." The experiment was tried in New Zealand, which, for twenty-six years, was governed under a federal system, the abolition of which in favour of a centralised system which at present prevails was comparatively recent. The Unionists in New Zealand were mainly the large landowners and the capitalists, who imagined that a Central Government would be more Conservative. This belief experience has proved to be mistaken. Sir Robert Stout evidently hankers after a provincial system, which had many benefits. The whole article, however, is full of information that may be of use in the discussion on the Home Rule Bill. Sir Robert thinks that if we are not prepared to concede a colonial government to Ireland, there is no other course open to us but to promulgate some scheme of federation of the empire.

A PLEA FOR SCUTTLE FROM UGANDA.

The Rev. Guinness Rogers takes the Church Missionary Society to task for its action in Uganda, and insists with great vehemence upon the necessity for contracting rather than expanding our imperial obligations. Mr. Rogers says—

Lord Rosebery is an extremely able statesman, and has already given proofs of his firmness and his promptitude. He will earn the gratitude of the country if, while discharging every honourable obligation that has been incurred, and at the same time providing for the safety of the missionaries, he is able to keep the country free from engagements which are sure ultimately to embarrass and to hamper the Government.

WHAT IS FASHION.

Miss Ada Heather Bigg, in an article which is cross-headed throughout, sets forth the case against fashion, and points out the extent to which the progress of civilisation and rapid inter-communication tend to accentuate the evils which are produced by the fluctuations of public taste. What with Butterick's Patterns, which has an organ with a monthly circulation of 5,000,000, it is possible to secure the adoption in six months of a new fashion all over the world. So far from this constant change being good for trade, she thinks it is distinctly bad:—

The only gainers are a limited class of experts and dealers. All the economically valuable qualities said to be developed by the necessity fashion imposes of "keeping on the alert" can be developed by the ordinary and inevitable crisis through which staple production passes, and could be better secured by a greater variety in dress at any given time.

THE TAXATION OF GROUND RENTS.

Mr. J. Powell-Williams, M.P., with the evidence of the Town Holdings Committee before him, argues that it is almost impossible to tax ground rents except by means of a modification of the death duties. The modifications which he favours he thus describes:—

It implies that, upon the death of the owner of a town estate, a municipal succession duty should be payable by the heir or

legatee calculated on the basis on which the ordinary succession duty is now reckoned. Under such a system, the complications and hardships which caused Sir Thomas Farrar to adopt a tone almost of despair would not arise. There is no reason why the system should be confined to the single event of the death of the owner. A municipal duty might be levied whenever the property itself, or the ground rents reserved upon it, passed by sale, or gift, or in any other way to new ownership.

THE CATHOLICS' BEST LEG.

Professor St. George Mivart replies to Father Clarke and the Society of Jesus, who had assailed his article on "Happiness in Hell," by a vigorous rejoinder which is characteristic and interesting. He maintains that there is no Broad Church so broad as the more orthodox, and distinctively Roman, theology, which he insists is often very different from the theology of the Jesuits. He defends himself on the ground that he felt moved to clear the road which leads to conversion in the shape of the doctrine of hell as it is commonly understood, and he quotes, with much sympathy, a remark made to him by Mr. Gregg after hearing Dr. Mivart's explanations of certain points of the Roman Catholic faith. Mr. Gregg exclaimed, "If that is your true doctrine, why on earth don't you Catholics put your best leg foremost?" It is delightful to see this public-spirited Catholic layman teaching the Catholic hierarchy how to put their best leg foremost. There is no doubt that the whole spirit of his article is entirely at variance with the popular conception of what the Roman Catholic faith really is. Catholics, he says, are utterly misrepresented by those men who rush forward in print, and clamour for hell fire in all its hellishness—not, of course, for themselves.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. Ernest Hart, in a paper entitled "The Revival of Witchcraft," describes the result of his observations of modern hypnotism in France. Miss Lambert prints a eulogy of Thomas à Becket under the heading of "Aspects of Tennyson," the connection being the fact that Tennyson wrote a drama upon the subject. She says:—

Lord Tennyson's "Becket" is his noblest work; for it will reinstate a great Englishman in the affections of a great people.

Lady Jersey concludes her paper on "Three Weeks in Samoa." The only novelty which it contains is the following statement:—

Samoaans are inordinately fond of cricket; they would play a hundred a side, and spend days over matches, till these became an excuse for political gatherings, and were at length forbidden by Government. Though they appreciate a good ball, their bats are mere clubs slightly curved.

THE "QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS."—This *Journal* publishes a report of the Special Commission of the Upper House on the Gold Standard. The first paper in the number is Mr. Ashley's introductory lecture, delivered before the Harvard University on January 4th, on the "Study of Economic History." A more generally interesting paper is the "French Catholics and the Social Question," by Claudio Jannet, of the University of Paris, which describes what the French and Belgian Catholics have been trying to do for the solution of the Social Question on Catholic lines. Mr. W. B. Shaw gives a description of the "Social and Economic Legislation of the United States in 1892." Mr. F. W. Taussig reviews eight recently-published books on "Protection." Mr. C'ow in a factful paper explains the trade of North America with the South American Republics.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

MORE AMERICANISATION.

MR. FRANK HILL seizes the opportunity afforded by the Panama scandals to argue against the payment of members, and to plead for the Americanisation of our institutions:—

All checks upon the misconduct of a single Chamber are attenuated into nullity. Another article of the new Radical creed is the payment of members as in France. In these things lies a short cut to such scandals as are being unveiled in the Palace of Justice and the Brisson Commission. Our best hope lies in Americanising our institutions—in the strengthening of the Executive and of the Second Chamber.

But the payment of members is as much an American institution as a strong Second Chamber.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

Lord Russell and Mr. Thwaite write a brief paper, in which they suggest the possibility of supplying country districts with electric light. They say:—

It has been shown that electric energy can be transmitted over a distance of 110 miles with a loss of only some 28 per cent. For the longest distance in a fifteen-miles area, there would be only about one-seventh of the loss. Our proposal is that the owners of country houses should combine for the purpose of establishing at some fixed place (say near to a railway station) a station at which to generate the force. A skilled working electrician should be engaged to supervise the generating plant, and that involved in the utilisation of the energy.

TRADE UNION ORGANISATION.

Mr. Henry Gourlay writes an article on "Current Sophisms about Labour," and makes two suggestions for the promotion of industrial peace. He says:—

I make my two proposals—that a rate below which wages should not be allowed to drop should be fixed, and that the Trades-Union members should be divided into two bodies—only as means towards the end of establishing harmonious relations between employers and employed. It would, I think, conduce to harmonious working if the members of Trades-Unions would divide themselves into two bodies—a Lower House and an Upper House—and resolve that before any strike was entered upon the consent of both bodies should be obtained. The Upper House might be elected; or it might simply consist of men over thirty-five years of age; the constitution should be established at all the local centres as well as at headquarters.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO SCUTTling.

Colonel Turner, in an interesting article on "The Epistles of the Mahdi," which contains some unpublished letters from that very polite letter-writer, gives in a footnote an instance of the sacrifice entailed by the abandonment of Dongola:—

Saleh Fadlallah, Sheik (or chief) of a large and powerful tribe of Arabs, called the Kababish, also was a victim to the retirement of the British Forces. He had always withstood the Mahdi, and had been our ally, assisting us by supplying camels for transport, and lightening our difficulties greatly. After the evacuation he fought on for some time, till overpowered, and made a prisoner, when he was, needless to say, murdered; for the assistance he had given to us was notorious, and ensured his doom.

A PLEA FOR OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Mr. Welbeck Gregory describes the system of outdoor relief adopted by the Grantham Board of Guardians, and makes the following suggestions:—

Suppose an additional contribution were made by the Imperial Exchequer to County Councils, to be expended by them in payments to their Boards of Guardians of (say) 5s. a week for every poor person (with the test of actual destitution modified) above a certain age (perhaps 70), or permanently incapacitated for work, to whom they themselves granted an allowance

of (say) 5s. a week or upwards. Such a contribution would induce a generous treatment of those who came within its scope; and it would to some extent relieve the already over-weighted ratepayer by placing a portion of the burden of pauperism upon the shoulders of personality.

SCOTTISH REVIEW.

THE REFORM OF THE SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

This Review, as usual, is exceedingly solid. Professor Donaldson contributes an elaborate paper on the Scotch Education Department, which leads up to the following conclusion:—

We ought to have a Minister of Education responsible to Parliament and the nation for the educational arrangements of the country. The Scotch Secretary possesses all the power and ought to act as the Education Minister. There ought to be an Under-Secretary for Scotland, who could devote his time solely to education.

And second, there ought to be a consultative council containing representatives of every kind of educational institution, and embracing within it the best educational knowledge and experience of the country. It is not to be an administrative body. It is to give advice to the Minister who is the responsible authority. Of course both of these proposals would form part of a Secondary Education Act.

THE ORIGIN OF WITCHCRAFT.

Mr. F. Legge assigns the origin of the mediæval belief in witchcraft to the Accadians, who are rapidly becoming to be regarded as the centre and source of everything that is most familiarly believed among us. He traces the belief across the ages through the Gnostics, down to quite recent times. He asks:—

What substratum of truth is there in the stories about magic and witchcraft? I at once admit that there exists a greater body of evidence in favour of the belief in magic (whether white or black makes no difference) than of almost any other belief in the whole world; and we should all therefore have to believe in its efficacy if this evidence were trustworthy. But this is just what it is not.

That is an easy way of getting out of it. In face of facts that are brought to light by hypnotic experiment, it is extremely improbable that all the evidence as to witchcraft was due to the invention of the witnesses under torture.

BIBLICAL STUDY IN THE SCOTCH CHURCH.

Mr. T. G. Law, in a paper on "Biblical Studies in the Middle Ages," calls attention to the fact that the Scotch Church at the present time hardly contributes anything to the scientific study of the sacred text. He says:—

Even among the Catholics of Germany there is little sign of life. France, notwithstanding the stimulus of M. Renan, has in this controversy produced nothing of value. The English-speaking Catholics have produced nothing at all. At no period in the history of the Roman Church has the contrast between the critical ability or learning, within and without the fold, been more marked; and at no period, comparatively speaking, has the study of the Bible been more neglected.

THE LOW DEATH-RATE.

Mr. Alfred Crespi sums up a good deal of the evidence as to the improvement in the health of the population. Although only six people die under the same circumstances in England where seven would die in France, he is not satisfied; for he says:—

Attention to minor details will save many lives, and a general death-rate of 14 or 15 in the United Kingdom is not only probable, but certain before another generation is past. We are justified in expecting an annual death-rate of 12 per 1,000, and a daily sick-rate of 20 per 1,000 in ordinary times, when sanitary measures, abreast of the present state of the science, are adopted.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* is an excellent number. I notice elsewhere the somewhat unworthy although characteristic reply to Lord Winchilsea's overtures; and Lady Jeune's paper in defence of the crinoline. I also briefly extract the opinions of M. Dumas *fils*, Archdeacon Farrar, and Mr. Jones, on the subject of representing Biblical scenes on the stage.

THE NEW INQUISITION.

Ouida once more takes up her parable, and as vigorously as ever, against the new priesthood, which she declares is rivalling the old priesthood in the ruthlessness with which it is carrying on its campaign of vivisection. Ouida's special object of attack is Dr. Ernest Hart, but most of her observations are general in their character, and will be read with delight by those who are of opinion that, as their ancestors said, they would rather run the risk of being damned than tolerate the inquisition, so they are willing to run the risk of dying rather than allow the new practitioners of torture to pursue their hideous practice without check or hindrance. Ouida says:—

The real facts are wholly different, the real facts are that every city and almost every little town of both continents has its physiological laboratories, where singly, in couples, in scores, or in hundreds, according to the size of the place, a scientist or scientists are incessantly occupied with the work of experiment or demonstration, *i.e.* operation upon living creatures in every variety of torture which ingenuity can invent and inflict.

It is animals to-day, it will be human beings to-morrow. Indeed, already there is a great deal more vivisection for experimental purposes in public hospitals than is generally recognised. Ouida has done her best to rouse indignation against what she calls "an irresponsible guilt."

THE LIMITS OF REALISM IN FICTION.

M. Paul Bourget, writing on this theme, points out that, as the most austere realist cannot possibly be a realist in reality, owing to the impossibility of spinning either drama or novel to the inordinate length that would be required if all the little details of life were given in full, so—

There is nothing really to be said, therefore, about realistic literature. It is nothing but impressions of life copied with more or less genius by each several artist. All are legitimate so long as they are sincere, and their importance is gauged by the greater or lesser affinity of the artist's soul with those of a greater or less number of other men. The true realist is not he who reproduces more or less exactly this or the other detail, but he who, when he tells his thoughts, his emotions, his dreams, finds that he has told the thoughts, emotions, and dreams of a large number of men, like himself, but unthinking and inferior. Looked at from this point of view, Idealism and Realism are scarcely to be distinguished from each other.

ABBAS THE KHDIVE.

There is a character-sketch of Abbas, but it is slight, for there is very little to say about him. The new Khedive, it seems, did not enjoy himself when he came to England. He was made a great deal of in France, where he was put up to make a fool of himself. Speaking of the recent crisis, we are told:—

Abbas Pasha has for many months past been more or less at loggerheads with the British Legation, with the English heads of departments, with all English servants, in fact, except the officers of his army, for whom he has nought but admiration. The disturbance already shows signs of having reached the turning-point. Abbas Pasha is headstrong, obstinate, and nineteen years of age (which is saying nearly all that need be said), but he is anything but foolish, and cannot fail very speedily to awake, if he has not already done so, to the consequences that must result from his imprudent impulsiveness.

His earliest sympathies and associations are English, and if they are momentarily weakened and thrust out of sight, the blame is rather with us than with him.

THE RAILWAY RATES.

Mr. Acworth chuckles a little, and with good reason, over the outcry against the new railway rates. He warned the agitators long ago that if they succeeded in compelling the railway companies to reduce their charges until some scientific and sound economic basis was discovered for such revision, they would probably find that they had leaped from the frying-pan into the fire. He admits that the gain in simplicity in the new rates is enormous; and that on paper the charges appear to have undergone sweeping reductions; but whether these reductions are practical improvements depends upon how far the companies exercise their full legal power. The moral of it all is, that if we are going to control our railways by a State department, we shall have to enormously increase the staff of the department, and guarantee a dividend. Mr. Acworth says:—

The Railway Department of the Board of Trade, on the other hand, consists of one assistant secretary, three inspecting officers, and a handful of clerks. It is no disrespect either to the ability or to the industry of these gentlemen to say, that to withdraw bit by bit all responsibility, whether for rate-making, for the maintenance of way and works, for the safe conduct of the traffic, or even for the employment of the requisite staff, from the many hundreds of expert officials employed by the railway companies all over the country, in order to concentrate it in the hands of an exiguous band of Civil servants in Whitehall, is a policy that can only end in utter and well-earned failure.

THE CHILDREN OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The lady who writes under the pseudonym of John Law pleads for providing the children of the unemployed with food and clothes, and describes how this good work is undertaken by the excellent society whose address she gives as follows, and whose *modus operandi* she explains. The food is supplied by—

the London Schools Dinner Association, 19, Surrey Street, Strand; which although not officially connected with the London School Board, has Mr. J. R. Diggle as chairman of its Council and as a member of its Executive Committee.

The Poor Children's Aid Society, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, has Mr. Diggle for president and Mr. John Kirk for secretary. It makes grants of clothes to deserving cases, furnishing a special form of application to School Board teachers, School Board visitors, and others.

TEMPLE BAR.—In *Temple Bar* Judge O'Connor Morris devotes nearly thirty pages to a description and criticism of the Campaign of Waterloo. Mrs. Crosse has an interesting paper entitled "A Packet of Old Letters," in which she explores for the benefit of her readers an old casket in her Somersetshire manor house. Most readers will, however, be more interested in Miss Ethel Tweedie's "Chat with Dr. Nansen." The famous Norwegian explorer is a friend of Björnsterne Björnson, and a strong Norwegian as against the Swedes. He had more than three hundred applications from all parts of the world for the eleven berths on board the *Framm*. Dr. Nansen is a good photographer, but a bad sailor. He has given up smoking for two years in order that he may not miss his tobacco when he is on board ship. All smoking will be prohibited except one pipe, perhaps, on Sunday as a treat. They will take more cocoa with them than either coffee or tea, as it is more nutritious and creates more warmth. They are going to cook with alcohol. Mrs. Nansen is at present engaged in endeavouring to induce her husband to allow her to accompany him.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

I NOTICED in the last number of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS the first paper in the *North American Review*, Senator Chandler's proposal for suspending emigration to the United States, and I notice elsewhere Professor Kellar's paper on "High Class Indian Magic." The papers of the Review are a fair average, but do not call for any extensive notice.

THE LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION.

There is a very curious paper by the Bishop of Delaware which seems somewhat out of place in the *North American Review*, which aspires, not unjustly, to be the foremost representative of the principle of free discussion which lies at the foundation of modern civilisation. The Bishop of Delaware maintains that Christianity is the national religion of America, and on that account its fundamental principles should be regarded as lying outside the limits of legitimate religious discussion. I had to look twice at this paper in order to be sure that I rightly understood the extraordinary position of this bishop. But it seems quite clear that this right reverend father believes, and is also willing to print his belief in black and white, that in America it is not reasonable to discuss the divinity of Christ or the oblation of the sacraments. He says "that one who denies the divinity of Jesus Christ takes himself out of the pale of religious discussion at least so far as this country (the United States) is concerned." What he says about the divinity of Christ he says almost as strongly concerning the sacraments of the Lord's Supper and of Baptism. If there are many people like the Bishop of Delaware in America we shall not have long to wait before we see the Inquisition established as a necessary and legitimate corollary of the fundamental principles laid down in this paper. Such men as this bishop are really among the most dangerous enemies of the Christian faith. In modern times a doctrine which must not be discussed is a doctrine which will not be believed, for to exclude anything from the arena of free thought is to relegate it to limbo.

HOW TO GET SLEEP.

Dr. W. A. Hammond, writing on "Insomnia and Recent Hypnotics," describes the various drugs by which the sleepless endeavour to obtain sleep. He says that sulphonal is by no means so harmless as was believed when it first came out. You continually need to increase the dose, while it brings about sometimes stupor and convulsions, while it occasionally brings on such intense mental excitement as almost to approach acute mania. Dr. Hammond speaks most highly of a drug named paraldehyde:—

It is a liquid possessing a strong odour of ether and a burning, followed by a cooling, taste, something like that of peppermint. It is of about the density of water, but its boiling point is much higher, being 255° F. At 50° F. it becomes solid. On account of its strong burning taste it is rarely administered in a pure form, being generally given in an emulsion, with mucilage or almond oil. It is particularly valuable as a hypnotic, owing to the fact that it does not tend to weaken the heart. A teaspoonful produces sleep in from five to fifteen minutes, and it is especially useful in those forms of insomnia which are accompanied by much mental excitement, such as we sometimes witness in the insane. A single dose of it can be detected in the breath twenty-four hours afterwards. It rarely if ever produces any gastric derangement, and is rapidly absorbed by the stomach. In proper cases it is one of the most valuable of all the hypnotics, but though it has been ten years before the profession, it has scarcely passed beyond the knowledge of neurologists.

ENFORCING CO-OPERATION BY LAW.

Mr. David Dudley Field makes a suggestion as to the way in which the law could encourage co-operation. He suggests that whenever a corporation applies for a charter it must reserve a certain proportion of its shares to workmen. He thinks this could be done by simply changing the statutes concerning co-operation so as to provide for the division of the shares into small portions within the reach of the workmen.

LEGALISING TRADES UNIONS.

Mr. O. B. Taft suggests that a law should be enacted providing for the existence of labour organisations, and to permit none to exist after a proper time except under that law. The law which he would propose to enact would give the trades unions power to imprison any of their members who refused to work; that is to say, Mr. Taft suggests that trades unions should have a legal right to make contracts with employers, and should have a legal authority to imprison any of its members who deserted or refused to fulfil the contract of service. As he says, the courts shall be given power to enforce the fulfilment of any contract to the extent of imprisonment. We seem to be tending in that direction, but Mr. Taft is what the Americans would call "just a little previous."

FLIRTING WIVES.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr declares that the flirting wife is the most conspicuous and disagreeable phenomenon of the present stage of social and female development. Wives are arrogating to themselves the privileges both of young girls and of wives. Mrs. Barr complains that the young wives cut the young girls out altogether. Everyone prefers to flirt with a young wife than with a young girl, first of all because she is so much more interesting, and secondly because she is so much safer. The result is that she is not only tolerated but indulged. Entertainments depend for their success upon the number of beautiful young wives who are present. Fifty years ago wives were supposed to be wrapped up in their husbands, now they are wrapped up in other people's husbands or in young men who are not husbands and do not intend to be. All this may be true, but surely it is going too far to say that the state of society at the Restoration was decorous and rather straitlaced when compared with American society of to-day.

THE VIGILANCE LEAGUE OF NEW YORK.

Dr. Parkhurst describes what has been done in New York in order to keep the police up to their duty. They have founded a society for the prevention of crime, which aims at having one good man, honest and durable, in each of the electoral divisions into which New York is subdivided. These 1,137 men have got to keep the society under supervision, and judging from the following extracts they will have their work set:—

The duty of each of those men will be to make himself thoroughly conversant with all that concerns the district under his charge. It is recommended, in order to insure thoroughness, that each supervisor should prepare a chart of his own district, with the names of residents so fast as he may come to know their names, nationality, etc. Buildings used for other than purposes of residence should be considered in detail, and their character noted so far as such memoranda can be of any use in securing the results already specified. This will include schools and saloons, a full account of which latter will embrace such particulars as the brewer under whose auspices the saloon is run, the general tone of the place, the relations subsisting between it and the policeman on the beat or the captain of the precinct; whether it is kept open in unlawful hours, the age and character of its customers, whether it is licensed, and if so whether its existence is necessitated by

the paucity of saloons in the neighbourhood, or whether people living in proximity are enduring its presence under protest. The survey and tabulation must, of course, include a statement as to all houses of prostitution, pool-rooms, policy-shops, and gambling-houses in the district.

A PLEA FOR MUGWUMS.

Mr. Bryce in a somewhat elementary paper on "Political Organizations in the United States and England" defends the existence of the non-partizan who refuses to vote in obedience to the party whip. Mr. Bryce says:—

It is desirable that there should be in the country a large proportion of persons who, while watching politics intelligently, and alive to the duty of voting at every election, are not so blindly attached either to their chiefs, or to their party traditions and prejudices, as to be unable to deal at each election with both parties on the merits, throwing their weight on this side or on that according to the character of the leaders as well as to the nature of the issues involved. Nothing else keeps the parties in order.

It is no small gain to the government of a great state that the judgment pronounced by the nation at a general election should be a broad and decisive judgment, expressed in a strong majority for one or other policy and party. And this result is more apt to be secured when there remains a large number of those who, looking to principles and performance, refuse to be dominated by mere party machinery.

A BIBLE LESSON TO MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

Gail Hamilton endeavours to teach Mr. Herbert Spencer the importance of avoiding allusions to the Bible until he has at least obtained such an acquaintance with the Holy Writ as is possessed by an ordinary member of a Wesleyan class-meeting. She points out how grossly he has misrepresented the ethics of the Bible in his chapter on Veracity—first, in misrepresenting the whole spirit of the scene of the false prophets who wished to deceive Ahab, and secondly in imputing to Paul the very acts which Paul himself vigorously condemned. Gail Hamilton thinks that it is incredible that the great saint of the new departure in Judaism could be traduced by the great saint of modern evolution, when they ought to be brothers in unity, and she somewhat severely remarks that when Mr. Herbert Spencer takes as much care to render the Bible as accurately as he renders a bird track, and when he studies Paul as carefully as he does a megatherium, he will not fall into the blunders which she has exposed.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Senator Jean Macé, writing on "Universal Suffrage in France," declares that universal suffrage has been and is a great danger to the Republic, because of the power which it places in the hands of the priests. The Pope has broken the connection between the priests and the monarchy, and they will be all the more ready to support the next adventurer who arises like General Boulanger. The Japanese Minister at Washington describes the efforts which Japan is maintaining to be represented at the World's Fair, and the American Consul-General at Rome discourses upon the exhibits which are coming from Italy. Mr. A. G. Clark, of the Lick Observatory, holds out the hope that a telescope may be possible with six-foot discs owing to the perfection in the manufacture of glass. At present the telescope in the Lick Observatory which has lenses thirty-six inches in diameter is the largest in the world, but Mr. Clark has already in his possession two forty-inch lenses. The lenses of an object glass of six foot aperture would require a combined thickness of not more than six inches, but this he thinks is possible. Senator Dolph of Oregon endeavours to comfort the Republicans in the hour of their defeat, and confidently proclaims that whatever policy the Democrats may pursue the Republicans will come back to power.

THE FORUM.

The Forum, like the *North American Review*, is a fair average number, but contains few articles deserving of special notice.

THE CRISIS IN SILVER.

Mr. H. H. Gibbs is an eloquent apostle of bi-metallism, and his paper sets forth, as he understands it, the case for making silver legal tender. Mr. Gibbs writes with fervour, and conviction, and he consoles himself with the belief that the crisis in India will compel the Chancellor of the Exchequer to deal with this question. Another financial paper which follows Mr. Gibbs, although it deals with another subject, is Mr. Henry Bacon's exposition of the difficulties of the American National Banking system. Mr. Bacon is strongly of opinion that nothing short of federal control can be relied upon to successfully regulate the currency of the Republic. It is worthy of note, however, that he thinks that banks should be compelled by law to issue and keep in circulation their notes to the full extent of which they have a right to issue them.

THE ADMISSION OF EMIGRANTS INTO AMERICA.

There are three papers dealing more or less with this subject; one by Dr. Shakespeare, who discusses the question from the point of view of the danger of importing cholera. He says that the best and most effective way of avoiding a visitation of cholera is the strict and rigid exclusion of the European emigrants. Mr. Sidney G. Fisher comes to the same conclusion, but upon different grounds. He thinks that it would be impossible, absolutely to exclude emigrants, but he would put a heavy capitation tax upon all new-comers. He argues against the wholesale importation of human beings on the ground that it is the duty of America to develop nationalism, and that cosmopolitanism can never produce a great literature. On the other hand, Mr. George F. Parker strings together a number of very striking statistical facts showing to what extent the United States have been benefited by the import of the foreign-born. In the ten years from 1876 to 1885, while 1,255,000 emigrants entered the United States from the United Kingdom, 404,000 returned.

JAY GOULD AND SOCIALISM.

Professor Arthur T. Hadley has a tempting theme in Jay Gould, whom he rightly says gave a great stimulus to the Socialist movement:—

If business men are not to be controlled by commercial ethics—ethics fitting the economic conditions of to-day, not those of five hundred years ago—they must expect to be controlled by something else. If they will not accept the full measure of responsibility which goes with their industrial power, they must expect to be deprived of responsibility and power together by a popular movement in the direction of socialism. Jay Gould did more than any one else to tempt such a movement.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. J. M. Rice has an article upon the "Public School System in New York City," in which he displays the shortcomings of the New York Common School in a fashion which is likely to make the enemy to blaspheme. His practical point is that there should be a city superintendent, responsible for the condition of the schools throughout the city. This superintendent should have a board composed of district superintendents. Mr. C. S. Glead has an interesting article giving an account of the "Business and Wealth of the West." The West produces nearly all the wealth of America, but is exploited by the East. M. L. Levy-Bruhl describes the "Political Stability and Economic Unrest of France," and Dr. Geffcken has a long article on "German Socialism and Literary Sterility."

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THIS number of the *Quarterly* is good, and contains two or three papers of more than ordinary interest. I notice elsewhere the article on Tennyson and the diatribe against the London County Council.

THE FUTURE OF CONSERVATISM.

The political article of the number, "Conservatism and Democracy," is characterised by much good sense. It points out that Democracy has come, and has come to stay, and that the future of Conservatism depends upon the extent to which Conservatives generally recognise that fact, and shape their policy accordingly:—

We can defeat ideas; but we cannot defeat facts; and since English democracy is the necessary consequence of facts, the moral for Conservatives is that they must accept democracy, and not affect either to ignore or denounce it. They must realise and admit frankly that old-fashioned Toryism is impossible; and that it is impossible for the final and simple reason that old-fashioned England no longer exists. The future of Conservatism will depend on the spread of an education which will make realities so clear and so familiar to the democracy, that no illusion with regard to them of a serious kind will be possible.

THE HISTORY OF ISRAEL.

One of the most interesting papers in the *Review* is simply entitled "Israel." It is a review of Prof. Graetz's great work, in five volumes, on the Jews. The style of the writer of the article may be gathered from his opening sentences:—

Three ways, each traversing a period of more than eighteen hundred years, lead down from the dead old world into our modern time,—the Roman Empire, the Christian Church, and the Nation of Israel. But the Empire, which was in succession Italian, Byzantine, Frankish, and German, has vanished like a ghost at the cockcrow of the French Revolution. Not such has been the fortune of Christendom or Israel. These two, the New Testament and the Old, seem to be moving forward as in battle-array towards the future,—their hosts divided by ravines, which they do not attempt to cross.

While not sympathising with the historian's opinions the reviewer says:—

To relate the fortunes of a disinherited nation, which, like its type Ahasuerus, wanders over all lands, and has come into contact with every great Empire during nearly four thousand years, while its own records are crowded with illustrious and pathetic names, is evidently a task for a lifetime. We must reckon Professor Graetz happy, in that he survived until his long and splendid enterprise was crowned with success.

The article is a brilliant and rapid review of the history of the Jews in Europe, and brings into clear relief the names of Maimonides, Spinoza, and Mendelssohn, to the last of whom the reviewer pays a well-merited meed of praise.

BISHOP LIGHTFOOT.

There is a very appreciative article upon Bishop Lightfoot of Durham, by a person who appears to have been in personal relations with the great scholar and administrator who worked himself to death in the service of his diocese. Strength and sympathy, the reviewer says, were the notes of Bishop Lightfoot's character, and the explanation of both was to be found in—

The "consciousness of an Eternal Presence"—which was the principle of his life. That made him strong; that made him sympathetic; that gave him absolute singleness of aim and simplicity of life; that filled him with a buoyant optimism which expressed itself in constant joyousness.

A JEREMIAD OVER BRITISH ARCHITECTURE.

The article upon "Architecture; a Business, a Profession, or an Art," is illustrated. The writer says he

differs from Burke as to its being impossible to draw up an indictment against a nation; the indictment, he says, is easy enough—the difficulty is the conviction. He certainly draws up an unsparing indictment of the architecture of London, and indeed of London in general. To read his article anyone would suppose that the capital of the Empire was inhabited by imbeciles, and indeed he declares:—

The houses, furniture, and dress of Londoners are a display of epidemic imbecility; and those who should be the most influential in a possible reform seem most incapable of general improvement.

It would be interesting to see this reviewer at home, and see whether he orders his life as such a superior person ought to do. Londoners are not the only imbeciles in the world; he speaks as contemptuously of the "stupendous nonsense" of the Exhibition buildings at Chicago, and the contemptibleness of the new law courts at Brussels, and so forth. He concludes by advising would-be architects to take up building, and to give up designing cathedrals and senate houses, and personally help to put up modest cottages. This sort of slap-dash writing is to literature what jerry-building of the most pretentious kind is to architecture.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is an interesting account of the travels of a Dutchman through Spain, Portugal, and the northern part of Africa in the sixteenth century. The writer of the article on "Persia and the Persians" is much pleased with Mr. Curzon's book—

a publication which, for all practical purposes, can scarcely fail to take rank as the best and most complete book of reference on modern Persia which we possess in any European language.

In the article on the "Native States of India," the *Quarterly* thus gives judgment in favour of the retention of their independence:—

But, in our opinion, the vast body of the Indian States are held in union with the Supreme Government no more by a constitutional than by a feudatory tie. Their incorporation in the Imperial system is not necessary, nor is it justified by their treaties and past usage.

The Arena.

THE *Arena* for January has as its frontispiece a portrait of Helen Campbell, whose article on "Women Wage-Earners of America and Europe" is one of the leading features of the review. Mildred Aldrich writes upon Alexander Salvini, who went upon the stage without his father's consent, and seems to bid fair to achieve something of his father's popularity. Mr. Henry Ward maintains that Dr. Keely's bi-chloride of gold cure is unconscious mind-cure by suggestion. Prof. W. J. Rolfe defends Shakespeare's right to be considered the author of his own plays. The Rev. J. T. Sunderland points out that the Bible, instead of being one book, is a series of books which traverse the whole range of social development, from human sacrifices to the golden rule. The Rev. O. P. Gifford pleads for the opening of the Exhibition on Sundays. Mr. Flower has a lugubrious paper denying that the Americans of the United States are a prosperous nation. There are twelve million families in the United States, and nine million mortgages. He maintains that nothing will mend until they abolish usury and nationalise the telegraphs and railroads. Rabbi Schindler also pleads for the nationalisation of railroads. Eveleen L. Mason says a few cheery words to encourage women to believe that the movement towards rational dress is advancing along the line set by the individuals themselves.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

I NOTICE elsewhere the articles on "Penury in Russia" and the "Agricultural Crisis."

JOHN ERICSSON.

The review of the "Life of John Ericsson" is a very fascinating essay, which should be read and re-read by every member of the Board of Admiralty, if only in order to remind them of the way in which the first naval authorities declared that the use of the screw in warships was quite impossible. There is no one so absolutely stupid as a very clever expert. Although Ericsson was a brilliant pioneer in many lines of progress, he had his limitations:—

* There is something pathetic in the thought that the great innovator, the sturdy rebel against prejudice, would not read a type-written letter or permit the use of a copying press, doubted the phenomena of the telephone, never rode on the elevated railway, and was taken to see the great Brooklyn bridge by stratagem. Conservatism was avenged for his many onslaughts.

It is interesting to note that Ericsson in his old days expressed his gratitude to Providence that he had made an unhappy marriage; had he married happily, he said, he would not have been able to have dedicated twenty-five years of undivided, undisturbed attention to his profession.

THE PILGRIMS IN PALESTINE.

This article, founded upon the first nineteen numbers of the publications of the Palestine Pilgrim Texts Society, is interesting if only as reminding us that in the third and fourth century Palestine seemed to be much better known than it was a thousand years afterwards. The reviewer says that these pilgrim texts give us a picture of the manners of Byzantium, Crusaders, and Christians for nearly a thousand years:—

We see the advance that has been made very clearly, in thus looking back; but we also see that human nature was ever the same, and that the virtues of chivalrous gentles, whether Saracens or Normans, were sometimes quite equal, in the days of Omar and Godfrey, of Saladin and Richard, to any we can boast in less adventurous times.

THE WARS OF THE ROSES.

The reviewer of Sir James Ramsay's "Century of English History: Lancaster and York," expresses his gratitude to Sir James for stopping the long felt want of a detailed history of the great dynastic struggle of the fifteenth century in England. Sir James seems to have written like a judge with absolute impartiality, but with so much good sense as to be sometimes almost dull. As an historian Sir James lacks the pictorial faculty, and he crowds his pages so thick with events that the reader cannot see the wood for the trees. He has got his facts in a storehouse, but some other writer will have to digest them. The book, however, says the reviewer, whatever its shortcomings, is likely to remain for a long time the standard history of the Houses of York and Lancaster.

THE PERILS OF COLOUR-BLINDNESS.

This article calls attention to the Report of the Committee on Colour Vision, appointed by the council of the Royal Society. The reviewer praises the committee for the painstaking thoroughness with which it has gone through its work, the net result of which is to affirm that four out of every hundred men are colour-blind:—

Thus, taking the total number of sailors in the mercantile marine service alone to be 120,000 (exclusive of pilots, canal, and lightermen), we have about 4,600 colour-blind now holding positions in which the correct interpretation of coloured lights

is absolutely essential, and to these must be added all the thousands similarly employed, and similarly deficient, in the Royal Navy.

Considering that any one of these 4,600 colour-blind persons may wreck a ship or a railway train at any moment, with a perfect conviction that the signals show safe when they are really at danger, the reviewer is justified in insisting upon the urgency of adopting the recommendations of the committee without delay.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a literary paper, in the good old *Edinburgh* style, of the Dropmore Papers, of which the reviewer speaks highly; and another of a like nature upon the life and works of Dr. Arbuthnot, one of the masters of style in an age which made style almost a religion. The reviewer thinks that the nineteenth century will leave nothing to the twentieth so charming to look back upon as the splendid companionship of which Dr. Arbuthnot was so brilliant and beloved a member. There is a somewhat learned paper on the Alchemists of Egypt and Greece, explaining what they did and what they tried to do. The review of Major Le Caron's book, under the title of "A Great Irish Conspiracy," brings to a close what is distinctly a good average number.

The Review of the Churches.

In the *Review of the Churches* Dr. Lunn publishes, with a congratulatory chuckle, the paper written by the Rev. Maurice Phillips of the London Missionary Society, which was suppressed by the recent Missionary Conference held at Bombay. Mr. Phillips had to discuss the question of a new missionary policy for India, and his conclusions came so ominously near to those for which Dr. Lunn got into trouble for advocating, that the paper was not allowed to be read. It accordingly sees the light in the *Review of the Churches*. In the Round Table Conference the Archdeacon of London and a representative of the Young Men's Christian Association defend the religious character of the Association. I notice Mr. Price Hughes's article elsewhere, and also the account given by the Rev. Prof. Shuttleworth of St. Nicholas Club. The "Character Sketch" is devoted to Lord Plunket. The supplement describes the attractions offered to those who visited Grindelwald last year, if they care to go to Lucerne on a similar errand this year.

The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.

THERE are some very interesting papers in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society* for December. The first, which is illustrated, deals with cottage sanitation, and if reprinted would form an excellent tractlet to be issued by the National Health Society. "Wild Birds Useful and Injurious" is another interesting article following up Lord Cathcart's paper in a preceding number of the *Journal*. Joseph Darby has an article on the "Utilisation of Straw as Food for Stock," while there are several articles on poisoning by yew leaves. Mr. Voelcker's paper upon the feeding experiments at Woburn is noticed elsewhere. The official half of the magazine contains reports on the prevention of potato disease, the fermentation of milk, and the decline of wheat-growing in England, as well as the annual report of the Society.

DR. ALBERT SHAW'S "Icaria, a Contribution to the History of Communism," which has been translated into German by M. Jacobi, is reviewed in the February *Nord und Süd* by R. Grazer.

The London Quarterly Review.

THE *London Quarterly* gives the first place to an article on Henry Martyn, whose heroic career it contrasts with Miss Grenfell's unhappy hypochondriacal pietism. There are two articles upon poets—one on Whittier and the other on Tennyson. A brightly written paper is based upon the diaries of Sir Daniel Gooch. The reviewer who deals with Christopher Columbus says that if we want to regard Columbus as a really great man we must leave his personal character entirely out of sight, and confine ourselves to his one great feat—the discovery of America.



REV. J. H. RIGG, D.D.
Editor of the "*London Quarterly*."

The article on "British Federation and Colonisation" is largely based upon the report of the Select Committee on Colonisation. The writer holds that the present system of emigration will soon be manifestly and alarmingly inadequate. Britannic confederation offers by far the most natural solution of the problem. The colonies, he thinks, could all have a share in Imperial representation, otherwise disintegration, which would degrade the United Kingdom to a fourth-rate power and jeopardise our colonies, is our certain doom. There is a review of Dr. Newman Smith's "Christian Ethics," which is the last volume of the International Christian Theological Library.

The Geographical Magazine.

THE first number of the first volume of the new publication of the Royal Geographical Society opens well with Dr. Nansen's paper on "How can the North Pole be Crossed?" and the discussion which followed when it was read before the Royal Geographical Society. It is illustrated with maps and diagrams showing the method of the construction of the *Framm*. There are also maps illustrating Captain Lugard's journeys in Uganda and the Southern Alps of New Zealand. The "Monthly Record" is copious, and the paper on the "Exploration of the Black Sea" is illustrated by a carefully drawn map and diagrams.

The Primitive Methodist Quarterly.

THE first place in this review is devoted to a paper by Jess Ashworth upon "Hugh Bourne and his Early Co-adjutors." He was the father of Primitive Methodism, and seems to have been a grand old man of the grandest type. When he was seventy-four years of age he returned to England as a steerage passenger, and that at a time when his passage out took him seven weeks and four days. When he was in Canada, on one occasion he rose at four o'clock, walked several miles, breakfasted, walked eight more miles, and preached twice—not bad for a man of seventy-three. The robustness of saints is often one of their most characteristic features. There is an article suggested by Dr. Martineau's book, Joseph Ritson, who writes upon the Irish people, attributes the mendacity of the Irishman partly to his education, partly to the "conscious juggling of Roman Catholicism"; but the lion's share is due to the iniquitous land laws. Mr. M. Johnson pays a tribute to Swedenborg, whose teaching he briefly summarises, and points out that the truths which he taught have been verified by the world's greatest thinkers in the present century. Most of the books which the public has heartily welcomed in late years have contained startling approximations to the views of which he was the first and earliest human expounder. The writer of the article on "Methodism as an Evangelical Agency" says he would like to recall present-day Methodists to the sublime passion for the salvation of men which characterised the early Methodists. There is a review of Mr. Gore's "Bampton Lecture upon the Incarnation," and a brief "Biography of Thomas Cooper." There is an article on the "New Labour Movement," which is the first of two papers devoted to the relations of the Christian Church to the claims of labour. The reviewer says:—

The prudent, Christian way to meet a great, restless, world-wide movement like the one we are studying, is not to denounce the leaders, to pooh-pooh their speeches, to deride, or scornfully pity their constituents as wicked or insane, but it is to seek the facts that underlie the demand, and from them to discover the method by which the monotonous and exhausting drudgery of which labour complains, may be relieved.

The Picture Magazine.

MR. GEORGE NEWNES is in the field again, this time with a sixpenny monthly, which is entirely devoted to pictures. There is next to no letterpress in the *Picture Magazine*, but sixty pages are filled with illustrations, good, bad, and indifferent. Some of the *clichés* from which they are printed appear to be about as old as Methuselah, and pock-marked into the bargain. It is to be hoped that Mr. Newnes got them cheap. It is also to be hoped that he will either weed out the bad ones or will omit the good ones. Such a block as that of M. Eiffel, for instance, which is beautifully printed and is admirably clear, is in such marked contrast to the portraits of our English judges that it almost seems that a Frenchman was included in order to put his neighbours to shame. In selecting the comic pictures the editor did well to draw largely upon the *Fliegende Blätter*, but considering some of the cuts which he has borrowed from *Life* and from *Puck*, it is a wonder that he has not laid *Ally Sloper* under contribution. Perhaps this omission will be remedied in the next number. It will be very interesting to see if pictures without print "catch on."

In *Nord und Süd* for February, Lily von Kretschmann has an interesting paper on the Ethical Movement in England.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE number for January 1st contains an article on "Ballanche," by M. Emile Faguet, who not long ago gave us a study of Edgar Quinet. Ballanche, who had a certain spiritual kinship with Quinet, though his name is less well known outside France, was a mystic philosopher, occupying an important position in the religious movement of the early nineteenth century. Less brilliant than Chateaubriand, but with deeper convictions—not to say more serious—he has dazzled fewer imaginations and awakened a response in more souls. He had a firm faith in Christianity, but believed in progress, not in reaction—just then an uncommon combination. He called De Maistre and his disciples "the Jews of the ancient law." The whole article is well worth study.

MEMORIES OF A MASSACRE.

M. Gaston Deschamps gives us a second paper on the "Isle of Chios" more solid than the first, and abounding in historical information, but still very interesting reading. Here and there he came across stray survivors of the terrible massacre of Easter, 1822. Nothing shows more clearly how the position of affairs has changed than the fact that such things were possible sixty years ago:—

The Chio massacre was no sublime horror, but a mean and vulgar crime, a series of murders committed in cold blood, with no risk to the perpetrators. This *coup* had been long preparing. It was Sultan Mahmoud's habit to reply to every success on the part of the insurgent Greeks by an order for massacre, outrage, and wholesale robbery in some district where there was no one but women, children, or peaceable traders. After the first exploit of Kanaris, the quiet commercial town of Cydonia was at once burnt to the ground. The Turkish admiral was defeated at Samos, and for a period of thirty days heads were being cut off in Cyprus. The town of Tripolizza, in the Morea, having been taken by the Palikars, the inhabitants of Cassandra, in Macedonia, were given over to the tender mercies of the Arnaout hordes.

Crete would have made a vigorous defence, but Chio was an easy prey and utterly unsuspecting. So Chio was attacked.

Nearly all the women carried off after the massacre were irrecoverably lost, in spite of the efforts made by their parents to trace them. But some of the boys were eventually ransomed, and are now, in their native villages, ending lives darkened by cruel memories. I knew one or two of these poor fellows. I have seen their eyes grow dim with horror when I spoke to them of the terrible year; and in spite of their reluctance to talk about it, I was able to collect their testimony. One was twelve years old at the time. A bey took him away, in a boat, to Kara Bournou, in Anatolia, and gave him to his wife as a slave. They would not keep him in the house, because he would not stop crying—he was afraid of another slave, a big negro. He was taken to Smyrna, and put up for sale. He remembered that the purchasers examined his hands and arms, and that he cried. A new master took him away to Kiutahia. So he was passed on, from place to place, till he reached Aleppo, where the English Consul's wife bought him and set him free.

Another old man, who was fifteen at the time, had escaped to Andros. He described to M. Deschamps the death of two men whom he saw killed by the Turks. The Capitan-Pasha, who had directed the massacre, was almost immediately afterwards blown up on board his flagship—in the midst of the preparations for the celebration of the new moon of Ramazan—by the fireship of Constantine Kanaris.

SERMON-REPORTING IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

M. Ch. V. Langlois, writing on "Pulpit Eloquence in the Middle Ages," notes the immense number of Latin

sermons which have come down to us, especially from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This, at first sight, seems a strange fact, considering that very few, if any, of an average congregation in those days could have understood them; but it is explained when we know that the sermons, though preached in the vulgar tongue, were reported in Latin, as being a language more compact and convenient to write in, and, moreover, understood by all ecclesiastics, among whom, alone, the written sermon would circulate. MSS. were frequently borrowed from one monastery by another. Of other articles we may mention M. Bourigault-Ducoudray's on "Wagner at Bayreuth," and M. Valbert's review of Father Ohrwalder's "Ten Years' Captivity in the Soudan."

In the number for January 15th M. E. Lavisse brings down his papers on Frederick the Great to the accession of that monarch, giving a very vivid narrative of his father's last illness and death. M. Victor Du Bled concludes his papers on "Old-Time Actors and Actresses." It contains much out-of-the-way knowledge, and very readable gossip about Molé, Lekain, Vestris, and other great names of the stage. M. C. de Varigny writes on "Woman in the United States." There is nothing very striking in his article, but the sketch of Elizabeth Patterson—Madame Jerome Bonaparte—to which a great part of it is devoted—is interesting. He looks on her as a representative figure among American women, exemplifying, on the one hand, the strong attraction Europe has for them, on the other the action of what he calls the two great factors in their lives—energy of will, and the love of money—as a means of action, not an end in itself.

ONE OR MORE SPECIES OF MEN?

M. F. Brunetière departs, for once, from his usual line of elegant literary criticism—*à la* Lang and Saintsbury. This time he contributes a solid article on "The Struggle of Race and the Philosophy of History," being a review of a (presumably) still more solid German book by Professor Gumplowicz, of the University of Graz. This writer's main contention appears to be that the view which regards mankind as one species is erroneous, for animals of the same species do not prey on each other—"hawks dinna pike out hawks' een"—and perpetual war between man and man is the fundamental law of existence—therefore there must be several species of men. The dislike of one race for another, he says, is a natural, ineradicable instinct, with no cause that we can penetrate, beyond the mere fact of their difference; and if they come in contact, it must have its way, till the weaker is destroyed. M. Brunetière, while praising the Professor's book as a book, is far from agreeing with all its conclusions, among which, as he says, there is more than one paradox.

The Vicomte de Vogüé is still devoting himself to the historic byeways of the French Revolution. This time he reviews the Comte d'Antraigue's *Memoirs* in his usual felicitous style. M. Cherbuliez's serial maintains its interest, and may, we think, take rank with his best work.

Macmillan.

A NEW serial, "Miss Stuart's Legacy," is begun. Mr. Saintsbury writes on "Landor," and Mr. Cecil Smith on the "Ruins of Persepolis." I notice elsewhere the article on the "Austrian Poor Law." The only other feature which calls for notice is the charming paper by the Rev. Canon Atkinson, in which he proclaims and defends his belief in ghosts, and concludes with a very excellent ghost story which would make a good motive for a Christmas novel. The writer of "What does Canada Want?" suggests that she wants the reduction of her import duties.

THE NOUVELLE REVIEW.

THE *Nouvelle* is not very interesting this month. The conclusion of Pierre Loti's sketch is noticed elsewhere. We have the second and third acts of the French version of Ibsen's new play. M. Marcelin Pellet contributes an article on "Naples in the Sixteenth Century," chiefly consisting of scandalous stories raked out of the unpublished Corona MS. M. Fernand Engerand has a readable enough paper on the history of New Year's presents, which he traces back to the earliest times. It may be news to some readers that they were proscribed under the First Revolution. The Republican Calendar fixed the beginning of the year for the 22nd September. Nevertheless, the Parisians, as noted in Mercier's diary, were selfish and frivolous enough to stick to the old date "fixé par l'affreux Charles IX." And, in 1794, it was forbidden, under pain of death, to celebrate the "monarchical New Year's day" by visits and presents, or even by the traditional salutation, "*Bon jour; bon an!*" The production of articles on the history of past relations between France and Russia goes on industriously; this time one is supplied by M. Paul Fauchille, "A Franco-Russian Understanding to secure the Liberty of the Seas, 1. 8-1780."

The mid-January number opens with a serial ("Misère Royale"), which, under the thin disguise of "the eastern kingdom of Moesia," with its King George (formerly Prince of Breisgau) and its Queen Magda (also a German), seems about to deal with the fortunes of Roumania and its Royal Family. The author's name—M. Robert Scheffer—is one we do not remember to have seen before; and we can scarcely judge, as yet, whether his work has much merit, apart from its pretensions to "actuality." Certainly the account of the state of feeling at Court, in his fiction, coincides pretty closely with that in M. Pierre Loti's real narrative. We are glad to see the end of "Larmes d'Amante"—a sentimental and unwholesome story which is long-winded and silly to an almost incredible degree. It has run on through four numbers, and, such as it is, might well have been told in one. As a rule, it seems to us, the *Nouvelle Revue*, except when it can secure the services of M. Loti, is less fortunate in fiction than the *Deux Mondes*, but there is a pretty, though slight, little story in this number, called "Les Fiançailles de la Fève," which may be further recommended as entirely unobjectionable. M. William Ritter's paper on "Croatian Music" is very readable.

The Young Man and the Young Woman.

THE *Young Man* publishes a facsimile of a letter of Dr. Livingstone, dealing with the sources of the Nile. Dr. Dawson has a "Character Sketch of Dr. Alexander MacLaren." Archdeacon Sinclair's paper on the ideal theatre is noticed elsewhere. The *Young Woman* has a paper by Miss Willard, on "The Young Woman in Society." The "Character Sketch" is devoted to Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes, and it is written with sympathy and appreciation. A saying of Mrs. Hughes is reported, that she believes it is quite possible to love one's husband, and yet to throw him out of the window occasionally. Mrs. Hughes may not have been speaking of her personal experience, but she must be more than human if she does not occasionally wish to throw her husband out of the window. I refer to the interview with Miss Dowdney elsewhere. Miss Billington has a paper on "How to Dress on £12 a year," and Mrs. Jacob Bright writes on the laws which affect women. It is a very sensible article, in which she makes a firm stand on behalf of the wife's claim to the civic rights and privileges which are at present enjoyed by the mistress.

The International Journal of Ethics.

THE *International Journal of Ethics* for January contains, besides the usual copious review of books, a very long paper upon "The German Character as reflected in the National Life and Ethics," by Dr. Richard Meyer, of the University of Berlin. It also contains Professor Cunningham's introductory lecture to the students of the evening class at King's College on "Political Economy and Practical Life." Professor Cunningham concludes with an earnest plea for a modification of Mr. Charles Booth's scheme of universal pensions.

Mary Emily Case discusses the question whether the Romans degenerated, and comes to the conclusion that they did not. She maintains that they developed steadily from a lower to a higher state of civilisation. The Roman Empire did not fall by its own rottenness, she thinks, but by the attacks from outside. She thinks that the Romans of the later Empire were immeasurably in advance of those of the Republic. The most remarkable article in the number is Professor Giddings' paper on the "Ethics of Social Progress." It is one of the first articles in recent periodical literature that deliberately advocates the re-establishment of slavery. Professor Giddings maintains that it is the key to the solution of the social problem. It is to be found in the frank acceptance of the fact that one portion of the community is elect and the other reprobate. That is to say, that one portion of the community is self-helpful and the other is not, and can only be made useful by being brought under bondage and discipline until they can be made to govern themselves. He says, in so many words, that all tramps ought to be made slaves:—

Society should enslave, not figuratively, but literally, all those men and women who voluntarily betake themselves to a life of vagabondage. The time has passed when food and shelter should be given by kindly sentimentalists to the tramp, or when the public should deal with his case in any partial way.

Blackwood's Magazine.

By far the most interesting article, and at the same time the most important paper, in *Blackwood's* is Mr. W. B. Harris's report of the rebellion in Yemen, which broke out against the Turks in the summer of 1891, and has been suppressed with considerable bloodshed. Mr. Harris thinks that the effect of the Turkish occupation of Yemen has been exceedingly useful to England. The Turks have kept the roads open, caravans have passed from Aden into the interior, and even the enormous customs duties which they clap on have been beneficial, because they have driven the trade of Yemen to Aden, which is a free port. The rebellion, he says, has been outwardly checked, but the prestige of the Turks has received a severe blow. The taxation will probably fall to one-tenth of what it formerly was, the garrisons will have to be increased, and Yemen will cost more than it is worth. The Arabs were supplied with guns by the French. The writer of the article on "Election Petitions" is indignant with the ballot, and presses strongly for the giving of more power to the election judges to refuse to vacate the seat if they are satisfied that the result of the election was in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the electorate. There is an interesting paper on "Wolves and Wild Boars in Modern France." There is another natural history paper entitled "Winter Sunshine," and a somewhat dull dialogue entitled "Athanasia in Search of a Creed." Mr. Andrew Lang once more debates the endless question about Queen Elizabeth and Amy Robsart. Mr. Skelton defends D. G. Rossetti from the aspersions thrown upon him by W. B. Scott.

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THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM BLAKE: POET, ARTIST, AND SEER.*

WILLIAM BLAKE has always had his admirers and his apologists, but until now he has not found editors who venture in all seriousness and reverence to explain him. It is a bold effort worthy of

the courage and the hope and the faith of youth. No one who reads these volumes can deny that the effort has been manfully made. But, alas! owing to the dulness of the ordinary human, and the extent to which he has encased his soul in matter, it is to be feared that these well meant endeavours will produce but small result. Here and there they may find a select elect few who may be able to understand and appreciate; but for the majority—the immense majority—William Blake remains as much a mystery as before. It must be so. Blake saw things not lawful to be uttered. He endeavoured to utter them, and the result is that we do not understand them, and the attempt to make us understand them only leaves us more perplexed than ever.

Vaughan's "Hours with the Mystics" reminds us that long weary hours must be given before we even waste the alphabet of the mystic's speech. To understand these visions we must be mystics ourselves and see with them through the eye, not with it.

"What, it will be questioned," Blake wrote in his account of the vision of the Last Judgment, "when the sun rises do you not see a round disc of fire something

like a guinea? Oh no, no; I see an innumerable company of the heavenly host, crying, 'Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God Almighty!'" Thus it is always with Blake; but it is not always—quite the contrary—that he is able to

describe his visions in terms that are so familiar to the reader. He struggles to express what he sees through his eye, through the window of nature; and here we have his Apocalyptic poems lovingly set out with careful editing and sumptuous print, where those who have time and inclination can study and discover, if they can, for themselves what the meaning may be. The editors have at least one qualification not possessed by other editors. They do not assume an air of superiority or of condescension. To them Blake is an inspired man. He is the greatest of the mystics—a seer, and not a madman at all. They do not apologize for him, or excuse him. They honestly, loyally, and with infinite painstaking endeavour what they under-



CAST OF THE HEAD OF WILLIAM BLAKE, TAKEN DURING LIFE.

stand. to make their readers understand

With me I must honestly confess they have failed, as they were bound to fail. I am too busy, too much driven by the things of the hour, and the exigencies of every day, to be able to enter into the true inwardness of Blake and his mystical Gospel. I am too earth-bound, I fear, to appreciate the four Zoas and Los, and Enitharmon and Urizen, and all the rest of the mystic symbolic company. In all humility I confess it, just as I confess I cannot read Greek or decipher the cuneiform characters on the stone bulls of Nineveh. But that is my loss, and not Blake's reproach.

* "The Works of William Blake: Poetic, Symbolic and Critical." Edited with lithographs of the illustrated prophetic Books and a Memoir. Interpretation by Edward John Ellis, author of "Fate in Arcadia," and William Butler Yeats, author of "The Wanderings of Oisín," etc. In three vols. Price £3 3s. net. London: Bernard Quaritch.

THE APOSTLE OF IMAGINATION.

Blake's message, said Mr. Ellis to me, is very simple. He is the apostle of Imagination. By Imagination are ye saved. Imagination unifies, Reason divides. Imagination is Christ. Reason is the Devil. Imagination is the world of eternity; its moral side is forgiveness, and its female emanation is love. "His claim to be a prophet was as well founded as that of any Eastern or Biblical seer, while its general comprehension would be no less of an epoch in the world's history than the era of any public acceptance of the inspiration of any period." It may be so. When the human being is sufficiently enlightened to comprehend Blake's mystical writings we shall have entered upon a new epoch indeed. But the time is not yet. Some things, however, can be dimly apprehended even by the mundane reader. As for instance when he says, "Thought is act."

"Mental things are alone real." "What is called corporeal, nobody knows of. Its dwelling-place is a fallacy and its existence an imposture. To me the material creation is as the dirt upon my feet, no part of me." Also some of his great sayings, "In Hell all is self-righteousness." "When any individual regrets error and embraces truth, a last judgment passes upon that individual." Good also is his constant preaching of

forgiveness, his wonderful teaching of Divine love; and altogether marvellous and worship-worthy are some of his poems—inspiration in them that rings like the blast of a trumpet.

Here, for instance, are some familiar verses:—

Can I see a
falling tear,
And not feel
my sorrow's
share?

Can a father
see his child
Weep, nor be
with sorrow
filled?

And can He
who smiles
on all

Hear the wren
with sor-
rows small?
And not sit the
cradle near,
Weeping tear
on infant's
tear?

And not sit
both night
and day,

Wiping all
our tears
away?

Oh, no! never
can it be!
Never, never
can it be!

Think not
thou canst
sigh a sigh,
And thy
Maker is
not by;

Think not
thou canst
weep a tear,
And thy
Maker is
not near.

Oh, He gives to
us His joy,
That our grief
He may de-
stroy:

Till our grief
is fled and
gone

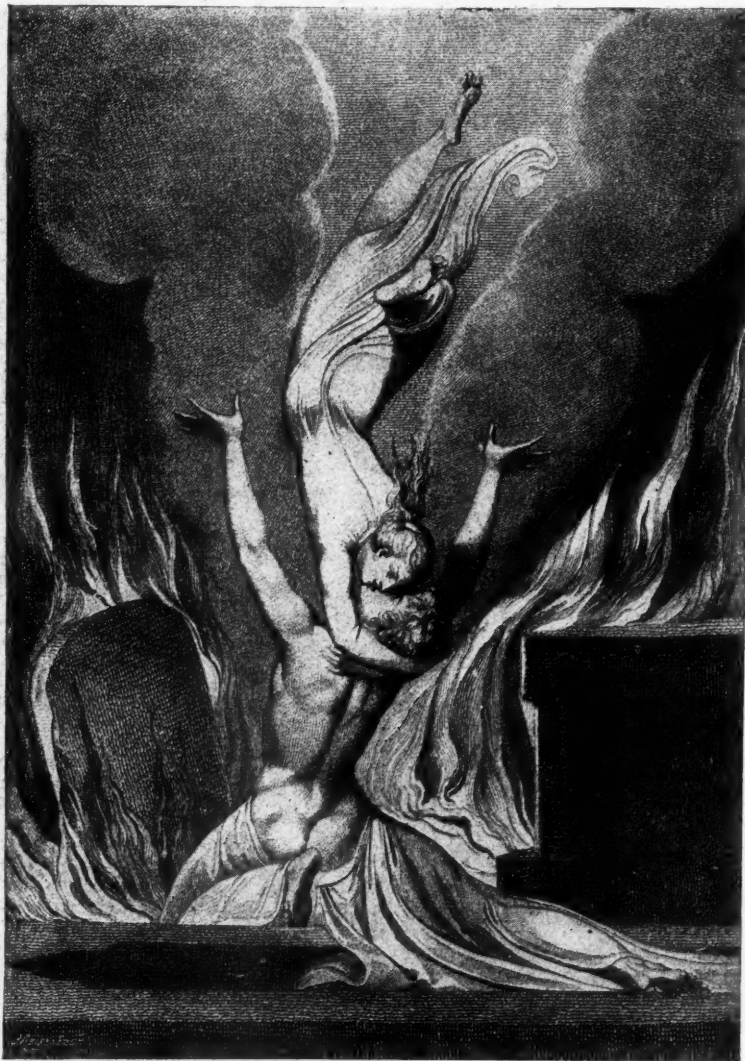
He doth sit
by us and
moan.

Or take
this, the last
stanza in the
"Divine Im-
age":—

Then every man of every clime

That prays in his distress,
Prays to the human form divine,
Love, Mercy, Pity, Peace.

And all must love the human form,
In heathen, Turk or Jew;
Where Mercy, Love and Pity dwell,
There God is living too.



THE REUNION OF THE SOUL AND BODY.

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These things, say the editors, are symbolic. Even the poem of the chimney-sweeper and "Tiger, tiger, burning bright" are also symbolic. Those who have time and the imagination that saves, may discover what is the hidden meaning. For the most of us their simple sense is sufficient; but there are others to whom the editors' suggestion of a Blake Society will be welcome indeed. It will have enough to do.

BLAKE'S MYSTICAL GOSPEL.

Here, in the words of the editors, is the whole of Blake's teaching summed up in a few sentences, each of which would almost need a volume to make it comprehensible by the ordinary man.

Nature, he tells (or rather, he reminds) us, is merely a name for one form of mental existence. Art is another and a higher form. But that art may rise to its true place, it must be set free from memory that binds it to nature.

Nature,—or creation,—is a result of the shrinkage of consciousness—originally clairvoyant—under the rule of the five senses, and of argument and law. Such consciousness is the result of the divided portions of universal mind obtaining perception of another.

The divisions of mind began to produce matter (as one of its divided moods is called) as soon as it produced contraction (Adam) and opacity (Satan); but its fatal tendency to division had further effects. Contraction, divided into male and female, mental and emotional egotism. This was the "fall." Perpetual war is the result. Morality wars on passion, reason on hope, memory on inspiration, matter on love.

In imagination only we find a human faculty that touches nature at one side, and spirit on the other. Imagination, therefore, is that which is sent from spirit to nature to enter into nature, seemingly losing its spirit, that nature may lose its power to delude.

Imagination is thus the philosophic name of the Saviour, whose symbolic name is Christ, just as nature is the philosophic name of Satan and Adam. In saying that Christ redeems Adam (and Eve) from becoming Satan, we say that imagination redeems reason, "passion" from becoming delusion, or nature.

The prophets and apostles, priests and missionaries, prophets and apostles of this redemption are, or should be, artists and poets. Art and poetry, by constantly using symbolism, continually remind us that nature itself is a symbol. To remember this, is to be redeemed from nature's death and destruction.

This is Blake's message. He uttered it with the zeal of a man who saw, with spiritual eyes, the eternal importance of that which he proclaimed. For this he looked forward to the return of the Golden Age, when "all that was not inspiration" should be cast off from poetry. Then, whenever the metaphors and the rhythms of the poet were heard, while the voices of the sects had fallen dumb, should be the new Sinai, from which God should speak in "Thunder of Thought and flames of fierce desire."

A SEER AND HIS VISIONS.

William Blake, who was an O'Neil of Ireland, born in London in 1757, nurtured on Swedenborg, and reared in Westminster Abbey, was a seer from his childhood. On Peckham Rye he saw a tree full of angels, their bright wings shining among the leaves, and when little more than a child his mother beat him for saying that he had

seen the prophet Ezekiel when sitting under a green bough. When only ten he used to loiter about print-shops in the Strand, where he was known as the "little connoisseur." When he was fourteen he was apprenticed to an engraver, and two years later he began to make drawings in the Abbey. He spent five years in that famous pile, surrounded by visions. "The symbolic forms of Christ and His twelve Apostles came to him one red letter day, and here, in all likelihood, did his mystic system, the great creation of his mature life, first move



A VISION OF BLOODTHIRSTINESS.

before him in visible symbols amid the silence of the alcoves and chapels."

The Memoir prefixed to this collection of Blake's works tells sympathetically the story of his life. The seer was no wasted anatomy. He had a splendid physique. He and his wife used to walk forty and fifty miles a day together. He seems never to have known fatigue. No one can look at the portrait of the cast made of his face without being impressed by the bossy protuberance above the eyes, the seat of the faculty of vision. "Blake had the mane of a lion as well as the strength. His yellow-brown hair stood up like curling

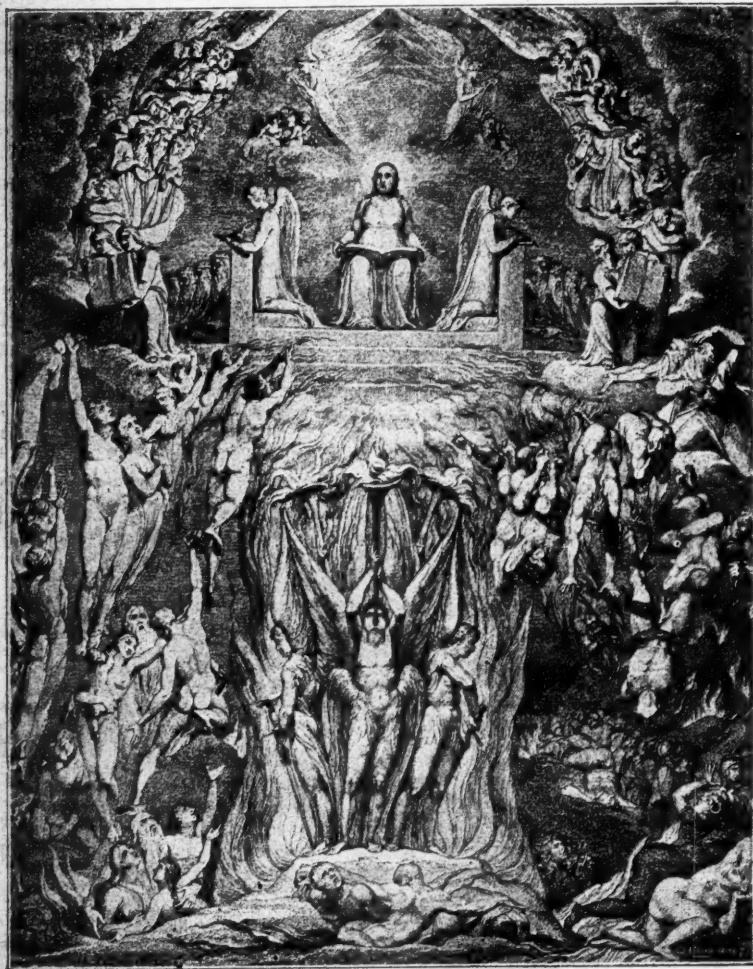
flame, so that at a distance people who saw him declared the locks looked like radiations." He was original to the verge of eccentricity. He was almost entirely incapable of receiving useful correction from any one, and cherished his individuality with jealous care. He studied magic and occultism, and acquired such mystic depth of thought that one witness testifies that to be with Blake

same brother afterwards appeared to him and showed him a new method of printing from copper plates. All this did not prevent him being recognised as the most competent person to become drawing master to the Royal family. He declined the post and lived on in comparative poverty at Hercules Buildings, Lambeth, where he saw "Urizen, as the Ancient of Days, setting a compass to the earth," hovering over his head at the top of the staircase.

The picture, reproduced in this article, represents this vision, which, he says, made a more powerful impression on his mind than all he had ever been visited by. He only once saw a ghost; it was a horrible grim figure, scaly, speckled, very awful, and as it came down the stairs after him he ran for his life. When he went down to Feltham he saw a fairy funeral. Blake was what would now be called an inspirational medium. His biographers say:—

Blake said that his verse was dictated to him, that visions and even people appeared to him, that he had lived in the age of Socrates, and had been Socrates, or a sort of brother; that his brother Robert after death taught him to print, and that another man, totally non-existent in the flesh, of whom he nevertheless made a sketch, taught him to paint, &c.

We read also of a trance-like absorption of his whole nature that accompanied his finest writing, a mood from which he returned to the ordinary conversation of life as a man from another land. The editors evidently believe that Blake did write from dictation. "His visions came to him at uncertain intervals during a long life, sometimes by day, sometimes by night, but always when he was awake, suggested a vast symbolic myth, and told him by fits and starts a narrative whose apparent incoherence veils a unity of significance that becomes more astonishing and fascinating the more closely it is studied. . . . The fragments bear every sign of having come straight to the mind in large segments at a time, and the appearance of his MSS. supports this assertion." The Psychical Research Society will do well to direct its attention to the statement on p. 96 of the "Memoir" in which we are told of curious experiments with persons who on receiving a symbol have the power of seeing and conversing with visionary forms raised by that symbol. Some of these seers have seen personages named in Blake's poems.



THE LAST JUDGMENT.

was like being with the prophet Isaiah. He anticipated Tolstoi in his literal teaching of forgiveness. "He was entirely against any other treatment of sin than that of unconditional forgiveness. The glory of Christianity is to conquer by forgiveness."

A CLAIRVOYANT AND TRANCE MEDIUM.

Blake was clairvoyant. When his brother Robert died he saw the soul separate from the body and spring upwards, clapping its hands for joy. It was in a vision that the

and their independent descriptions tally with Blake's. Here is telepathy, indeed, if it be not vision. Mr. Myers must see to it.

Blake's own testimony was clear. Speaking of his "Jerusalem," he says:—"I have written this poem from immediate dictation twelve, or sometimes twenty or thirty lines at a time, without premeditation, and even against my will."

THE ARTIST AND HIS WORK.

His new birth as an artist was almost as remarkable. But that is too long a story to enter upon here. I am permitted to reproduce here some of the most remarkable of his engravings. The marriage of the soul and the body, and of Reason and Emotion, is one of the illustrations of Blake's grave. It represents the soul descending from Heaven like a bird darting downwards seizing the body as he rises from the final fire that burns away the dross. Less beautiful, but not less powerful, is the imaginative figure of Bloodthirstiness. Of Blake's illustrations to Job, the editors say:—"As a series, they are fairly to be compared with Michelangelo's frescoes, and his only." . . . His Last Judgment is a work so mystical that it is incomprehensible without his commentary, from which I briefly condense a description of a more elaborate design based upon the picture reproduced here.

Jesus has come to judgment, seated between two pillars, Joachim and Boaz, in the midst of the twenty-four Elders. Adam and Eve appear first before the judgment-seat. Abel is there also, and Cain, with flint in hand, is falling head downwards. From the cloud on which Eve stands, Satan falls headlong, wound round by tail of serpent, whose body is nailed to cross. Sin as female, in fold of serpent, is dragged down by a demon with a key. Death, chained to the cross, is being dragged down together with Time. Og, king of Bashan, with sword and balances, is leaping into the abyss. The other fiends represent cruel demons, furies, etc. On the right-hand are Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Hagar, and Ishmael. Below Ishmael is Mahomet, and below Cain, Moses.

In the foreground Hell is opened; above the gate of which Hazael the Syrian, winged, urge the wicked onward with fiery darts. Beneath the steps is Babylon—a king crowned; and round him are other kingdoms arising to judgment. The figure dragging a woman by the hair represents the inquisition. Caiaphas and Pilate are descending the steps into the pit, preceded by Judas.

From the sea of fire before the throne a cataract descends, down which four angels plunge headlong to wake the dead. Beneath these is the seat of the Harlot Mystery in the Revelation. She represents vegetative existence, and is to be burned in the fire. Hell is opened beneath her. On the left is the Great Red Dragon, while Gog and Magog bind him with chains. The grave opens, and those on the right awake in joy, on the left in horror.

Those who ascend toward the Lord are Noah, Shem, and Japheth, representing Poetry, Painting, and Music. The Church Universal is above Noah as a woman surrounded by infants. The angel with wings and a writing tablet is the Angel of the Divine Presence, etc.

But enough of this. The editors labouring to interpret Blake, and to make his seeming madness sane, have recourse to a happy illustration of hypnotism. They suggest that after all the apparent solid substance in which we encase our souls may in solid, sober reality be only a delusion. Otherwise, they ask, how can you account for this experiment?

The experiment is as follows. Let a person gifted with the expelling power of nerve influence called the "mesmerie" faculty, induce sleep in the usual manner in one who has the gift of receptivity. Let him tell this living subject during the sleep that some person in the room has gone, or that some opaque object—it may be of solid metal—has been taken away. Then let the "subject," as the hypnotised person is called, be awakened. He joins the company, but does not see the missing member or object, though they are visible to every one else. But he is not blind; he sees every other thing in the room; he is awake, and converses as usual, unconscious that there is anything abnormal in his condition. The question how the invisible object has become invisible is easily tested. The fact is that it has become transparent, and that whatever is behind or beneath is seen through the opaque body as through the air. Numbers can be read, scraps of torn paper counted, etc., when concealed from every one else, by the one eye now capable of seeing through opacity.

Presently the subject may be put to sleep again and told that the one transparent thing or person has returned to the room. He is to be awakened now, and it will be found that he sees as we all do, and that the temporary transience of opacity is over.

The editors say they have made this experiment themselves, and that it can be repeated at any time. What explanation is there of it except that opacity results from perverted attention, transience from diverted attention? Blake maybe saw through the world of matter as a hypnotic can read through the body of a living man.

The biographers do well not to try to improve upon the early account of the passing away of this wondrous seer into the land in which he had dwelt so long in imagination.

"On the day of his death," writes a friend, who had his account from the widow, "he composed and uttered songs to his Maker, so sweetly to the ear of his Catherine, that when she stood to hear him he, looking upon her most affectionately, said, 'My beloved! they are not mine—no! they are not mine!' He told her they would not be parted; he should always be about her to take care of her." Another account says:—"He said he was going to that country he had all his life wished to see; and expressed himself happy, hoping for salvation through Jesus Christ. Just before he died his countenance became fair, his eyes brightened, and he burst out into singing of the things he saw in Heaven."

The last work of his hands, that his wife had "never seen idle," was a sketch of her, made with a brief dedication—"Kate, you have been an angel to me." Then, throwing down his pencil, he began improvising his new sort of service for the dying, one of delight and exultant joy at the nearness of the great change. These hymns were not devotional exercises gone through in pious hope of helping his trembling soul. They were lyric shouts of joy. "He made the rafters ring," says Tatham. "The death of a saint!" said one woman who was present. But, after all, unless pain had broken him, or accident had hurried him silent through the gates, unawares, how else should Blake have died?

It only remains to be added that these handsome volumes—much handsomer, by the way, in blue than in green—are indispensable to the library of every student of one of the most inspired of English poets, and that they will serve no mean purpose if they compel other readers besides myself to feel humbled in the dust by their inability even to conceive the empyrean in which Blake habitually dwelt.

"THE EPOS OF THE WORLD'S DESPAIR."

"JESUS THE JEW," JUDGED BY ROBERT BUCHANAN.*

THIS is an ambitious attempt, by an imperfectly qualified poet, to "sing the Epos of the World's Despair."

He has succeeded in producing a rhymed pamphlet of 150 pages, from which sprang the controversy in the *Daily Chronicle*, "Is Christianity Played Out?" The conception of the poem is audacious, and the execution is marked by much rugged power. Mr. Buchanan, wandering alone in London on Christmas Eve, meets an old, old weary wight, bowed beneath the weight of many winters, whom he at first takes to be the Wandering Jew, but whom he subsequently recognises as the Christ. After forty pages devoted to a description of the weak and weary and miserable old man, who with bare and bloody feet staggers half-way across Westminster Bridge, the scene changes, and the Spirit of Man sits in judgment upon the Son of God. All those who have suffered by Christianity, all those who have either been martyred in the cause of Christ, or who have dishonoured the name of their Lord, or who have outraged humanity by crimes committed against Christianity, are summoned to appear and bear witness against this Jew. The Acolyte of the Spirit of Man arraigns Jesus the Jew in the name of all men for many high crimes and misdemeanours, but most of all for deceiving mankind with the mirage of another life.

Humanity itself shall testify
Thy kingdom is a Dream, thy Word a Lie,
Thyself a living canker and a curse
Upon the Body of the Universe!

The Acolyte, who acts the part of Public Prosecutor, thus sums up. Addressing Christ he says that he, the Acolyte, has taught:—

That all thy promise was a mockery;
That Fatherhood and Godhead there is none,
No Father in Heaven, and in Earth no Son,
That Darkness never can be Light, that still
Death shall be Death, despite thy wish or will,
That Death alone can comfort souls bereaven,
And shed on Earth the eternal sleep of Heaven.

Mr. Buchanan then summons as witnesses for the prosecution Judas, Abasugurus, Pilate, Tiberius, Nero, and the Evil Cæsars. After Nero and the Imperial swarm come—

A throng of martyrs slain,
Bloody and maim'd and worn, who wail'd in pain,
Fixing their piteous eyes on that Jew.

Then follow Julian the Apostate, Hypatia, Mahomet, Buddha, Zoroaster, Menü, Moses, Confucius, Prometheus. With "these mighty spirits of the god-like Dead" come "souls of fair worshippers that Jew had slain." Then we have a succession of Popes, "who made a Throne with bones of butcher'd men," followed by their victims—Galileo, Castilio, Bruno, and many others, all testifying that:—

This Man hath been a curse in every clime;
Changing the world from a glad home of men
Into a prison and a lazar den.

The "martyrs of truth and warriors of the right" form a somewhat incongruous company, from Justinian to Huss, including Abelard and Eloise, Columbus, De Gama, and Magellan. Then follow Montezuma and

the last of the Incas, and hosts of "dark, naked women, children piteous-eyed, all manacled and bleeding." After this "a cruel scent of carnage filled the air . . . the followers of the Crucified, the ravening wolves of wrath that never sleep" rush on to the scene smiting each other. Voltaire, and Jean Calas, and all the Encyclopedists follow, and, last of all, the whole Jewish race bears witness against him, while:

He, the Man Forlorn, stood mute in woe.

Jesus is then asked to plead in his own defence:—

I have no word to answer, murmured he,
The winter of mine age hath come, and lo!
My heart within sinks 'neath its weight of woe!

John the Baptist, John the Beloved, the Virgin Mother, the Magdalen, Paul, and shapes of dead Saints, arise and cry, "Hosannah to the Lord!" but "faint was the cry, withering on the wind as if to die." They implore him to unfold the heavens that they may look upon the Father's face,

And Jesus answer'd not, but shook and wept.

After a time, however, he rouses himself and declares that he is at last convinced. "My Dream was vain."

Woe to ye all! and endless Woe to Me
Who deem'd that I could save Humanity!

Jesus, in short, despairs, and, abandoning his self-chosen task, craves only to die. But even this boon is denied him. The Spirit of Man bids him again take up his cross, and thus pronounces his doom:—

Since thou hast quicken'd what thou canst not kill,
Awaken'd famine thou canst never still,
Spoken in madness, prophesied in vain,
And promised what no thing of clay shall gain,
Thou shalt abide while all things ebb and flow,
Wake when the weary sleep, wail while they go,
And, treading paths no human feet have trod,
Search on, still vainly, for thy Father, God;
Thy blessing shall pursue thee as a curse
To hunt thee, homeless, thro' the Universe;
No hand shall slay thee, for no hand shall dare
To strike the Godhead Death itself must spare!
With all the lives of Earth upon thy head,
Uplift thy Cross, and go. Thy Doom is said.

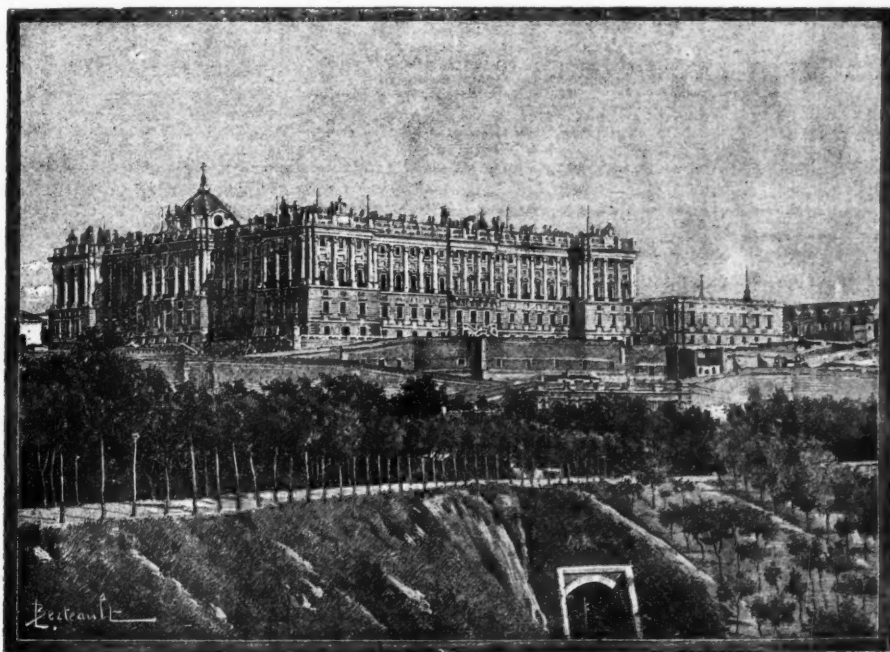
It is a powerful poem. Mr. Swinburne sang the soul of it long ago in more melodious verse, but Mr. Buchanan has made the idea more easy to be understood of the common people. To Mr. Buchanan Christianity is primarily a restriction. It is a bundle of "thou shalt nots." He realises the negative prohibition. The positive peace and joy that come of believing are not even comprehensible by him, and his account of the work of Christ is about as accurate as a stone-deaf man's description of a concert. There is sufficient truth in his conception to make the idea useful to all believers who can supply from their own experience what Mr. Buchanan leaves out. He supplies what they often ignore, a conception of the sufferings which Christians are always inflicting upon Christ, and so he enables us to form a fresh and more vivid realisation of the continuance and intensity of the Passion. Of course, as a historical or philosophic statement of the case, the "Wandering Jew" is absurd. When the medicine is debited with every paroxysm of the disease it subdues, there is short shrift for the doctor.

* "The Wandering Jew: A Christmas Carol." By Robert Buchanan. Chatto and Windus. 6s.

THE CAPITALS OF THE WORLD.*

THIS is the finest, most splendid, and most successful gift-book that has been published for some time. It is based upon Messrs. Hachette's "Les Capitales du Monde," the translation of the various articles being from the competent hand of Mrs. Bell (N. D'Anvers). Mr. H. D. Traill has contributed a short, but suggestive and thoughtful, preface, in which he introduces the various writers, and says a few words of the capital as the "brain" or the "heart" of the country to which it belongs. "The capital city," he says, "whatever else it may be or may not be, is almost always 'characteristic.' Its parentage and affinities are written upon it too plainly to be misread. Large or little, fair or foggy, gay or grave, one is generally conscious that it is what it is because its people are what

the Comte de Mouy on Athens; the Comte de Kératry on New York and Washington; Madame Judith Gauthier on Tokio; Henri Havard on Amsterdam; Armand Dayot on Lisbon; Tchong-Ki-Tong on Pekin; André Michel on Copenhagen; Maurice Wahl on Algiers; Maurice Barrés on Stockholm; August Génin on Mexico; Edouard Rod on Geneva; Camille Lemonnier on Brussels; De Santa Anna Nery on Rio de Janeiro; James Darmesteter on Calcutta; Harold Hansen on Christiania; Camille Pelletan on Cairo; and E. Castalar on Madrid. The very numerous illustrations have all been drawn on the spot by well-known artists, and are in every way worthy of the text: the majority are very delicately engraved on wood, a few are reproduced by process. Only in one case has the artist



THE ROYAL PALACE, MADRID.

they are—that it fits them like their features, and that it would fit no other." Of the excellence of the two volumes it is impossible to speak too highly. It is no easy task, nay, an impossible one, for one writer to describe altogether satisfactorily all the salient features of a great city. No author possesses all the qualifications necessary for the production of such an article; but the editors of this work have spared no pains to secure the services of writers whose knowledge of the capitals of which they write is unequalled. A glance at the list of contributors shows how rich in literary merit must be the two volumes. François Coppée writes on Paris; "Pierre Loti" (Julien Viaud) on Constantinople; the Vicomte M. de Vogüé on St. Petersburg; Gaston Boissier on Rome; Antonin Proust on Berlin; the Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva") on Bucharest; Madam Juliette Adam on Vienna;

failed to reproduce the essential qualities of his subject: Staple Inn, Holborn. A writer better qualified to describe London and its myriad-sided life than Sir Charles Dilke, too, might surely have been found. Otherwise we have nothing but praise for the two volumes. They are strongly, if not very aesthetically, bound in leather, printed upon thick glazed paper in large type with generous margins. Indeed, the printing reflects the greatest credit upon Messrs. Clowes and Co.; it is simple, but every page is well proportioned, every letter well considered. Perhaps the most interesting of the articles is that in which "Carmen Sylva" writes on Bucharest: to read a description of all the essential features of a city by the Queen of that city itself is indeed a rare experience. From the literary point of view, of course, the most brilliant are those on Paris and Constantinople, by M. François Coppée and "Pierre Loti" respectively—brilliant pieces of writing both of them.

* "The Capitals of the World." Edited by Nancy Fell and H. D. Traill. Sampson Low, Marston and Co. Two volumes. Royal 4to. £3 3s. net.

OTHER NEW BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of such of our readers as may live at a distance from a bookseller, any Book they may require, mentioned in the following List, will be forwarded post free to any part of the United Kingdom, from the Publishing Office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 125, Fleet Street, on receipt of Postal Order for the published price of the Book ordered



MR. W. E. HENLEY.
(From "Vanity Fair," November 26, 1892.)

HENLEY, W. E., and R. L. STEVENSON. **Three Plays.** (David Nutt.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 250. 8s. 6d.

The modern British literary drama, of which one has lately heard so much, is represented to no small extent by the three plays contained in this volume. Of the three two have already appeared upon the stage:

"Deacon Brodie" in 1884, and "Beau Austin" in 1890, at the Haymarket Theatre. "Admiral Guinea," however, in its own way quite as successful a piece of literature as "Beau Austin," and seeming to one inexperienced in theatrical matters as well adapted for dramatic representation, remains unacted. The Edinburgh archives furnish the leading idea for "Deacon Brodie," the hero of which leads a double life. In the daytime he is a successful carpenter, and the deacon of the Wrights; at night he employs his skill in robbing the houses and safes of his fellow-citizens. The drama, although sensational, is worked out with none of the claptrap of modern melodrama, and is, in construction and characters, almost entirely successful. The old-world setting of "Beau Austin," its exquisite literary finish make this drama of Tunbridge Wells in 1820, in many ways, the most notable in the volume; but it is hard pressed by the excellence of "Admiral Guinea," a thrilling sensational drama, containing some wonderfully successful scenes and characters. In this play, too, David Pew, the blind seaman dear to all readers of "Treasure Island," plays no unimportant part, and oddly enough dies a very different death to that allotted him in that splendid romance. A few more such plays and the literary drama will emerge from the cloud of talk into the realm of fact; for the volume is drama, and it is literature.

ROBERTS, MORLEY. **In Low Relief.** (Chapman and Hall.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 300. 3s. 6d. **The Mate of the Vancouver.** (Lawrence and Bullen.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 268. 3s. 6d. **The Reputation of George Saxon.** (Cassell.) Crown 8vo. Pp. 282. 6s.

The truth about Mr. Morley Roberts is, that he has not mastered his craft. He has ideas, born of a very wide and varied experience, but as yet he has not thoroughly accustomed himself to the literary medium in which he has to work. Particularly is the defect noticeable in the second of the three books under review; the third, a collection of short stories, shows more care, and displays very much better workmanship. "In Low Relief" is a somewhat morbid story of struggling artistic and Bohemian life in London. It is clever, but it is too long; and although some at least of the characters are evidently sketched from life, they are hardly interesting. "The Mate of the Vancouver" is the sort of story of rough American life which Mr. Bret Harte would tell admirably, but Mr. Roberts has not been able to infuse sufficient life into his characters, or sufficient spirit into its

many sensational incidents. The best of the three books is the third; three or four of the stories which it contains are admirably told, and are thoroughly original. "The Reputation of George Saxon" itself is the story of a man who, desiring literary fame above all things his wealth can give him, employs not one, but twenty or more ghosts to produce works on all sorts of subjects which, publishing under his own name, go to build up for him an universal reputation. At last, however, he overreaches himself, and dies only just in time to prevent an exposure. "The Bronze Caster" is an excellent study of character, and "Exlex" is a powerful continuation of a story which Motley tells in his "Rise of the Dutch Republic" of a murderer who regains his liberty by consenting to act the shameful part of public hangman.

ART.

CYNICUS. *The Fatal Smile.* (59, Drury Lane.) 3s. 6d.

This is an amplification of an illustrated, rhymed story, which Cynicus contributed to an early number of the *Idler*. The whole story has now been re-written and re-drawn, all the illustrations being hand-painted under the author's supervision. Some of the sketches are very droll.

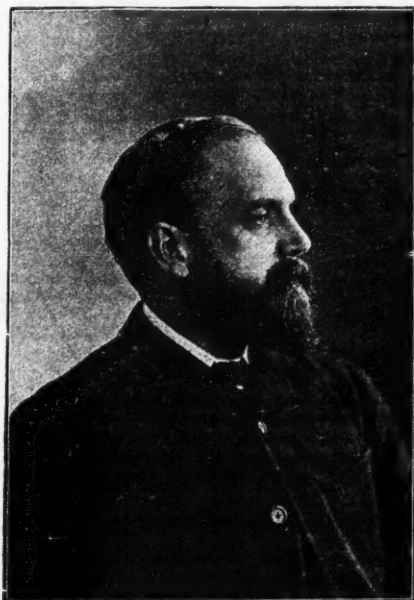
HUISH, MARCUS B., LL.B. *The Year's Art, 1893.* (Virtue.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 408. 3s. 6d.

To the artist or the reader who is particularly interested in artistic matters this well-known handbook is indispensable. It is an epitome, concise but thorough, of all matters relating to painting, sculpture, and architecture which have occurred during 1892, together with information respecting the events of 1893. Among its most useful and interesting features the volume contains a list of engravings published in 1892, an excellent directory of artists, and some seventy "process" portraits of well known "outsiders."

BIOGRAPHY.

DARWIN, FRANCIS (Editor). *Charles Darwin: his Life told in an Autobiographical Chapter, and in a Selected Series of his Unpublished Letters.* (Murray.) Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

This volume is practically an abbreviation of "The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin," which Mr. Francis Darwin published in 1887. The editor's aim has been to retain, as far as possible, the personal parts of that memoir, and to make this feasible he has omitted large numbers of the more purely scientific letters. An excellent colotype portrait fronts the volume, which also contains a facsimile page from a note-book of 1837.



from a photograph]

[by T. H. Lord, Cambridge.

MR. FRANCIS DARWIN.

Cassell's *New Biographical Dictionary.* (Cassell.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 741. 7s. 6d.

The entries in this volume are wisely confined to the most necessary biographical details, any approach to criticism being avoided. The work appears to have been excellently done, no name of importance, as far as we have been able to discover, being omitted. No other cheap English dictionary of universal biography being at present obtainable, it is distinctly a volume which deserves success.

FITZMAURICE-KELLY, JAMES. *The Life of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.* (Chapman and Hall.) 8vo. Pp. 396. 16s.

Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly has derived the majority of the materials for this biography of the author of "Don Quixote" from de Navarrete's "Vida de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra," but he has evidently spent upon his subject many years of loving care and study. The result is a volume almost entirely satisfactory to the student, although—because the author has pre-supposed in his reader an intimate knowledge of the Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish languages—it is hardly the book for the general reader. The "tentative bibliography from 1585 to 1892" is a step in the right direction.

HOGAN, JAMES FRANCIS. *Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke.* (Ward and Downey.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 10s. 6d.

Robert Lowe—for so he will always be known in history—was one of the most interesting of the politicians whom Australia reared for the British House of Commons. Mr. Hogan in his book reveals to the British public for the first time the kind of man Mr. Lowe was in Australia, and enables us to judge a remarkable career as a whole. He divides his book into twelve chapters, in which he treats of Mr. Lowe as statesman, barrister, journalist, orator, diplomatist, poet, humourist, philanthropist, and controversialist.

LEE, SIDNEY (Editor). *Dictionary of National Biography.* Volume XXXIII. (Smith and Elder.) 8vo. Cloth. 10s.

This volume covers the ground from Leighton to Llewellyn, including biographies of Sir Peter Lely, by Mr. Lionel Cust; Charles Lever and Amy Levy, by Dr. Richard Garnett; George Henry Lewes, by Mr. Leslie Stephen; and David Livingstone, by Colonel R. H. Vetch.

SERGEANT, LEWIS. *John Wyclif: Last of the Schoolmen and First of the English Reformers.* (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 376. 5s. Illustrated.

The present number of the "Heroes of the Nations" Series is, in the matter of illustrations, superior to some of the preceding volumes. The six portraits of the great Reformer (now published together for the first time), and indeed all the illustrations are well chosen and well engraved. In re-writing the story of Wyclif's life, Mr. Sergeant has endeavoured to popularise the picture of this English worthy as an Oxford Schoolman, and the picture of the Schoolmen in general as pioneers of the Reformation of Religion and the Revival of Learning, although he has not entered upon any detailed examination of Wyclif's scholastic and controversial writings. His point, however, is this: that Wyclif was no mere forerunner of the Protestant Reformation, but the Reformer-in-chief. He originated the movement which had its issue in the sixteenth century, and it has remained for the nineteenth century to give Wyclif his proper place in history, and to take the true bearings of the epoch of religious reform.

STORRS, REV. DR. RICHARD S. *Bernard of Clairvaux.* (Hodder and Stoughton.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 598. 9s.

A series of Lectures forming associated general sketches of "Bernard: The Times, the Man, and His Work," rather than a continuous or complete biographical or historical account of his life. "It is a great character in a great career, which can hardly fail to show itself great, from whatever point it may be considered," and Dr. Storrs's interesting lectures should be welcome, especially as no extended sketch of the Abbot has appeared in English since that by James Cotter Morison some twenty-five years ago.

WALFORD, MRS. L. B. *Twelve English Authoresses.* (Longmans.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 200. 4s. 6d.

The twelve authoresses of whom Mrs. Walford writes in this popular and dainty volume are Hannah More, Fanny Burney, Maria Edgeworth, Harriet Martineau, Jane Austen, Felicia Hemans, Mary Somerville, Jane Taylor, Charlotte Brontë, Elizabeth Gaskell, Mrs. Browning, and George Eliot.

WHITMAN, WALT. *Autobiographia; or, the Story of a Life.* (G. P. Putnam's Sons.) Foolscap 8vo. Cloth. 3s. 6d.

The plan of this book, which is made up of such selections from Whitman's prose as shed some light upon his life and work, was approved by the poet before his death.

WILLEBY, CHARLES. *Frederic Francois Chopin.* (Sampson Low.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 316. 10s. 6d. With portrait.

Mr. Willeby's biography of Chopin is painstaking and accurate, but certainly not brilliant in style. His criticism of Chopin's music, also, is exceedingly elaborate, and illustrated here and there with reproductions of phrases and themes. A detailed list of Chopin's published works is appended.

ESSAYS, CRITICISMS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

CROSS, J. W. *Impressions of Dante and of the New World, with a Few Words on Bimetallism.* (Blackwood.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 314. 6s.

Mr. Cross has stitched together various essays that were contributed to various magazines. The connection between them is of the slightest, although

the author makes a praiseworthy attempt to hitch the New World on to Dante, on the ground that Dante spoke of peace as the best state, and the New World is free from the continual dread of war. But even if this is admitted, it is a little far beyond the bounds. The real nexus between these essays is the stitching of the bookbinder. That, however, is no objection. Mr. Cross has something to say, and says it well, and I am glad to note his plea for union between all English-speaking peoples. That, surely, is the way of peace, and it is Dante's way so much the better for Dante. Mr. Cross's picture of American life is pleasant and instructive.

ELLIS, HAVELOCK. The New Spirit. (Walter Scott.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 250. 1s. 6d.

A reprint, with a new preface, of a volume of literary essays upon Diderot, Heine, Whitman, Ibsen, and Tolstoy, which, on its first appearance some years ago, created not a little stir by its originality and its cleverness. It is a volume of the Scott Library, another recent volume of which is Florio's translation of the "Essays of Montaigne," selected and edited by Mr. Percival Chubb (1s. 6d.).

ELLIS, WILLIAM ASHTON. Richard Wagner's Prose Works. Vol. I. (Kegan Paul.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 422. 12s. 6d. net.

This welcome addition to Wagner literature contains Wagner's "Autobiographical sketch," "Art and Revolution," "The Art-Work of the Future," "Wieland the Smith," "Art and Climate," "A Communication to my Friends," etc. The translation, which must have been an arduous task, has been made with the greatest care. But it is much more than a mere translation. The preface explains why the above order has been chosen for the appearance of the prose works, and is altogether full of helpful comments, while the volume ends with an appendix and an exhaustive summary. Seldom is it that a standard book provides such a complete and copious index to its contents as Mr. Ellis has added to this valuable work on Wagner.

IRVING, HENRY. The Drama: Addresses. (Heinemann.) Foolscap 8vo. Pp. 161. 3s. 6d.

The first of the Addresses, upon "The Stage as it Is," was delivered at Edinburgh in 1881; the second on "The Art of Acting" at Harvard in 1885; the third on "Four Great Actors" (Burbage, Betterton, Garrick and Kean) at Oxford in 1886, and the fourth, again on "The Art of Acting," at Edinburgh in 1891. It is the last lecture which will attract the most attention, for in it Mr. Irving deals with certain aspects of the contemporary drama, and with some assertions of the "new criticism," which he imagines hostile to dramatic art.

JACOB, JOSEPH. Tennyson and "In Memoriam." (David Nutt.) Foolscap 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 108. 2s. 6d.

This slender volume contains, in an extended form, the excellent article upon Tennyson which Mr. Jacobs contributed to the *Academy* upon the poet's death, and a scientific and careful study of "In Memoriam," in which he classifies and analyses all the different characteristics of the poem, and gives a list of all its imperfect rhymes, in which the fact is disclosed that one out of every nine couplets is incorrectly rhymed.

LYTTELTON, REV. THE HON. E. Mothers and Sons. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 163. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Lytton is the headmaster of Haileybury College, and this little volume is full of sound common sense, and should be very useful. It deals with such subjects as a Cause of Failure, Religion, Altruism, Fool, Leaving Home, Money, Secular Teaching, Choosing a Profession, and Ideals. The sub-title, "Problems in the Home Training of Boys," explains the purpose of the book.

Plato's Dialogues Referring to the Trial and Death of Socrates. (Bell and Sons.) Fcap 8vo. Buckram. Pp. 223. 4s. 6d.

This volume contains "Euthyphro," "Socrates' Apology," "Crito," and "Phaedo." The translation is that of the late Dr. Whewell.

REYNOLDS, SAMUEL HARVEY, M.A. (Editor). The Table-Talk of John Selden. (The Clarendon Press, Oxford.) 8vo. Half leather. Pp. 220. 8s. 6d.

John Selden, who lived from 1584 to 1654, was a lawyer of no little repute, and one of the counsel for Hampden. His published writings are of little interest to readers of the present time, being ill-arranged and of no permanent use; but his "Table-Talk" is as lively as his written work is dull. Its many critics have been enthusiastic in its praise, and Dr. Johnson speaks of it "as the best book of its kind in existence, better than any of the much beloved French ones." It is to be hoped that this new and handsome edition, admirably edited, will revive interest in a work which certainly does not deserve neglect.

SALT, HENRY S. Tennyson as a Thinker. (William Reeves.) Foolscap 8vo. Paper. Pp. 57. 6d.

Mr. Salt challenges the statement that Tennyson was not only a great poet, but a great thinker, and comes to the conclusion that by the conditions of his birth, education, and temperament, "he was quite incapacitated for recognising the progressive and intellectual tendencies of the times in which he lived."

WELLS, J. (Editor). Oxford and Oxford Life. (Methuen.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 200. 3s. 6d.

This volume should find a wide public, for it is written with knowledge and authority, and we know of no other which exactly covers the same ground. The Rev. H. H. Henson writes upon "Oxford in the Past"; the editor, who is a Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, upon "Oxford in the Present," and "The Expenses of Oxford Life"; Mr. F. G. Brabant, upon "The Intellectual Life"; Mr. J. S. G. Pemberton upon "The Social Life"; the Rev. G. W. Gent upon "The Religious Life"; Mr. C. W. C. Oman upon "Aids to Study at Ox-

ford: The Balliol, The University Galleries, etc." Miss K. M. Gent upon "Women's Education at Oxford," and Mr. M. E. Sailer upon "University Extension." Some of the chapters are more satisfactory than others, but it will be seen that no important side of University life is left un dealt with.

YONGE, CHARLOTTE M. An Old Woman's Outlook in a Hampshire Village. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 3s. 6d.

This is a gossip volume, the fruit, evidently, of much loving and sympathetic observation. It is divided into twelve chapters for the twelve months of the year, and the author gossips in a charmingly garrulous way upon all sorts of subjects connected with the country side, and with the old customs and traditions of the countrymen around her.

FICTION.

ALLEN, GRANT. Blood Royal. (Clutton and Windus.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 282. 3s. 6d.

A few more novels as ably conceived and as well written as "Blood Royal," and Mr. Allen will have more than regained the position in fiction which his ill-advised abuse of his own work might have lost him. The hero of this story is a young man who, his name happening to be Plantagenet, firmly believed himself to be the descendant of kings, and went in for the Acts of Union, heir to the throne of England. His knowledge of Plantagenet history gains him a scholarship at Oxford, but poverty preventing him taking his degree, he receives a post in a Government office, and spends all his spare time in trying to trace his genealogy back to the royal Plantagenets. At last he discovers that the family belief is only a myth, and that the connection is purely imaginary, and is hardly to be consoled. Mr. Allen has wisely resisted the temptation of spinning his story out, and the result is, perhaps, the best novel that he has written for some years.

AUSTEN, JANE. Novels. (Roberts Brothers, Boston, U.S.A.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 6s. each.

Admirers of Miss Austen would do well to send to America for this edition of her novels. In many ways it is the best that has appeared.

BARING-GOULD, S. In the Roar of the Sea: a Tale of the Cornish Coast. (Methuen.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 499. 6s.

BOLTON, SIDNEY. Lord Watwater. (Blackwood.) Two volumes. 17s.

There is an attempt at a murder mystery in this story, but at no time does the author succeed in holding his readers. The hero is a noble lord who, weary of life and in search of sensation, determines to commit a murder as a last refuge from boredom. The story is unoriginal both in style and in plot.

BURGIN, G. B. His Lordship, and Others. (Henry and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 209. 3s. 6d.

The latest volume of the Whitefriars Library of Wit and Humour contains four stories: "His Lordship," "The Man who Went Away," "Which," "The Biggest Man of All," and "That Armenian!" All are full of farcical incidents and amusing situations; but the first gives one the impression that it was originally written for the stage as a farcical comedy, and was converted into narrative form in a somewhat perfunctory manner. The four shorter stories are much better; they are well written, and both plot and characters are more carefully treated.

CLARKE, MRS. HENRY, M.A. Honor Pentreath. (S.P.C.K.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 309. 3s.

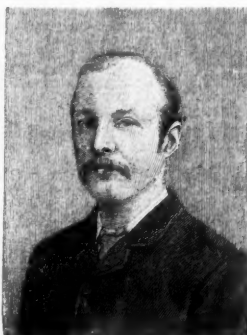
An excellent story for girls, and one not altogether unpleasing to the habitual novel reader. Mrs. Clarke is very successful in hitting off the character of the Cornish fisher-folk, and her plot, while teaching a certain useful lesson, is very interesting, and never outrages probability.

DEAN, MRS. ANDREW. A Splendid Cousin. (T. Fisher Unwin.) Paper covers. Pp. 201. 1s. 6d.

With this volume another clever, and in many ways brilliant, novelette is added to the Pseudonym Library. It is a study of an entirely selfish character—a young girl who fancies herself a musician, and subordinates all her surroundings to her own comfort and to her art. The author of "Isaac Eller's Money" has drawn both this and the other characters with very great skill.

FLETCHER, LAWRENCE. Zero the Slaver. (Cassell.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 213. 4s.

A romance of Equatorial Africa written after the manner of Mr. Rider Haggard, but with an even greater profusion of impossible incident and carnage. It is a sequel to the same author's "Into the Unknown," and is very badly written. The boy readers to whom it will appeal, however, will hardly notice this defect.



MR. G. B. BURGIN.

HARTE, BRET. Sasy. (Chatto and Windus.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 304. 3s. 6d.

Laid in California, whose people and scenes Mr. Bret Harte knows so well how to interpret, this story could not be altogether lacking in some of the qualities of charm which his best works show in such profusion, but it seems formless and inconclusive, and, perhaps because we are promised a sequel, it lacks finality. Its *motif* is the love which a young man feels for a woman almost old enough to be his mother. At first he mistakes it for a reverential affection, and it is only after the lapse of some years, and the happening of many stirring events, that he discovers its true nature.

HIBBARD, GEORGE A. The Governor, and other Stories. (Gay and Bird.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 292. 5s.

Of the many volumes of short stories which have lately come to us from America, this is by no means the least worthy or the least noticeable. Mr. Hibbard tells his tale with an art which, rare in England, is comparatively common in the United States. With plots of no very great originality he manages by clever characterisation and a certain artistic restraint to interest and hold the attention of the reader.

HYNE, C. J. CUTCLIFFE. The New Eden. (Longmans.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 258. 2s. 6d.

Either to satisfy a passing whim, or in the interests of science, a certain Archibute had placed upon two contiguous uninhabited islands a girl child and a boy child. This story tells of their development and behaviour under conditions in many ways similar to those which Adam and Eve enjoyed in Paradise. Of course they meet, and subsequent events are very much what might have been expected.

K. McK. Weeds. (J. W. Arrowsmith.) Cloth. Pp. 119. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, who is, we understand, the author of this story, is hardly to be congratulated upon his first essay in serious fiction. The story is a disagreeable one, and as bad in execution as it is in *motif*.

MAARTENS, MAARTEN. God's Fool. (Bentley.) Three volumes. 3ls. 6d.

The author of the "Sin of Joost Aveling" gives us in this novel a clever psychological study of a strong man whose intellect is that of a little child owing to an accident in his boyhood, which also deprives him of sight and hearing. It is a profoundly pathetic story, and set in Dutch surroundings, which Mr. Maartens has depicted with great skill. If with no little cynicism, is of unusual interest.

READE, CHARLES. The Cloister and the Hearth: A Tale of the Middle Ages. (Chatto and Windus.) Four volumes. Crown 8vo. Cloth. 14s.

In the short introduction which Mr. Walter Besant contributes to this edition of "The Cloister and the Hearth," he says:—"It is Charles Reade's greatest work, and, I believe, the greatest historical novel in the language." The present library edition, well printed and well bound, is the first really adequate one which has appeared. Each volume has for frontispiece a reproduction of some old portrait or engraving. It is to be hoped that this excellent reprint will add largely to the number of Charles Reade's admirers, for Mr. Besant writes truly when he says that no man has shown greater power of grasping fact and of weaving invention upon it than the author of "The Cloister and the Hearth."

RUSSELL, MRS. BARRINGTON. Lena's Picture. (David Douglas, Edinburgh.) Two volumes. 15s.

A clever novel by a new writer, dealing with the question of heredity. The tale of insanity being in their family, a brother and sister make up their minds that they must never marry. The temptation, of course, follows hard upon the decision, but their conscience will not allow them to commit what both consider a crime. Admirably written in some parts, slipshod in others, "Lena's Picture" is not an ordinary novel: it has a sincere purpose, and deals with the realities of life fearlessly and well.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER. The Antiquary. (J. C. Nimmo.) Two volumes. Crown 8vo. Cloth. 6s. each.

The "Border Edition" of Scott's novels, so well begun, continues to be the very best edition published, the high level of excellence, as regards editing, printing, binding, and illustration, being fully maintained. The eighth in "The Antiquary," printed as before on Japanese paper, are the work of B. Jamman, T. J. Dalgleish, A. Ansell, C. de Billy, C. O. Murray, W. Noth, V. Foxell, C. Courty, P. Teyssommiere, and C. Manesse. The first five are from paintings by R. Herlman, J. B. Macdonald, J. Macwhirter, Sam Bough, and W. M'Faggart; while all in the second volume are from drawings by A. H. Tourrier. Some of these are very vigorous examples of art, and all are admirably executed. Mr. Andrew Lang devotes seventeen pages to his introductory notes, supplementing those of the author, and fourteen pages to his appendix notes, revealing new points of interest to the reader; and, speaking generally of this new edition, it is undeniable that even Scott's romances, when presented in such a sumptuous dress, prove more attractive than they had ever before appeared.

SCOTT, SIR WALTER. Novels. (A. and C. Black.) 8vo. Cloth. 5s. each.

Concurrently with the edition of Sir Walter Scott mentioned above, Messrs. A. and C. Black, his original publishers, are issuing an excellent edition of Scott's novels in single volumes at five shillings each. The last three volumes to appear are "Guy Mannering," illustrated by Mr. Gordon Browne; "The Antiquary," illustrated by Mr. Paul Hardy; and "Rob Roy," illustrated by Mr. Lockhart Bogle. This is the best edition of Scott at the price.

TRAVERS, GRAHAM. Mona Maclean, Medical Student. (Blackwood.) Three volumes. 3ls. 6d.

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ZOLA, ÉMILE. The Dream. (Chatto and Windus.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 310. 3s. 6d.

A good translation of "Le Rêve," a delicate idyll which it is almost difficult to believe was written by the same uncompromising realist who gave us "L'Assommoir," "Nana," and "La Terre." M. Georges Jeannet illustrates the volume.

HISTORY.

LUCKY, W. E. H., LL.D., D.C.L. The Political Value of History. (Edward Arnold.) Crown 8vo. Buckram. Pp. 57. 2s. 6d.

This has the distinction of being one of the most expensive books ever issued from the press. It is well bound certainly, but the matter contained in its fifty-seven pages could easily be printed in seven pages of this REVIEW. Of the lecture itself, we need only say that it was Mr. Lecky's presidential address delivered to the Birmingham and Midland Institute in October of last year, and that it advocates the value of history in enabling its students to look beyond the present petty issues of party politics, and to weigh not only the immediate, but the future advantages of political measures.

MORLEY, HENRY. English Writers. Volume IX. (Cassell.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 456. 5s.

Professor Henry Morley's admirable history of English Literature is making steady progress. The present volume deals with Spenser and his time, with Harvey, Raleigh, Hooker, Sidney, Fulke Greville, Camden, Lyly, Greene, Marlowe, Lodge, Bacon, and Nash, and in many respects the most interesting and generally valuable which has yet appeared.

WALPOLE, SPENCER. The Land of Home Rule. (Longmans.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 287. 6s.

A lengthy essay on the history and constitution of the Isle of Man from the prehistoric period up to the present time. It is a distinctly interesting book, which will be useful to many others besides those who are connected with the island of which it treats.

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GEARY, NEVILLE, B.A. The Law of Marriage and Family Relations. (A. and C. Black.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 12s. 6d.

An exhaustive work, intended for laymen as for lawyers. Mr. Geary has done his best by giving facts which would be redundant in an ordinary law-book, to make every legal proposition clear to the untrained mind; while at the same time he has not omitted the citation of cases for the use of the profession. The whole treatment is very neat, and there is no reader but will be able to understand even the most complicated of the chapters.

KIRKPUR, THOMAS. History of Socialism. (A. and C. Black.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 300. 6s.

An attempt both at a statement of the leading theories and phrases of Socialism considered historically, and a criticism of its position and trend at the present day. The book is, in some sense, an enlargement of the author's article upon Socialism in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and is informed with sympathy and knowledge.

MUSIC, POETRY, AND THE DRAMA.

ABBEY, REV. C. J. Religious Thought in Old English Verse. (Sampson Low.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 456. 8s. 6d.

This book, covering the whole ground from the seventh to the end of the last century, is one of the best volumes of the kind which has appeared for some time. Mr. Abbey, instead of giving us the usual anthology, has wisely chosen to write what is practically a history of religious verse, from the death of Caedmon in 660 to that of William Blake in 1827, illustrated with very numerous and exhaustive extracts from the works of the many writers of whom he treats. Much of the best English poetry is religious, and this volume, containing all that is most notable, is one of the most delightful storehouses of beautiful verse which has appeared.

ARNOLD, SIR EDWIN. Adzuma; or, the Japanese Wife. (Longmans.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 188. 6s. 6d. net.

A drama in four acts, very little of which is in verse. A rhymed prologue says that in Adzuma it is to be seen the "high-typical, the gentle, patient, faithful Nippon wife done to the fashion of the faultless life."

BLUNT, WILFRED SCRAWEN. Esther, Love Lyrics, and Natalia's Resurrection. (Kegan Paul.) Fcap. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 247. 7s. 6d.

Among volumes of verse which appeared last year this assuredly deserves a high place, and cannot be disregarded. Sir Wilfred Blunt is a singer of no little distinction and power, and now that Lord Lytton is dead he will no doubt take the place of that poet in the estimation of readers of modern English verse.

DANNREUTHER, EDWARD. **Musical Ornamentation.** (Novello.) Part I. Paper covers. Pp. 210. .5s.

This is a very interesting and important number in the series of Primers edited by Sir John Stainer. The contents of the book are arranged in chronological order, and Part I. gives an historical survey of the various kinds of ornaments from Diruta to J. S. Bach.

DOWDEN, EDWARD (Editor). **The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth.** Volumes II. and III. (Bell and Sons.) Foolscap 8vo. Pp. 344, 476. 2s. 6d. each.

Two volumes of the excellent edition of Wordsworth, to be completed in seven, which Professor Dowden is editing, with voluminous notes, for the Aldine Series. Following the poet's own classification by subject, volume II. contains "Poems of the Fancy" and "Poems of the Imagination," and volume III., "Miscellaneous Sonnets," "Memorial of the 1803 and 1814 Tours in Scotland," "Poems Dedicated to National Independence and Liberty," "Memoirs of a Tour on the Continent in 1820, and in Italy in 1837," "The River Duddon: a Series of Sonnets," and "Yarrow Revisited, and other Poems."

DRURY, G. THORN (Editor). **The Poems of Edmund Waller.** (Lawrence and Bullen.) Foolscap 8vo. Cloth. Pp. civ, 352. 5s.

Having already given us in the beautiful Muses' Library excellent editions of Herrick and of Marvell, Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen have done well to add Edmund Waller, whose poems for some time have only been accessible in the shape of second-hand copies. The poems, of course, which have kept Waller's fame alive as a poet—in the political life of his time he cut no small figure—are those which he wrote to his beloved Sacharissa, Lady Dorothy Sidney, who looked but coldly on his suit. He is essentially a poet more for the student of English verse than for the general reader, although the pieces "On a Girl" and "Go, lovely Rose" will be remembered as long as English poetry remains. Other of his lyrics, too, are very charming, but they hardly justify the enthusiastic praise which those of his critics, who followed more immediately after him, gave to his verse as a whole. But Waller has another claim to literary distinction: his mastery of the heroic couplet influenced, to a very large extent, the poetry of his successors, and through them, of our own time. Mr. Thorn Drury's notes are useful, and his preface interesting and well written, but he pre-supposes too much knowledge of Waller's history in his reader.

FANE, VIOLET. **Poems.** (J. C. Nimmo.) Two volumes. 4to. Half leather. Pp. 162, 172. 30s.

These two handsome volumes, of which only three hundred and sixty-five copies have been printed, contain Mrs. Singleton's complete poetical works. As "Violet Fane," she has long had a certain esoteric reputation among collectors of rare editions, and this reprint, limited though it be, will no doubt add largely to the number of her admirers. Although somewhat too sentimental, the verses are distinctly clever and deserve to be read.

HOGHTON, ROBERT LORD. **Stray Verses, 1839-1890.** (John Murray.) Foolscap 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 112. 5s.

Lord Houghton's appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland reminds the learned in such matters that he was the author of a very pleasing little volume of occasional verse, which appeared a year or so ago. It has now reached a second edition, in which a new and graceful sonnet upon the death of Lord Tennyson is included. There is a cynical ring about the other verses, but they are undoubtedly clever—particularly so being "A Question," a verse in which the poet asks whether the man who has passed through the Divorce Court should not be cut "just as much as the lady?"

MOULTON, LOUISE CHANDLER (Editor). **The Collected Poems of Philip Bourke Marston.** (Ward, Lock and Bowden.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xxxviii, 413. 7s. 6d.

To the complete edition of Bourke Marston's poems (containing both "A Lost Harvest" and "Aftermath") Mrs. Chandler Moulton contributes a sympathetic and interesting biographical sketch (in which she quotes the poetical tributes which Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Theodore Watts paid to the memory of the blind poet) and a graceful sonnet. Bourke Marston was too true a poet, and many of his verses were of too exquisite quality for his books to have been allowed to go out of print, and himself to join the ranks of those writers of verse whom only the student and the book-collector read; so that this daintily-bound and well-printed volume is indeed welcome.

PALGRAVE, FRANCIS T. **Amnophis, and Other Poems, Sacred and Secular.** (Macmillan.) Fcap 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 246. 4s. 6d.

Professor Palgrave is one of the most successful of modern hymn-writers, and this volume is welcome, not only because it contains a number of hymns of great beauty, but also for its secular poems, which, if they never reach the highest level of excellence, are at least always graceful, full of suggestive thought and tender feeling.

The Golden Treasury Series. (Macmillan.) 16mo. Cloth. 2s. 6d. each, net.

The two volumes issued during January were first, "The Songs and Sonnets of Shakspeare," and second, "Scottish Song." The former is the edition edited by Professor Palgrave, which first appeared in 1865, and was reprinted four times. The volume contains the purely lyrical works of Shakspeare, and the lyrical only. The *Venus* and the *Lucrece* are omitted, together with a few of the sonnets marked, like the *Venus*, "by a warmth of colouring unsuited to the larger audience which poetry now addresses." The notes are partly glossarial, partly exegetical. The volume of "Scottish Songs" is a reprint of the collection published by Mary Aiken in 1874. It is divided into four parts: (1) serious love-songs; (2) social and drinking songs; (3) love-songs other than serious; and (4) Jacobite and war-songs.

SMYTH, MISS E. M. (Composer). **Mass in D.** (Novello.) Vocal Score. Octavo edition. Paper covers. Pp. 105. 2s. 6d.



MISS E. M. SMYTH.
(Photograph by Van der Weyde.)

Miss Smyth, whose "Solemn Mass in D" was produced with such marked success at the Albert Hall last month, made her debut as a composer at the Gewandhaus, Leipzig. Her Serenade for orchestra, Suite in E for strings, and "Antony and Cleopatra" overture, have also been received with favour at the Crystal Palace. The "Mass," which is for soli, chorus, and orchestra, is on an elaborate scale, and is regarded as one of the most original compositions from the pen of a woman. It is certainly a clever work and full of striking contrasts, the Benedictus being the gem. Miss Smyth is to be congratulated on her powers and the

warm reception accorded to her latest work. Bicycle-riding is another of her accomplishments.

TAYLOR, FRANKLIN (Editor). **Progressive Studies for the Piano-forte.** (Novello.) First Parts of Books 5, 28 and 33. Paper covers. 1s. each.

This excellent collection of Studies illustrates the various elements of a complete course of pianoforte technique. Book 5 gives Broken Chords, Book 28 Shakes, and Book 33 Octaves; and the series includes many valuable Studies which before were not easily accessible, and had therefore grown into disuse, as well as several new ones.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARSHALL, REV. F. (Editor). **Football: The Rugby Union Game.** (Casell.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 515. 7s. 6d.

This volume will no doubt become the handbook of the game, for besides giving a history of the rise and progress of Rugby football from the foundation of the Union in 1871, it contains a number of Special Chapters by football celebrities, including Mr. A. G. Guillemand, who writes on International Matches and Players, 1871-1890, Mr. G. Rowland Hill on the Progress of the Rugby Union from 1880, Mr. H. Vassall on Rugby Football at Oxford, Mr. Arthur Budd on International Matches and Players 1881-1892, Mr. H. H. Almond on Rugby Football in Scottish Schools, Mr. C. J. B. Marriott on Rugby Football at Cambridge, and Mr. W. Call on Northumberland Football. It is illustrated with over two hundred portraits of well-known players, and instantaneous photographs of matches.

SIMSON, JAMES. **Manual of Syllabic Shorthand.** (Elliot Stock.) 8vo. Boards. Pp. 16. 1s.

A system of brief writing by syllabic characters based on the common alphabet, and written according to the sounds of spoken language.

REFERENCE BOOKS.

CLARE, GEORGE. **The A.B.C. of the Foreign Exchanges.** (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 160. 3s. net.

This volume is an amplification of a lecture delivered before the members of the Institute of Bankers. The author has endeavoured to make his exposition as practical as possible, and has aimed at plain directness of statement. To many business men it will be an invaluable handbook.

JACOBI, CHARLES T. **Some Notes on Books and Printing: a Guide for Authors and Others.** (Chiswick Press.) 8vo. Cloth. 5s.

An enlarged reprint of "On the Making and Issuing of Books," published by Mr. Elkin Mathews early last year. Mr. Jacobi is the manager of the well-known Chiswick Press, so that he writes from a fullness of knowledge.

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, AND EDUCATION.

DE LA BRUYÈRE, MME. CHÉRON. **Autour d'un Bateau.** (Hachette.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 286. 3s. 6d.

A well printed and well illustrated volume belonging to the "Bibliothèque des Petits Enfants." Being a connected and interesting story, it should be very useful in stimulating interest in young children who are learning French.

ILLINGWORTH, J. R., M.A. **University and Cathedral Sermons.** (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 223. 5s.

Of these sermons, five were preached before the University of Oxford, one before the University of Cambridge, five in St. Paul's Cathedral, and one in Westminster Abbey.

LILLY, WILLIAM SAMUEL. **The Great Enigma.** (John Murray.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 344. 14s.

This book, says Mr. Lilly in his dedication to Viscount Halifax (President of the English Church Union), "is of the nature of an *argumentum ad hominem*, addressed to a class of readers practically outside the Christian pale. It is an inquiry, from their point of view, into the tenableness of a religion which for more than a thousand years has supplied the foremost nations of the world with an answer to The Great Enigma of human existence." "It presents," he goes on to say, "in aid of the solution of that question, certain considerations which have proved helpful to me, with special reference to the religious difficulties peculiar to these times. Possibly they may be of use to some who find themselves unable to employ the old theological symbols." In the course of the volume, fragments of which have already appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, *Fortnightly*, and *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Lilly examines certain aspects of the philosophies of Kant, Renan, and Mr. Herbert Spencer. It is a thoroughly readable book, and is furnished with an index and an exhaustive summary.

MAX MÜLLER, F., K. M. **Introduction to the Science of Religion.** (Longmans.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 341. 3s. 6d.

A new edition of a work first printed in 1873, containing four lectures which Professor Max Müller delivered at the Royal Institution in 1870. They are intended, he says in a preface reprinted from the first edition, "as an introduction to a comparative study of the principal religions of the world," which study "will enlarge our sympathies, will raise our thoughts above the small controversies of the day, and at no distant future evoke in the very heart of Christianity a fresh spirit, and a new life."

SCHULTZ, DR. HERMANN. **Old Testament Theology: The Religion of Revelation in its Pre-Christian Stage of Development.** (T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh.) Two volumes. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 438, 470. 18s. net.

Translated from the fourth German edition by the Rev. J. A. Paterson.

STALKER, REV. JAMES, D.D. **The Four Men.** (Hodder and Stoughton.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 192. 2s. 6d.

This volume makes its appeal to young men, and deals with such subjects as Conscience, Temptation, The Religion for To-day, Public Spirit, Youth and Age, and the Evidences of Religion. The title-sermon and those on Conscience and Temptation were reprinted at the special request of Mr. D. L. Moody.

STUART, REV. EDWARD A. **Children of God.** (Sampson Low.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 238. 3s. 6d. With portrait.

The rector of St. James's, Holloway, contributes the sermons included in this, the latest volume of The Preachers of the Age series. They are very short discourses, twenty being included.

SCIENCE.

ALLEN, GRANT. **The Attis of Caius Valerius Catullus.** (David Nutt.) Crown 8vo. Vellum. Pp. 154. 5s.

Besides Mr. Allen's well-known and exceedingly successful translation of the "Attis," which he pronounces "the greatest poem in the Latin language," the volume contains dissertations upon the Myth of Attis, and the origin of Tree Worship and on the Galliambic metre in which the poem is written. In the scientific articles Mr. Allen upholds the theory of religious origins lately expounded by Mr. Frazer in his "Golden Bough."

BUCKLEY, J. M., LL.D. **Faith-Healing, Christian Science, and Kindred Phenomena.** (T. Fisher Unwin.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 398. 6s.

Dr. Buckley treats in this book of six subjects:—1. Faith-Healing. 2. Astrology, Divination, and Coincidences. 3. Dreams, Nightmare, and Somnambulism. 4. Presentiments, Visions, and Apparitions. 5. Witchcraft. 6. Christian Science and Mind Cure. He attempts, with praiseworthy earnestness, to construct a working hypothesis on rational grounds, to explain away all the phenomena upon which the Society for Psychical Research, and similar associations, have been exercising their minds for years past. He holds quite rightly that so long as it is possible to find a rational explanation of what unquestionably exists, it is superstition to assume the phenomena to supernatural causes. Granted, by all means, but Dr. Buckley is a bold man if he thinks that he has offered anything approaching to a rational hypothesis to account even for these facts that he admits exist.

GALTON, FRANCIS, F.R.S. **Finger Prints.** (Macmillan.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 216. 6s. net.

Mr. Galton attempts to prove in this volume that the realiest, the simplest, and the most reliable form of identification is by an imprint of the tip of the finger or thumb. The minute ridges which cover the surface of the hand are, he says, never the same in different people, and if an imprint be once taken it will always serve an unfailing means of identification, owing to the fact that these papillary ridges have the unique merit of retaining their peculiarities unchanged throughout life. The volume contains a number of diagrams, plans and specimen prints, and is of very great interest. The same publishers have also issued a new edition of Mr. Galton's "Hereditary Genius," with a new preface of nearly thirty pages (7s. net).

HAECKEL, ERNEST. **The History of Creation: or, the Development of the Earth and its Inhabitants by the Action of**

Natural Causes. (Kegan Paul.) Two volumes. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 422, 544. 32s.

This is the fourth edition, thoroughly revised, of Professor E. Ray Lancaester's translation of Professor Haeckel's celebrated work. It is described as "a popular exposition of the doctrine of evolution in general, and of that of Darwin, Goethe, and Lamarck in particular," and contains an introduction by the translator.

HUTCHINSON, REV. H. N. **Extinct Monsters.** (Chapman and Hall.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 255. 12s.

The object of this book is to describe some of the larger and more monstrous forms of the past—the lost creations of the old world; to clothe their dry bones with flesh, and to suggest for them backgrounds such as are indicated by the discoveries of geology; in other words, to endeavour by means of pen and pencil to bring them back to life. It is a wonderfully interesting volume, and is rendered additionally useful by the excellent drawings by Mr. Smit, for the accuracy of which Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., Keeper of Geology in the Natural History Museum, vouches.

PICKERING, JOHN, F.R.C.S., F.S.S. **Which? Sanitation and Sanitary Remedies, or Vaccination and the Drug Treatment?** (E. W. Allen.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 362. 10s. 6d.

TEBB, WILLIAM. **The Recrudescence of Leprosy and its Causation.** (Sonnenschein.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 408. 6s.

These two works constitute a *vaude mecum* for the anti-vaccinationists. Mr. Pickering illustrates his book with three ghastly coloured pictures, which are enough to make one sick, showing the result of vaccination. He is a fervent believer in hydropathy, and his chapter on the "death-tell-tale," showing the mortality from twenty-three causes of death for fifty years ending 1888, is very remarkable. In Mr. Pickering's view, vaccination, and the practice of blood-poisoning, must be thrown aside as the vile dreams of disorderly intellects. Mr. Tebb dedicates his work to the Royal Commission on Vaccination. His object is to demonstrate that the spread of leprosy, which has been so remarkable for the last thirty years, is one of the consequences of the practice of vaccination. There is a mass of information in his book about leprosy, which it would be difficult to find anywhere else.

WRIGHT, G. FREDERICK, D.D., LL.D. **Man and the Glacial Period.** (Kegan Paul.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 385. 5s.

A volume of the International Scientific Series in which is popularly described the broad question of man's entire relation to the Glacial period in Europe and America. Professor H. W. Haynes contributes an appendix on Tertiary Man; and the work contains considerably over a hundred illustrations and maps.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

BATES, HENRY WALTER. **The Naturalist on the River Amazons.** (John Murray.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. lxxxix., 389. 18s.

This well-known work, which for many years it has been impossible to obtain except in abridged editions, is here reprinted in its entirety, with a sympathetic memoir of nearly a hundred pages by Mr. Edward Clodd. It is described as "a record of adventures, habits of animals, sketches of Brazilian and Indian life, and aspects of nature under the Equator, during eleven years of travel." The volume contains a portrait, maps, and numerous illustrations.

DOUGHTY, H. M. **Our Wherry in Wendish Lands.** (Jarrold and Sons.) 8vo. Cloth. 15s.

Certainly no expense has been spared in the get-up of this volume; the binding is sumptuous, the maps are large and coloured, and the illustrations are all original drawings by the author's daughters. Mr. Doughty took his wherry from Norfolk Broads over to Friesland, and steered his way from thence into waters practically unknown to the average tourist. It would be strange, indeed, if a party of ten could cover the rivers, canals, and lakes of Oldenburg, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Prussia, and Saxony as far as Bohemia, without finding plenty of material for an interesting narrative.

MALLOCK, W. H. **In an Enchanted Island.** (Bentley.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 407. 6s.

A new edition of Mr. Mallock's singularly pleasant and readable account of a winter's retreat in Cyprus.

WHITMAN, SIDNEY. **The Realm of the Hapsburgs.** (Heinemann.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 310. 7s. 6d.

So little is really known in England about the Austrian country and people that Mr. Whitman's work is indeed a welcome volume. It is intended, he says, "as a small contribution to the study of the psychology of nations, and to show, among other things, how even classic virtue may be insufficient in the battle of life, the palm of which is now more than ever allotted to the 'fittest.'" The book is well written and interesting, and tells the general reader all that he can possibly desire to know about the country and the different sections of a somewhat mixed population.

WILLIAMS, MONTAGU. **Round London: Down East and Up West.** (Macmillan.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 387. 15s.

The melancholy interest which attaches to this book as being the last work of its clever author is by no means its chief recommendation, for it is a vastly entertaining volume full of amusing anecdotes and interesting facts. The headings of the chapters will best explain its scope and character:—East End Shows, Match Girls, Sclater Street Birds, My Depot, Griddlers or Street Singers, The London Hospital, Melland Hall, Clerkenwell Green, Ratcliff Highway, Sunday at the East End, Burglarious Bill, From the East End to Ramsgate, Climbing the Ladder, Descending the Ladder, Modern Stockbrokers, Huckstering Hymen, the Promoter, Things Theatrical, Covent Garden, the Road to Ruin, Money Lent, Talent in Tatters, the London Season.

THE WASTED WEALTH OF KING DEMOS.

I.—HIS UNOCCUPIED MANSIONS, AND HOW TO USE THEM.

KING DEMOS is a mighty monarch as rich as Croesus, and, according to his flatterers, at least as wise as Solomon. But flatterers are liars by profession; and King Demos is in many things as silly a sovereign as ever swayed a sceptre. The proverbial folly of the monarch is that of waging ruinously expensive wars in order to seize some fragment of his neighbours' territory, while the resources of his own realm are left undeveloped. In this particular respect his majesty King Demos is too much like the royal and imperial potentates who have preceded him. His fingers are itching for his neighbours' goods, while his own possessions are left comparatively waste. In this series of papers I propose to describe some of the waste resources of this monarch's domains; and I naturally begin with the immense estate which is practically left unutilised in the magnificent series of commodious edifices which have been erected by the School Boards in the last twenty years in every town in the land.

The British citizen—man, woman and child—is in nine cases out of ten chained, like the galley slave at the oar, to his desk, his loom, his mine, his bench, or his shop until six o'clock in the evening. It is only after six that his leisure begins. The free day of the ordinary man may be roughly described as beginning at six and ending at ten or eleven. The rest of the twenty-four hours he is either working, or sleeping, or eating. From six to eleven he has leisure to live, to learn, and to amuse himself as it seems good in his own eyes. Hence it is in that period of the day that all the theatres open their doors and that all the concert halls provide their attractions. All political meetings—save at election times—all public lectures, nearly all religious services, must be held between six and eleven. That precious five hours constitutes practically the whole of the free life of the ordinary man in the ordinary day.

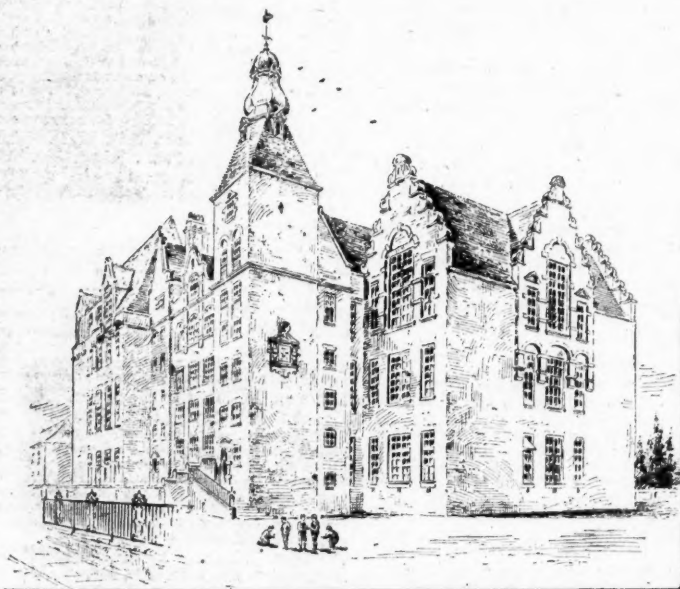
When, forty or fifty years ago, the Kingsleys and the Hugheses and the Maurices, and others of that ilk, were endeavouring to ameliorate the condition of the toiling masses of their countrymen, they had to contend against many difficulties. Chief among these was the want of

suitable meeting-places, where of an evening they could assemble the people elsewhere than in the alehouse. They laboured as best they could. Mechanics' Institutes, co-operative halls, etc., still attest how these early pioneers sought to provide some shelter for the men and women whom they were endeavouring to rouse to some sense of a higher and better life. Imagine the feelings of those forerunners if they could, in a vision, have foreseen the conditions of things to-day! Let us suppose that one of them could have been taken to the dome of St. Paul's on a clear evening in spring and shown the whole of the great Metropolis studded with capacious edifices—clean, well-lighted, comfortably warmed—planted everywhere

in the very midst of the densest population, and every one of them built, paid for, and controlled by the democratic householder. Suppose, further, that the early reformers were to be told that there was not a square mile in the whole wilderness of brick and mortar that had not at least one of these public edifices, erected and maintained expressly for the enlightenment and education and civilisation of the people, that their total number was 250, that they could accommodate 250,000 persons, and that they represented a net capital outlay of over £2,500,000. He would have

thought, undoubtedly, that the millennium was dawning, and that with such a magnificent plant, in the shape of so many millions of pounds' worth of public edifices dedicated to the education of the people, nothing would be lacking to complete the civilisation of the masses.

How cruelly he would have been undeceived, if in the midst of his fond reverie he had been suddenly informed that, with a very few exceptions, all this immense heritage of the common man was absolutely waste during the only free time of the day. When popular civic and social life begins, the doors of most of these capacious buildings are locked, and the people's school buildings become the exclusive playground of the mice. Here and there, like scattered oases in the vast desert, the buildings are utilised by public-spirited and philanthropic citizens, but these oases are few and far between. Night schools



PLOUGH ROAD BOARD SCHOOLS, LAMBETH.

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occupy others; but for the most part the Board schools, dedicated to the service of Man during the hours when the citizen is at leisure, are as empty and as useless as the churches and the chapels which are shut up in reverential deference to the worship of God. Here is a great estate, the capitalised value of which in London alone is three or four millions, of which Demos is the undisputed owner; and this is the use which he makes of it! Surely it is high time that he bestirred himself to make more use of the buildings which are his own before he troubles himself about appropriating the property of his neighbours.

"But how can they be utilised?" growls the impatient reader. "What can you do with them? They are in use through the day, at least five days every week, and that is more than can be said for the churches. What can be done with the school buildings more than teach children in them? What is the use of grumbling about the waste of this enormous fortune unless you can show us how to use it? Waste! Of course, every one knows there is waste, but the world is full of waste. More than half the energy stored in every pound of coal is wasted in the best steam engine. We waste the wind; we waste the tides; we waste pretty nearly everything, but we get no forrarder by being told about it? Have you anything practical to propose? If not, in heaven's name shut up about your waste, and don't worry us by vain lamentations." Softly, softly, good sir; I agree with you, agree with you absolutely, and if there was nothing practical to propose this paper would never have been written. Read the following pages and then ask yourself whether this is a vain lamentation, whether it is not a thoroughly practical suggestion by which this waste may be stopped, and before reading anything in detail read the following letter from a public-spirited citizen, thoroughly conversant with the subject, who writes me as follows on this aspect of the unused inheritance of King Demos in London alone:—

There are now between 150 and 200 schools which contain one, two, or three halls, varying in size, but many of which would accommodate between 500 and 600 persons (allowing four square feet for each person). Many of these schools are situated in the poorest neighbourhoods, where there are absolutely no other rooms of a size serviceable for public meetings. Until three or four years ago, these halls could only be used for educational or Sunday-school purposes; but the Board then wisely passed a resolution sanctioning their use for political or social meetings at a charge for each occupation of 10s. for rent and 2s. 6d. for cleaning. If required for educational purposes, the total charge for weekly letting is about 3s. 3d. per evening. This fact is, I fear, not sufficiently well known, or a greater use would be made of the halls than at present. They are pleasant, well-lighted rooms, well hung with pictures, etc., and might be made light spots in dark neighbourhoods. It is a question whether the higher charge should not be reduced, considering that the school buildings are public property; but it is certain that eventually, when ratepayers have realised what a splendid inheritance they have, the public uses to which these halls will be put will be indefinitely multiplied, and posterity will bless those members who had the foresight to make this provision for the benefit of the people of London.

I believe, sir, you would be doing a public benefit in drawing attention to these rooms with a view to their extended use. If fitted up with removable gymnastic apparatus (which might easily be accomplished), they would be invaluable as gymnasia. They would also form splendid centres for the establishment of singing classes. How much happiness of the purest kind might be diffused if well-conducted singing-classes were held in all these rooms for the practice of oratorios and other first class music! Your own fertile brain will suggest a

thousand other uses for them. But we need first to impress upon the mind of the public the fact that they are *pro bono publico*.

HAPPY EVENINGS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Dulness is the Devil. There are many roads to perdition, the gates of which stand open night and day; but the widest highway thitherward is Boredom.

Gambling, Intemperance, Lust, and all the other vices are bad enough, but the worst of all, because it is the inclined plane which feeds them all, is Ennui. Make life interesting, and you dam up half the contributory sources of human misery and sin. And if life is to be made interesting, you must begin at the beginning, and interest the children. The child stands at the portal.

More and more is it being realised by legislators, philanthropists, and reformers, that you must begin with the child. In utilising the Board schools, as in everything else, the child is the starting-point. Around every Board school there are hundreds of children who have no play-ground but the street. In every great city there are thousands of children who have no room to play any of the games which your children play, have never been taught to amuse themselves, and to whom the enchanted realm of fairyland is unknown. If these children are to be made partakers in your heritage, they must enter into it through the school buildings — not in school hours, but in the evenings.

How can that be done? The answer is easy. It can be done everywhere, as it is done here and there in a few isolated Board schools. At present in about twenty of the Board schools of London, once a week or once a fortnight, some 2,000 of the school



LADY JEUNE.



MISS EDITH HEATHER-BIGG.

children of London are allowed to use the Board schools as playrooms. All that is wanted is to convert these exceptions into the rule, and to provide all the children of London with opportunities at present enjoyed by a handful. The Children's Happy Evening Association is no longer a benevolent aspiration. It is an accomplished fact. It began, like so many other good things, in the heart of a woman.

It was formed in January, 1890, at the suggestion of Miss Ada Heather-Bigg; it was started at a small meeting held in the house of Lady Jeune, and it is working with admirable results in the following Board schools in London:—

CHILDREN'S HAPPY EVENINGS ASSOCIATION.

DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	DAY AND TIME.	LOCAL HON. SEC.
Bethnal Green.	Summerford Street	150 girls	Friday, 6 to 8—Fortnightly	Mrs. Veysey, Detmold Street Board School.
Camden Town.	Camden Street	150 girls	Wednesday, 7 to 8.30—Fortnightly	Mrs. Hallstone, Oakenshaw, Northwood, Herts.
Chelsea.	Park Walk	200 boys and girls	Friday, 7 to 9—Fortnightly	Miss Chesson, 5, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.
Clapton, Upper	Detmold Road	300 boys and girls	Thursday, 7 to 9—Fortnightly	Miss Johnson, The Cedars, Upper Clapton.
Clapton.	Remlesham Board School	200 girls	Thursday, 7 to 9—Fortnightly	Miss Clonzie, 30, Forburg Road, Clapton Common, N.
Deptford.	Hughes' Fields		Thursday, 7 to 9	Miss Skinner, 13, Creek Road, Deptford.
Hammersmith	St. Dunstan's Road	250 girls	Friday, last week of month	Miss Simmance, Head Mistress.
Hampstead	Haverstock Hill	300 boys and girls	Thursday, 7 to 8.30—Fortnightly	Miss Woodall, 50, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
Hoxton	Catherine's Street	120 girls	Wednesday, 6.30 to 8.30—Fortnightly	J. Hartley, Esq., 39, Trinity Square, Tower Hill, E.C.
Kenington	St. Clement's Road	200 girls	Wednesday, 6 to 8—Weekly	Miss M. Lawson, 83, Elsham Road, W.
"	"	70 boys	Tuesday, 7.30 to 9.30—Weekly	Rev. J. Ferguson, 12, Stoneleigh Street, Notting Hill.
Lambeth	Johanna Street	150 girls	Tuesday, 7 to 9—Fortnightly	Miss C. Keeling, 15, Kensington Park Gardens, W.
"	Waterloo Road	150 girls	Tuesday, 7.30 to 9.30—Fortnightly	"
Lewisham	Lewisham Bridge	250 girls	Wednesday, 7 to 9—Weekly	Miss E. Robinson, Cayuga, Lewisham.
Lisson Grove	Capland Street	200 girls	Tuesday, 7 to 9—Fortnightly	Miss F. Underwood, 23, Dorset Square, N.W.
London Fields	London Fields Board School	150 boys and girls	Monday, 7 to 9	Miss Morcom, St. Nicholas Vicarage, London Fields.
Finchbury	Baltic Street Board School	150 girls	Wednesday, 5 to 7—Fortnightly	Mrs. Eyles, Old Street, St. Luke's, E.C.
Marylebone	Stanhope Street	250 girls	Monday, 7 to 9—Fortnightly	Miss Ada Heather-Bigg, 14, Radnor Place, Hyde Park, W.
Seven Dials	Tower Street	120 boys and girls	Wednesday, 5 to 7—Monthly	Mrs. B. Wishaw, 27, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.
Shoreditch	Half Nichol Street	120 boys and girls	Tuesday, 7 to 9—Fortnightly	L. Peel Yates, Esq., Stock Exchange, E.C.
"	Newcastle Street	200 boys and girls		
Southwark	Westcott Street, Tabbard Street	150 girls	Friday, 5.30 to 7.30—Monthly	Mrs. Hills, Westcott Street Board School.
Stepney	Settle Street	300 boys and girls	Tuesday, 6 to 8—Fortnightly	Miss Blankenslee, 87, Oxford Gardens, W.
Stoke Newington	Church Street Board School		Every Tuesday, 7 to 9	Miss Beck, 233, Albion Road, Stoke Newington, N.
Strand	Vere Street Board School	100 girls	Every other Monday, 6 to 8	Miss D. M. Image, 53, Gloucester Street, S.W.
Waltham	Westmoreland Road	300 boys and girls	Friday, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd week of month	Rev. A. Ormsby, St. Stephen's Vicarage, Waltham.

The proper way to learn what these happy evenings are is to go to one of these schools on a happy evening and see with your own eyes, and hear with your own ears, what they mean to the children who enjoy them.

WHAT IS A HAPPY EVENING?

Now what is a Happy Evening? A Happy Evening in technical terms means two hours once a fortnight for a selected one hundred or two hundred boys and girls in the immediate vicinity of the above-mentioned twenty-six schools. As there are 664,000 scholars on the books of the London School Board in Board and voluntary schools, this provision of Happy Evenings for 2,000 children for two hours one night a fortnight can hardly be regarded as an adequate fulfilment of the responsibility of society towards the little ones. All that the Happy Evenings Association has already done can only be regarded as a demonstration on an almost infinitesimal scale of the possibility of carrying out a social experiment of the first importance.

ITS INGREDIENTS.

Now for the ingredients of the Happy Evening. The first requirement is a building lighted, warmed, in which there is a room for romping and class rooms for quieter

amusements. The larger Board schools are almost ideal buildings for the purpose; the large halls in the centre, cleared of all benches and desks, afford room for 500 to 1,000 persons. There is, therefore, ample space for a couple of hundred children to use it as a kind of covered-in playground. Adjoining these large central halls there are class-rooms set apart for the various branches of recreation which find a place on the programme of the Happy Evenings Association. In most of the schools the sexes are separated; at Hampstead, happily, a wiser rule prevails, and the boys and girls mix together at the Happy Evenings as they do in the streets and in their own homes. The Hampstead plan works admirably,

there is neither indecorum nor any difficulty in maintaining order since the numbers were brought down to the maximum of 100 boys and 100 girls.

HAPPY HAMPSTEAD.

The following report of Miss Woodall, the Hon. Sec. of the Hampstead branch, gives a very good account of what may be regarded as the normal routine of the Happy Evenings:—

We commence our evenings at seven o'clock with marching. The children are very fond of this exercise, marching to such tunes as "Men of Harlech," singing as they go. When the marching is over they divide into separate rooms. In one room, which we call the quiet room, the children play quiet games, such as draughts, dominoes, card games, drawing, painting, etc.; this room is always full, but we notice that there are always more boys than girls in it. In another room some one is generally telling fairy tales, of which the children never tire. Of the tellers of fairy tales few are so successful as is our president, Lady Knutsford.

The large hall is given up to noisy games. The boys generally start with jumping and the girls skipping, but I think the favourite game, which boys and girls play together, is "gap," of which they never seem to tire. Then the girls like dancing the Highland schottische and polka, but we can very rarely persuade the boys to dance.

Last year one evening was given up to a magic-lantern entertainment, which two ladies kindly provided for the children.

That the children are amused and benefited there can be no doubt. We close punctually at 8.30, and the children nearly always say, "Oh, miss, can't we stay a little longer?" This is the third winter now since we started, and the children seem to enjoy the evenings more than ever.

The children who are to attend are chosen by the masters and mistresses of the schools, and the difficulty of selection when nearly all desire to come is considerable.

We nearly always have about ten or twelve ladies and gentlemen to help to amuse the children, and there is plenty of work for every one to do.

Miss Woodall's account gives a very good idea of what is going on in all the schools in which the Happy Evenings have been established. The experience of Hampstead is similar to that of other schools.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

An experienced "Happy Eveninger" can manage twenty children, but an inexperienced hand should not undertake more than ten. One lady or gentleman to every ten or twenty of the children will suffice to keep the proceedings brisk and prevent the entertainment flagging. If we were set to work to provide Happy Evenings, say for one half of the scholars on the books of the London School Board, on three nights in the week, it would require the voluntary service of over 100,000 ladies and gentlemen, if each of them could only undertake to give, as at



IN THE QUIET ROOM.

present, one evening a fortnight. I say lady or gentleman, but there is no distinction of sex, and any man or woman who is in sympathy with children, and who can romp with them, sing with them, tell them stories, or teach them how to amuse themselves with the paint-brush, etc., would be welcomed. The field is white unto the harvest, but the labourers are few. If the Happy Evening is to become more than a mere shadow of a speck upon the great ocean of child life, we must have at least 10,000 helpers, who will undertake to spend a couple of hours a week in bringing lightness and brightness into the lives of the little children.

THE LITTLE TOYMAKERS OF LEWISHAM.

There is also a vast field for the exercise of ingenuity in the amusement of the children. Nothing is more popular than toymaking, which is most successfully carried out at Lewisham. On Wednesday evenings the children in the Lewisham schools find great entertainment in making paper hats, doll's furniture, and all manner of ingenious toys under the superintendence of the Happy Evenings Association. A boxful of the products of their

busy little fingers was sent to Mowbray House for inspection, and very ingenious they were indeed. I especially admired a paper hat which was constructed out of a folded newspaper with a piece of red tissue paper in the place of a ribbon. The toys, as Miss Robinson writes me, are simple in the extreme, the object being to teach the children how to amuse themselves in their own homes where they only have such common materials as are supplied by the waste of the household. It would be quite useless to have anything complicated or expensive. Miss Robinson writes:—

String, or even cotton, can take the place of wool for the little chairs and tables; rag of almost any description will make curtains for the match-box beds, while nothing more than newspaper or handbills (if coloured so much the better) are needed for the paper hats.

The pleasure the children derive from concocting these simple little things is almost unbounded, and their faces are all smiles as they bear their handiwork triumphantly home. They are allowed to take away anything they make, for we think it better that they should learn to give pleasure to little brothers and sisters at home, rather than that the things should be sent to hospitals.

Last year the toymaking was kept for the girls' evenings alone, but this winter we have started it for the boys, commencing with animals and figures worked with coloured thread on thin cardboard, which has taken wonderfully with the smaller lads. My great idea is to start "Clay-modelling" on the Kindergarten system, for both boys and girls, and already have an offer of help from a Kindergarten mistress. Nothing could be more fascinating, and at the same time such good training. We shall let the children have small quantities of clay to take home with them, or if that comes too expensive, we shall show them how to wet up the things they have made, and so encourage them to make fresh things at home. You ask me to give any information I can which may be useful to others.

I am most anxious that every "Happy Evening" should have its toymaking room, and will gladly do anything within my power to help to start them, but think that you hardly want me to give descriptions how to make the toys in this letter. Indeed, I think there is little need, for there is no end to the things that might be made in the way of paper boats, boxes, frogs, chairs and tables made with matches and soaked peas, or little bits of cork, etc., etc., if one only thinks about it.

MUSIC AND SONG.

Singing plays a great part in all Happy Evenings. The first Happy Evening I had the pleasure of witnessing, a party of barristers and their wives and friends attended with their banjos, upon which they performed and sang popular songs, much to the edification of the children. But it has been found, as a matter of experience, that the children prefer their own music to the music of others. No doubt occasionally a visit from a glee party, or a company of musicians, is much appreciated by the children, especially when they have to learn new songs. But as a standing dish the children like to hear each other sing better than the ladies and gentlemen, whose performances, of course, are vastly superior from the point of view of the musician. It was very interest-



KNITTING.

ing' to see two little dots of ten or eleven years old at Stanhope Street Board School singing in the centre of an admiring circle of their playmates, who sat as quietly and listened as attentively as if they had been at the grand opera. Far more important, however, than solo singing or instrumental music, is a good catching chorus. The Happy Evenings Association, as a rule, taboos hymns, and great liberty is allowed to the local managers in this respect. At Clare Market nothing could exceed the vigour and fervour with which "Knocked him in the Old Kent Road" was rendered by a school full of children. The "Bogie Man" is another great favourite. In most schools there is a piano which supplies the accompaniment. Miss Johnson, the Hon. Sec. of the Clapton Branch, writes as follows:—



A JUVENILE PRIMA DONNA.

We find that after enjoying the noisy games, it is a rest and great pleasure to the children to sit down and join their voices heartily in the choruses of songs which some of the workers kindly sing to them. We have naval, patriotic, and humorous songs, also such as "White Wings," "Love's Old Sweet Song," "Who's that a Calling," etc.

The "Quiet Rooms" for playing—

1. Games, such as draughts, halma, dominoes, bricks, etc.
2. Hearing fairy tales.



SITTING IN A CIRCLE ON THE FLOOR
LISTENING TO SINGING

3. Painting illustrated papers, where, without actually appearing to teach, we endeavour to educate their taste in colours, etc.

4. Doll dressing and so on are quite as much appreciated by

the elder children as the noisy room, and here we have a greater chance of getting to know them, and this will give us an opportunity of passing them on to clubs and other institutions when they leave school; especially is this the case where the clergy of the district interest themselves in the work.

The children gain much enjoyment. The mother of two little boys told me that on one occasion, instead of going home from school, they waited in the playground until the Happy Evening opened, for fear they should not be able to return if they once went home, and this was in cold weather. It is very encouraging to find that, besides the enjoyment they gain, the children really improve in manners and appearance after a time, for instead of coming with dirty hands and faces as many do at first, they become more careful to look clean and as tidy as possible; these are perhaps little things, but they show, I think, that these evenings really do some good.

FAIRY TALES AND PAINT-BRUSHES.

Endless are the diversities of the amusements provided for the children, but few are more appreciated than the telling of fairy stories. The Happy Evenings Association has put its *imprimatur* upon Mr. Andrew Lang's fairy tales, and few persons could wish for a more appreciative audience than these children. It is quite an inspiration to see their wistful upturned faces eagerly drinking in every word of the story, nor do they seem in the least degree less interested when they are hearing a story for the twentieth time.

So far as I could see, there was most room for improvement in the painting. Children who have never seen a paint-brush before proceed to colour engravings in books of fashion just as we did when we were children; that is to say, they paint with the stump of their brushes rather than with the point, and they ladle on colour regardless of harmony. They will paint a lady's face bright green, and give her a flaming red hat with a blue jacket, while often taking not the smallest pains to restrain the exuberance of their paint-brushes within the comparatively confined space of the artist's sketch. Unless the same pictures were to be served out to the painting-class, and the teacher were to exhibit a copy properly coloured on the wall, it is difficult to see how

this happy-go-lucky system is to be altered. The consumption of paint-brushes must be tolerably large. At Lewisham they have adopted a system by which the best-painted pictures are hung on the line, and a scrap-book is then compiled of the best of those on the line, and many an academician feels less pride on the opening of the Academy than does the youngster whose picture has been deemed worthy of a place in the scrap-book.

A PRIZE FOR A MANUAL.

If the Happy Evening is to become universal there is a great need for a simple manual. At present too much is put upon the persons who are responsible for running the show. If they are capable, fond of children, and have plenty of vigour and animal spirits, they will be able to keep the thing moving. It is, however, no joke to keep two hundred children busily employed for two hours at a time. The one essential thing is that there should be no gaps, no interludes, in which the interest flags; and it would be a great help, especially to beginners, if a little manual of what might be called a normal programme, with alternative suggestions for games, songs, and other

means of keeping the ball moving. By way of facilitating the production of such a manual I offer this month £5 5s. for the best manual for the conduct of Happy Evenings. It is open to all competitors; it must be practical, terse, and

cate at once with the nearest local secretary, offering their services, and saying how often they can attend. If there is no local secretary in their neighbourhood, let them write to Miss Heather-Bigg, the Hon. Sec. of the Happy Evenings Association, 38, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.



TELLING FAIRY STORIES.

to the point, and when games are suggested there must be a sufficient description of them so as to enable a person who may never have heard of them before to start them. A collection of favourite songs should be appended. Some chapters should be devoted to each of the departments such as toy making, clay modelling, doll dressing, fairy-tale telling, etc., etc. The ideal to be kept in view by those who compete for this prize should be to make the



ROMPING ROUND.

manual such as he or she would prefer to have it if they were suddenly entrusted with the management of two hundred boys and girls for an evening. Rhetoric will be out of place, and fine writing is not wanted. What is wanted are plain, practical directions as to what to do and how to do it. The manual should not exceed 5000 words, and all MSS. for the competition must be sent in by March 15th.

Any persons who, on reading these pages, may feel moved to help, are urged to lose no time but to communi-

OUR PRIZES.

I.—THE CALENDAR.

As announced in the January number, I offer a prize of one guinea a month, or twelve guineas the year, for the best Calendar. In constructing this Calendar the following rules must be observed:—

1. The names or events associated with the day should be legibly written or typed on one side of foolscap paper.
2. The entries should be arranged, as far as possible, in the following order: 1. Saint—Catholic, and Positivist Calendar. 2. Birth, Marriage, or Death of notable man or woman. 3. Events of great importance, such as the Hegira, the Declaration of Independence, decisive Battles, etc. 4. Miscellaneous, such as Lord Mayor's Day, and other periodical functions.
3. The name and address of the competitor must be written across the back of the MSS., with pseudonym if desired.
4. The prizes will be allotted month by month, and the order of merit of the various competitors indicated.
5. All papers with the February Calendar must be sent in before March 15. Result will be published in the following number.

The prizes will be awarded month by month, so that it is quite possible that the twelve different prizes may be divided amongst twelve people. The February Calendar must be sent in on or before March 15.

One curious fact brought out by the competition is the total ignorance which seems to prevail as to the existence of the Positivist Calendar. I have had inquiries from all parts of the kingdom as to what the Positivist Calendar is. It would seem that Auguste Comte's adherents in this country have singularly failed to popularise their calendar. For the benefit of those who do not know what the Positivist Calendar is, I may say that Auguste Comte drew up a calendar in which he renamed all the months, and the days of the month after eminent men and women. Those who wish to obtain copies can do so by sending fourpence to Reeves and Turner, Strand, W.C.

II.—A MANUAL FOR HAPPY EVENINGS.

As announced above, I offer a prize of five guineas for the best manual describing how to conduct a "Happy Evening." The text of the manual should be plainly written on one side of the paper only.

III.—£5 FOR THE BEST SUGGESTIONS FOR PRIZES.

Suppose £120 per year, or £10 per month, is set apart for distribution as prizes for competition, open to all readers of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS. What competitions would be most likely to stimulate thought, create interest, and direct attention both among men and women, young and old, to the objects which the REVIEW was founded to promote?

Papers to be sent in on or before March 15th.

READING MATTER FOR WORKHOUSES.

FORMATION OF THE FREE LITERATURE SOCIETY.

I AM glad to be able to announce that the scheme that has been frequently under discussion for the last three months has now taken definite shape. The society for providing reading matter for workhouses and for public institutions, projected last year, has now been formally constituted under the title of the Free Literature Society, and has already begun its operations. The fundamental idea of this society is to utilise all waste reading matter. How large that waste is only those who are concerned in publishing understand. Every week in London tons of printed readable matter, which would be greatly welcomed by thousands of inmates of our public institutions, is carted off to the pulping mill to be worked up again into paper.

THE UTILISATION OF WASTE PERIODICALS.

Yet, while this wholesale destruction of periodical literature is going on, workhouses, hospitals, and public institutions of the same kind are in a deplorable state of literary destitution. The attention which we called at the beginning of 1890, to the need for supplying more readable matter, for improving the quality of workhouse libraries, and securing a constant supply of newspapers, roused the Local Government Board to action. Mr. Ritchie instructed his inspectors to report upon the subject, and as a result of their examination a circular was issued to the Boards of Guardians throughout the country, suggesting the advisability of taking special means to supply the deficiency which undoubtedly exists, and it is to meet the need thus declared to exist that the Free Literature Society has been formed.

The chief aim of the Society, however, is to act as a medium of inter-communication between the publishers on one side and the Boards of Guardians and managers of charitable institutions on the other. The Society offers to any Board of Guardians in the country which subscribes one guinea per annum, to make up and despatch a parcel of back numbers, of weekly and monthly periodicals, of the face value of one guinea per month; that is to say, any Board of Guardians in the country that wishes to receive magazines and periodicals of the published value of twelve guineas a year, can do so by subscribing one guinea to the Free Literature Society. Of course none of the magazines will be current issues, but the majority of articles published in our periodical literature are just as readable two years after date as they are to-day.

A NEW USE FOR SURPLUS BOOKS.

While the supply of periodical literature in monthly parcels to the workhouses will form the chief duty of the Free Literature Society, it also will devote special attention to the improvement of workhouse libraries, by creating the means of distributing books that have been read, or books that have not been sold, to the shelves of these public institutions. For those who wish to devote any portion of their libraries to the service of the suffering poor, the Free Literature Society offers an admirable means of distribution. Being in connection with all the unions of the country, it will gratefully accept any gifts of surplus books, either from publishers, authors, or private owners, and will make them up into parcels to be sent to such workhouses and hospitals whose bookshelves stand in need of replenishing. It is only those who have never been in a workhouse who can have much fear as to the supply of books not being up to

the normal standard. I obtained recently a catalogue of the library of the Kingston Union Workhouse. The Kingston Union represents one of the wealthiest residential suburban districts in London. There are in the workhouse some hundreds of inmates, and the following is a complete list of all the books that are provided for their amusement, instruction, and edification.

LIST OF BOOKS AT KINGSTON WORKHOUSE.

All the Year Round (vols. 1 to 10 inclusive).	French Revolution.
Saturday Magazine (5 vols., 1832 to 1836).	Poems.
Church of England Magazine (4 vols., 1844 to 1847).	Æschylus.
Penny Magazine (6 vols., 1832 to 1837).	Plays (5 vols.).
The Rambler (3 vols.).	Select Fables.
Xanayca.	Advice to Daughters.
Spirit of the Magazine (2 vols.).	Owen on Psalm cxxx.
Blackwood (1 vol.).	English Humourists.
Household Magazine (1 vol.).	Selections from the Spectator.
Reminiscences of Niebuhr.	Don Juan.
Tourists' Companion.	Book on Chemistry.
Sturt's Reflectors (4 vols.).	Monastic Institutions.
The Mirror (3 vols.).	Plays, Comic.
Poems (1823).	Selections from British Poets.
The Year Book (1832).	Constable's Miscellany.
The Spectator (6 vols.).	Homer's "Odyssey" (2 vols.).
Parry's Psalm and Hymn Tunes.	Selections for the Young.
Monthly Magazine (2 vols., 1822 to 1823).	Self-Knowledge.
Foster's Essays (1 vol.).	Eminent Men.
Every Day Book (2 vols.).	Works of Lord Byron (2 vols.).
Hone's Table Book.	Kenilworth.
Goston's Biographical Dictionary.	Reprints from Times.
Universal Mirror.	"Fowls," by Bailey.
Plays, Tragic.	Solar System.
Beattie's Minstrel.	Waverley.
Comstock's Natural Philosophy.	Thirteen Magazines.
Richmond's Annals of the Poor.	Thierry's History.
Barbarossa.	Lockhart's Spanish Ballads.
Homer's "Iliad."	Goldsmith's Essays.
Virgil's Works.	Sayings of Napoleon Bonaparte.
Tracts (1 vol.).	Life of the Hon. Col. J. Gardiner.
Bayle's Dictionary.	Swimming and Skating.
23 Church Hymn-books, Psalms, Hymns, and Prayers.	Botany.
	Commercial Guide.
	Fairlie of Fancies.
	Tit-Bits (1 vol.)

This is one of the best collections that I have seen in a workhouse, but if there is no better or more extensive collection of books in a rich union, which contains among its ratepayers such publishers as Mr. Murray—and many others might be named—what is likely to be the condition of workhouse libraries in remote rural districts? I hope, therefore, that the Free Literature Society will become a national institution, and I invite communications from all my helpers and readers who may be interested in the subject, as to the best method for realising the ideal which we have set before us; namely, that every workhouse in the country should have a good library, and that every ward should be well supplied with interesting readable periodical literature. I am glad to say that the Right Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, has consented to act as president of the Free Literature Society, in virtue of his office, as his predecessor Mr. Ritchie had, previous to the retirement of the late Government, intimated his readiness to act in the same capacity. We have promise of support from Messrs. Cassell, Mr. George Newnes, the *Westminster Budget*, the *Pall Mall Budget*, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Fairlie, Messrs. Chatto and Windus, Mr. Harmsworth, etc.

All applications for literature to be forwarded to the secretary of the Free Literature Society, Bouverie House, Salisbury Square. Any suggestions as to the improvement and extension of the Society can be sent to me at Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

CANCER: THE MATTEI EXPERIMENT.

FROM time to time I receive inquiries as to the progress of the experiment as to the cure of cancer by the Mattei remedies. The five patients are still undergoing the treatment, although it will be remembered they are no longer under the regular supervision of the Experimental Committee, which terminated its duties when Messrs. Kennedy refused any longer to work with them, owing to certain letters which had appeared in a medical paper from members of the Committee.

I undertook on that occasion to keep an eye upon the cases, and report from time to time as to how they progressed. The statements which I have received for publication from the patients themselves are, of course, only of value from a subjective point of view, as expressing the opinions of the patients themselves. They establish, however, two things:—1. That they are all still alive. 2. That all of them continue to have an unshaken faith in the efficacy of the Mattei remedies as a means of alleviating their pain. Some of them, it will be seen, have an unshaken faith in the ultimate success of the treatment.

No. 1.

January 21, 1893.

It is now nearly two years since I adopted the Mattei Remedies, and I am still persevering with them. Shortly after I commenced the treatment, my health improved very much, and has kept fairly well ever since. I had suffered very much from indigestion for several years, but that is quite cured, and I have also gained in weight.

When I first saw Dr. Kennedy, senior, in July, 1891, he said I would be fortunate if I were cured in three years, half of which time has now elapsed; and the doctors assure me that my breast is doing very well indeed. I have suffered little pain, except when I have caught cold or been out in very wet or cold weather, which affects me at once; but I have always found, if I had sharp or stinging pain, that I got immediate relief by applying Green electricity; or if the pain were burning and irritating, I found the Blue relieve it. On many occasions I would have had little rest or sleep with pain had it not been for the applications of Green electricity.

I have been all through fairly active and able to superintend my household duties, and not been confined to bed at any time during this trouble, and I cannot sufficiently express my thankfulness and satisfaction for the benefits I have received from these Remedies.

M. R.

No. 2.

The effect of the Mattei medicines upon my general health during the first year was indeed wonderful. I had been a great sufferer from indigestion and lowness of spirits, and from rheumatism, which racked my frame and made me lie awake for hours night after night. These things gradually left me, and my general health and strength improved greatly. As the cancer grew, I had shooting pains, but never so that I lost a night's rest on account of them. During the past week I have had two attacks of pain in my breast, which is now more of a throbbing character, but on each occasion I have found an almost immediate relief by an application of the Green electricity.

I can honestly say that I have never lost one single night's rest these twenty-one months I have had the cancer because of pain connected with it. For two months past I have been suffering from a severe attack of influenza, which has deprived me of all power to carry on my ordinary household duties. Except for that, I have all along carried on my work, making no difference other than avoiding the lifting of heavy weights with my right arm. I am able to sleep on the right side quite as easily as on the left, and do indeed mostly rest on the right side in spite of the cancer.

I should like to say how confident I feel that my cancer will be got rid of by these wonderful medicines of Count Mattei.

I remember my poor mother's sufferings, and think, oh! if she could have had relief and ease as I have, and I shut my eyes and thank God that a means has been found by which thousands of cancer-stricken women may, as I know, find certain relief, and, as I believe, a genuine remedy.

(Signed) M. B.—.

No. 3.

January 25th, 1893.

I beg to say that I am still under the Mattei treatment, and since I have been under the Drs. Kennedy I have greatly improved in my general health. Before being under their treatment I suffered from severe indigestion and poor health, and was continually under allopathic treatment without getting any relief.

I am thankful to say that the pains from the cancer, which were bad some months since, were immediately allayed by the Green electricity, and an egg-shaped swelling under the arm entirely disappeared after a few months' treatment. Also the pains in the shoulder and under the arm which disturbed my rest were removed by Red electricity, and I feel no pains now, and have not for some months past.

I sleep well, my appetite is good, and I am able to attend to my domestic duties better than I have for some years past.

(Signed) C. L.—.

No. 4.

January 25th, 1893.

With regard to the tumour in my breast, I have suffered no pain since using the Remedies, and I have no lump under my arm, and am quite able to attend to my household duties.

(Signed) A. L.—.

No. 5.

January 26th, 1893.

Several medical men, about May 1891, pronounced an operation as imperative. The complaint developed itself, and for some time I suffered from a swelling under my right arm with such severe pain that I had to carry my arm in a sling, and my general health was anything but good.

It was not long, however, before the Mattei Remedies began to have a beneficial effect upon my health, and with it an abatement of the symptoms, which can be judged when I inform you that for more than fifteen months past I have discarded the sling for my arm, and I am, and have been, able to attend to my domestic duties for the same period.

I have found frequent and great relief by using externally the Green electricity for pricking pains in the breast, and also in using No. 5 Canceroso ointment.

I feel certain that had it not been for the benefit I derived from using the remedies, *accurately as directed*, I should long since have been unable to do what I can at present, and my progress has been such that it gives me good hope of an ultimate cure.

(Signed) M. A. M.—.

THERE are a good many people in this country who will be interested to read the Rev. Dr. Pentecost's report as to the present religious position of Pundita Ramabai, who has abandoned Vedantic Unitarianism for Evangelical Christianity. Dr. Pentecost publishes a letter in *Our Day* from her in which she describes her conversion.

In *Outing* there is an interesting description of Ski-running, which is the favourite Norwegian sport. Ski-runners strap to their feet runners of pine from six to eight feet in length. They come down hills at an astonishing velocity, and leap into the air for a distance of ten feet. *Outing*, as usually, is admirably printed, and contains a great deal of interesting matter on all manner of outdoor sports and pastimes, from wild-boar hunting to ice-boat racing on the Hudson.

A BOOK AND MAGAZINE EXCHANGE.

MANY professional men and general readers have books on their shelves which they have read, and which they would be glad to exchange for some other books, if they could do so without incurring great loss. Readers of novels and magazines would often be specially thankful for a good opportunity of replacing the volumes or parts they have read by others which they have not read. At present there is no sufficiently cheap and effective medium of exchange.

It is proposed to establish one, with temporary offices at 18, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. Subject to such modifications as experience may show to be necessary, the proposed *modus operandi* would be as follows:—

1. Every one who wishes to exchange books on the terms stated below is invited to send lists of books offered or wanted, each of which must be distinctly headed with the word "offered" or "wanted," followed by the full name and address of the applicant.

2. The list to be made out in strictly alphabetical order, giving the names of authors before the names of the books.

3. The date and place of publication, and the particular edition of the book wanted or offered, to be distinctly stated whenever possible.

4. The condition of the book, whether soiled, marked, or in any other way damaged or defective, to be clearly indicated.

5. The title of the book for which the owner wishes to exchange any particular book to be fully given, as well as the price which would be accepted for the book offered or paid for the book required.

6. The list to be sent to the manager of the Book Exchange, together with one or more postcards or letter cards, on which he can notify his ability to complete the exchange as soon as it can be effected.

7. All the applications to be carefully tabulated and indexed at the Exchange, so that at any moment it will be possible to state (a) whether any particular book is required or obtainable; (b) whether it may be exchanged for any other particular book which is offered or purchased for any sum which is offered.

8. On receipt of a notification to the effect that a transaction can be negotiated, the applicants shall send the commission chargeable by the Exchange, namely, five per cent. on the published price of the book. In the case of rare books which are sold on the market at prices above their original published price, commission may be charged on the current market price.

9. On receipt of commission from both parties, if the names of both parties to the transaction are on the List of Members of the Book Exchange, the manager will send to each the address of the other and leave the two to complete the transaction.

10. In the case of non-members, however, each person will be required to send to the Exchange a cheque or postal order for the value of the book, in addition to the commission; and this will be held as a security until both parties have intimated that the transaction has been completed to their satisfaction.

11. To cover the cost of returning the remittances a charge of twopence will be made to each non-member, together with the poundage charged by the postal authorities on the orders.

12. In order to save expense to those who are frequently exchanging books, arrangements will be made for enrolling members of the Book Exchange Association on the following conditions:—Each member shall supply a satisfactory reference from a banker, or from one clergyman or minister and one well-known business firm, and shall pay an inquiry and registration fee of half-a-crown.

When exchanges are effected, carriage is to be prepaid by each party.

Communications with reference to this scheme are to be addressed to the Manager, Universal Book and Magazine Exchange, 18, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

THE ROYAL ROAD TO LANGUAGES.

THE last article on M. Gouin's "Series Method" has naturally greatly interested the schools. M. Swan and M. Bétis have been asked to lecture on the system to the Cambridge Training College and in Sheffield; and interest has been also greatly aroused among teachers in America. It is intended to hold a second teachers' training course in London for ten days at Easter, to instruct those who know languages on the new method of teaching; the place is being arranged for. The method being really one of great skill on the part of the teacher, and in practice very different to ordinary class methods, it is possible—so say its advocates—that some who take up the system without experience may find it unsatisfactory from lack of knowledge of the direction in which their efforts should be applied; and if the success which is claimed is not approached it is certain that some important point must have been missed.

Although the experiment has been carried out in London for French, the system is equally applicable to all languages, as explained in the book. The certificate published at the end of that book from the French Minister of Public Instruction, on the result of experiments in Paris, dealt with the teaching of German to French students. In the training course given last August in London a class was taken in German by Herr Drabig, and lessons in Spanish were given by Senor Tolra on the same method. M. Bétis is at present continuing the lessons until Easter with Jack, and for his brothers into higher regions of French literature. He has given a few private lessons to teachers at Richmond, but is waiting before doing more for the books from M. Gouin. The arrangement for the books, it is hoped, will be made before Easter.

The *Temps* publishes a long and appreciative article upon the result of the experiment. After describing the Gouin system of teaching languages, the article goes on to give an account of the examination. Commenting on the programme, the *Temps* says:—

How many of our scholars at the technical schools, after ten years, will be able to satisfy these various tests, either in English or in German? Yet all the children of Mr. Stead have come out victoriously, from the youngest to the oldest. Such a result contrasts advantageously with the often miserable results of five or six years of instruction in public schools. In France, particularly, there is hardly a scholar in our lycées or colleges who would be able to speak a word of English or German, if he had to cross the Channel or the Rhine, at the conclusion of his studies. He would be still more incapable of conducting a correspondence or any sort of business in the language which he has spent years in not learning, in spite of all the programmes. It is pretty much the same with English scholars. One understands, therefore, the interest which attaches to the experiment made by Mr. Stead.

Speaking of the result of the experiment, the *Temps* says:—

On the whole, the experiment seems to have been decisive in this respect, that no other system appears to be able to produce such results, in the same space of time, especially when it relates to so difficult a language to learn as the French. There is nothing, surely, which need surprise us, for if there is a natural and logical method of teaching modern languages, it is education by the ear. These are even good cause to be astonished that this should appear to be a discovery.

After suggesting that the system should be applied to the dead languages, the article concludes as follows:—

It is perhaps about time to recognise how absurd it is to spend ten years in not learning Latin or German, when it is possible, by means of this natural system, to arrive at opposite results in six months.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

All the World.—Salvation Army, Clerkenwell Road. February. 6d.
Through Our Provincial Shelters. Illustrated.

Amateur Work.—Ward, Lock. February. 6d.
Decorative Carpentry. Illustrated. J. W. Gleeson-White.
Velo-pede Construction. Illustrated. A. Stephenson.
Wood-carving for Amateurs. Illustrated. Leo Parsey.

Annals of the American Academy.—5, King Street, Westminster.
January. 1 dol.

Local Government of Country Communities in Prussia. C. Bornhak.
Cost and Utility. S. N. Patten.
Alcohol Question in Switzerland. W. Milliet.
Seligman's Shifting and Incidence of Taxation. E. A. Ross.
Psychologic Basis of Social Economics. L. F. Ward.
Theory of Final Utility in Relation to Standard of Deferred Payments. L. S. Merriam.

Antiquary.—62, Paternoster Row. February. 1s.
Celtic Remains at Llanfairfechan. H. H. Lines.
Cairo: Its History, Monuments, and Social Life. Illustrated.
Notes on Archaeology in Gloucester Museum. Illustrated. J. Ward.

Arcadia.—180, St. James Street, Montreal. 10 cents.
January 1.
Goethe and Zuleika. D. G. Hubbard.

Arena.—5, Agar Street, Strand. January. 50 cents.
Alexander Salvini, Actor. Illustrated. Mildred Abri-h.
Does Bi-Chloride of Gold Cure Inebriety? Henry Wood.
Women Wage-Earners of America and Europe. Helen Campbell.
Bacon versus Shakespeare. Prof. W. J. Rolfe.
From Human Sacrifice to the Golden Rule. Rev. J. T. Sunderland.
Why the World's Fair Should be Opened on Sunday. Rev. O. P. Gifford.
Are we a Prosperous People? B. O. Flower.
The Nationalisation of Railroads. Rabbi S. Schindler.
The New Religion: Theosophy. E. D. Walker.
Astrology in London. Edgar Lee.
Growth Comes from Within: Woman's Dress. Eveleen L. Mason.
Interesting Psychical Phenomena. B. O. Flower.

Argosy.—8, New Burlington Street. February. 6d.
Adrienne Le Couvreur. C. E. Meeker.
Our Prisons and their Inmates.

Asclepiad.—(Quarterly.) Longmans. December 15. 2s. 6d.
On the Cause and Prevention of Death from Chloroform.
The Duality of the Mind.
On Intra-Thoracic Auscultation: A New Departure in Physical Diagnosis.
Thomas Sydenham, M.D., and Hippocratic Physic. With Portrait.
On Hydration and Moulding of Organic Structures under Water Gas.
Illustrated.

Atalanta.—5a, Paternoster Row. February. 6d.
Winter Resorts. Illustrated. Mrs. L. T. Meade.
Journalistic London. Alice Corkran.
A Few Reminiscences of Tennyson. Hon. Rokey Noel.

Atlantic Monthly.—Ward, Lock, Salisbury Square. February. 1s.
Books and Reading in Iceland. W. E. Mead.
The English Cambridge in Winter. A. G. Hyde.
The Feudal Chiefs of Acadia. F. Parkman.
Count Rumford. G. E. Ellis.
The Courage of a Soldier. S. R. Elliott.
White Mountain Forests in Peril. J. H. Ward.
Shakespeare and Copyright. H. Davis.
Thomas William Parsons. R. Hovey.

Bankers' Magazine.—85, London Wall. February. 1s. 6d.
Banks versus Discount Houses.
Banking in 1892. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
Currency Crisis in America.

Belford's Monthly.—Monon Block, Chicago. January.
6 dols. per annum.
The British Army. Illustrated. P. W. Thompson.
The Men Who Made the West. Illustrated. Wm. Armstrong.
House Furnishing as a Fine Art. Illustrated. Max Maury.
The Truth About Californian Wine. C. Bissell.

Blackwood's Magazine.—37, Paternoster Row. February. 2s. 6d.
Athanasia in Search of a Creed. H. E. M. Stutfield.
Scandal About Queen Elizabeth. Andrew Lang.
Winter Sunshine. Hon. Gertrude Boscawen.
Dante Rossetti and William Bell Scott. J. Skelton.
Samuel Broadram, Master of Arts. Rev. W. K. R. Belford.
Wolves and Wild Boars in Modern France. T. R. R. Stebbing.
The Rebellion in Yemen. W. B. Harris.
Election Petitions.

Board of Trade Journal.—Eyre and Spottiswoode. January 15. 6d.
Mineral Production and Metallurgical Industries in Russia.
New United States Quarantine Legislation.
Rammie Machine Trials at New Orleans.
Mineral Products of Canada.

Bookman.—27, Paternoster Row. February. 6d.
Mr. Ruskin's New Letters.
George Borrow. F. H. Groome.
James Hannay.
Recollections of Lewis Carroll.

Cabinet Portrait Gallery.—Cassell and Co. February. 1s.
Portraits and Biographies of Prof. W. E. Ayrton, Mlle. Zélie de Lussan, and
Rev. S. Baring-Gould.

Calcutta Review.—(Quarterly.) Kegan Paul. January. 6s.
The Legend of Buddha.
The Influence of National Sentiment on Muhammed. Edward Sell.
Hooghly Past and Present. Shumbhoo Chauder Dey.
A Fortnight in Ceylon. H. A. Stark.
Land Acquisition in France and Italy.
Agriculture History of Madras and What it Teaches.
Education in Bengal.
Hindu Civilisation under Moslem Influence. Pramatha Nath Bose.
Lord Tennyson.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—430, Strand. January. 25 cents.
Barbara Frietchie. Illustrated. Nellie B. Eyster.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union. With Portraits. Dorcas J. Spencer.
Tennyson. With Portrait and Illustrations. Arthur K. Woolbury.
Methodism in California. Illustrated. Rev. A. C. Hirst.
A Home in the South Seas. Illustrated. Emily S. Loud.
The California Academy of Sciences. Illustrated. Charles F. Holder.
Alaska and the Reindeer. Illustrated. Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.
Deism. Illustrated. D. L. Lesinsky.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—Cassell and Co. February. 7d.
The Poetry of the Search-Light. Illustrated.
Animal Trials by Jury. Illustrated. A. H. Japp.
How Members of Parliament are Reported. Illustrated. A. F. Robbins.
The Filling-up of Cwm Elan, for the New Birmingham Waterworks. Illustrated.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—Ludgate Hill. February. 6d.
Coins, and What Becomes of Them.
Should Women be paid as Highly as Men? Interview with Miss Emily
Faithful. With Portrait.
Loan Offices and the Law: Interview with Mr. Commissioner Kerr. With
Portrait.
The Oldest Actor on the Stage: H. H. Howe. With Portrait.

Catholic World.—28, Orchard Street. January. 35 cents.
Louis Pasteur and His Life Work. Rev. J. A. Zahm.
A Famous Convent-School of the South-West: Nazareth, Kentucky.
The Ancient Polar Regions. Wm. Seton.
America's Workmen. Rev. J. Conway.
Frederic Fröbel's Christian Kindergarten. Emma W. White.
Alonso X. and the Birth of Spanish Literature. Mary E. Blake.
Maine of a Later Day. Gen. E. Parker-Scammon.

Century Magazine.—Fisher Unwin. February. 1s. 4d.
Stray Leaves from a Whaler's Log. Illustrated. J. T. Brown.
The Voice of Tennyson. Illustrated. Henry van Dyke.
Life in the Malay Peninsula. Illustrated. John Fairlie.
Leaves from the Autobiography of Salvini. Illustrated. T. Salvini.
A Voice for Russia. P. Botkin.
Preliminary Glimpses of the Fair. C. C. Buel.
Columbus Relics. The Question of Genuineness.

Chambers's Journal.—47, Paternoster Row. January. 7d.
The Burden of Israel. New Serial. J. MacLaren Cobban.
Christmas Time in Florida. Charles Edwardes.
Parliamentary Manners and Humours.
Detectives as they are.
Some More Old London City Names.
About Pilchards. H. D. Lowry.

Chautauquan.—Tribner and Co. January. 2 dols. per annum.
Our Government Exhibit at the World's Fair. Chas. Worthington.
Women in Greek History. Emily F. Wheeler.
Telepathy. Richard Hodgson.
Percy Bysshe Shelley. Kenyon West.
Homes of the Poor. Alfred T. White.
Kate Wiggin's Kindergarten. With Portraits. Fannie C. W. Barbour.
The American School at Athens. Prof. M. L. D'Ooge.
The Problem of Colour Hearing. A. Binet.
Women in Hungary. Elizabeth R. Pennell.

Chums.—Casell and Co. February. 6d.
 New Serial—"The Haunted House at Hoe." E. Everett Green.
 Our Famous Regiments—I. The Life Guards. Illustrated.
 Fen Skating. Illustrated.
Church Missionary Intelligencer.—Salisbury Square. February. 6d.
 Early Days, Friends, and Localities of the Church Missionary Society. Rev.
 C. Hole.
 Ideating in Kiu-Shin. With map. Rev. J. Hind.
 Visits to the Hok-Chiang and Lieng-Kong Districts, Fuh-Kien Mission.
 Archdeacon Wolfe.
 The C. M. S. Deputation in New Zealand. E. Stock.

Clergyman's Magazine.—27, Paternoster Row. February. 6d.
 The Present Position of the Irish Church. Rev. H. V. White.
 The New Testament Doctrine of the Second Advent. J. H. Noyes.

Contemporary Pulpit.—Swan Sonnenschein. February. 6d.
 The Ministry of Great Races. Bishop W. Boyd-Carpenter.

Contemporary Review.—15, Tavistock Street. February. 2s. 6d.
 The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection."—I. Herbert Spencer.
 The Site of Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre. Canon MacColl.
 The Military Courage of Royalty. Archibald Forbes.
 The Moral Teaching of Zola. Vernon Lee.
 Simony. Lewis T. Dibdin.
 Reminiscences of a Journalist. M. De Biowitz.
 The Academic Spirit in Education. John A. Hobson.
 On a Russian Farm. Poultney Bigelow.
 The Limits of Collectivism. William Clarke.
 Count Taaffe and Austrian Politics. E. B. Lantin.

Cornhill Magazine.—15, Waterloo Place. February. 6d.
 Nature Studies.
 Cyclops in London: Thames Shipbuilding and Iron Works.
 Hatusu.

Critical Review.—(Quarterly.) Simpkin, Marshall. January. 1s. 6d.
 Bruce's Apologetics; or, Christianity Defensively Stated. Professor Charles
 Chapman.
 Duham's Das Buch Jesaja. Professor A. B. Davidson.
 Beethoven's Die Paulinen Übersetzt Und Erklärt. Rev. Canon Cheyne.
 Peyton's Memorabilia of Jesus, Commonly called the Gospel of John. Rev. Dr.
 Walter C. Smith.

Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) 19, Henrietta Street. January. 6s.
 The Russian Church. Lady Herbert.
 Vestiges of the Trinity in Creation. Rev. J. S. Vaughan.
 The Royal Patronage in India: Catholic Missions. G. T. Mackenzie.
 Authorship and Composition of the Hexateuch. Rev. Dr. Van den Biesen.
 English Scholars at Bologna. Rev. Dr. Allaria.
 The Friars in Oxford. G. B. Lancaster-Woodbourne.
 The Minute-Book of the Claspine Club. Rev. W. Amherst.
 Robert Surtees as a Poet. Florence Peacock.
 Evening Continuation Schools. W. M. Hannybun.
 Our Educational Outlook. W. Scott-Coward.

Eastern and Western Review.—21, Farnall Street, E.C.
 January 15. 6d.
 Ancestors of the House of Orange. M. Chel Mitjovich.
 Universal Suffrage in the United States. F. W. Grey.
 Hypatia. C. T. J. Hiatt.
 Montenegro.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) 34, King Street, Covent Garden.
 January. 3s.
 The Christian Social Union. Bishop Westcott and Rev. Dr. H. M. Butler.
 The Oxford House in Bethnal Green. Sir W. R. Anson.
 A Few Theories carried into Practice: Rural Life. Lord Wantage.
 Edward Vanstaart Neale as Christian Socialist. Judge Hughes.
 The Housing of the Poor. Rev. J. W. Hornley.
 Building Societies. J. M. Ludlow.
 Christianity and Social Duty. Rev. Dr. Stanton.

Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) 39, Paternoster Row. January. 6s.
 The Penury of Russia.
 The Life of John Ericsson.
 The Pilgrims of Palestine.
 Sir James Ramsay's Lancaster and York.
 Colour Blindness.
 The Dropmore Papers.
 The Life and Works of Dr. Arbuthnot.
 The Alchemists of Egypt and Greece.
 The Agricultural Crisis.
 The Great Irish Conspiracy.

Educational Review (American).—Kegan Paul. January. 1s. 8d.
 Higher Education in the United States. S. Low.
 Developing Literary Taste in Students. E. T. McLaughlin.
 Status of the High School in New England. C. H. Douglas.
 Relation of Arithmetic to Elementary Science. W. S. Jackson.
 Tests on School Children. E. W. Scripture.

Educational Times.—89, Farringdon Street. February. 6d.
 The College of Preceptors; Half-Yearly Meeting.

Engineering Magazine.—World Building, New York. January 25 cents.
 Do We Need a State-Bank Currency? E. Atkinson.
 Our Outlook for Foreign Markets. A. D. Pentz.
 Industrial Development of the South. Illustrated. R. H. Edmonds.
 The Anthracite Coal Industry. Illustrated. H. M. Chance.
 The True Cause of Labour Troubles. J. G. Gray.
 The Pan-American Railway Surveys. J. D. Garrison.

English Historical Review.—(Quarterly.) 39, Paternoster Row.
 January. 5s.

Folkland. Professor Vinogradoff.
 The Bull Laudabilliter. Miss Norgate.
 Mary and Anne Boleyn. James Gairdner.
 Villars. Judge W. O'Connor Morris.

English Illustrated Magazine.—Macmillan's. February. 6d.
 John Morley. With Portrait. H. W. Lucy.
 Fenland Skating. Illustrated. Charles Silcock.
 Oriental Types of Beauty. Illustrated. E. M. Bowden.
 Scottish Castles and Residences of Mary, Queen of Scots. Illustrated. J.
 Cuthbert Hadden.

Interviewing. Hulla Frielerichs.
 Recent Explorations in Western Australia. Illustrated. A. F. Calvert.

Englishwoman's Review.—(Quarterly.) 22, Berners Street. Jan. 1s.
 Conference of Women Workers.
 Touching the Poor Law.
 Woman's Movement in Gallia. M. A. Biggs.

Essayist and Friends' Review.—14, Bishopgate Without. 6d.
 January.
 Account of the Manuscript Journal of George Fox.
 Tennyson.

Essex Review.—(Quarterly.) Fisher Unwin. January. 1s. 6d.
 St. John the Baptist's, Danbury. Illustrated. F. Chancellor.
 The Author of the Cheveley Novels: Valentine Durrant. C. Danvers.

Expositor.—27, Paternoster Row. February. 1s.
 Points in the Synoptic Problem.—I. Rev. Prof. V. H. Stanton.
 The Preface to the First Epistle of John. Prof. G. G. Findlay.
 Wellhausen's "Minor Prophets." Rev. John Taylor.
 Paul's Conception of Christianity.—I. Prof. A. B. Bruce.

Expository Times.—Simpkin, Marshall. February. 6d.
 Milton's Satan. Mary A. Woods.
 The Babylonian Religion and Judaism. W. St. Chaï Bosawen.
 The Gospels and Modern Criticism. Rev. J. J. Halcombe.
 The Teaching of our Lord as to the Authority of the Old Testament. Rev. C. J.
 Elliott.

Fireside Magazine.—7, Paternoster Square. February. 6d.
 "Holiday House," and Catherine Sinclair. Archdeacon Sinclair.

Fortnightly Review.—Chapman and Hall. February. 2s. 6d.
 The Uganda Problem. Sir C. W. Jilke.
 The Discovery of an Etruscan Book. Prof. Sayce.
 The Home Office and the Daily Trades. Vaughan Nash.
 Stray Notes on Artistic Japan. F. T. Piggett.
 The Situation Abroad and at Home. Frederic Harrison.
 Prehistoric Trepanning and Cranial Amputations. Dr. Robert Munro.
 The New Railway Rates. J. Stephen Jeans.
 Cycles and Tyres for 1893. R. J. Mcreely.
 The Uselessness of Gibraltar. W. Laird Clowes.
 Venetian Melancholy. J. Addington Symonds.
 What Mr. Gladstone ought to Do.—J. Fletcher Moulton, Justin McCarthy,
 H. W. Massingham, G. Bernard Shaw, Sidney Webb.
 The Pan-Britannic Olympiad. Sir Henry Blake.
 Mr. Belmont and South Meath. H. W. Forster.
 Mr. H. H. Johnston and the British South Africa Company.

Forum.—37, Belford Street, Strand. January. 2s. 6d.
 The Crisis in Silver. H. H. Gibbs.
 Shall the State-Bank Tax be Repealed? Henry Bacon.
 Necessity for a National Quarantine. Dr. E. O. Shakespeare.
 What is a Novel? F. Marion Crawford.
 What Immigrants Contribute to Industry. G. F. Parker.
 Alien Degradation of American Character. S. G. Fisher.
 The Public School System of New York City. Dr. J. N. Rice.
 The Wealth and Business Relations of the West. C. S. Gleed.
 Literary and Municipal Problems in England. Frederic Harrison.
 French Political Stability and Economic Unrest. L. Lévy-Bruhl.
 German Socialism and Literary Sterility. Dr. F. H. Geffcken.
 Can Moral Conduct be Taught in School? Prof. G. H. Palmer.
 Jay Gould and Socialism. Prof. A. T. Hadley.

Gentleman's Magazine.—214, Piccadilly. February. 1s.
 Round the Town with Dr. Johnson. George Whale.
 Why Grow Old? Dr. Yorke-Davies.
 Chalks, and What we Saw Therein. D. W. Williams.
 Eels. M. R. Davies.
 Two Italian Poets of the Present Day: Carducci and Rapisardi. Mary
 Hargrave.
 Cleansing the Black River: The Thames. By F. M. Holmes.
 Puritans and Play-Actors. W. Wheeler.
 Holland House and its Associations. W. Connor Sydney.

Geographical Journal.—1, Savile Row. January. 2s.
How can the North Polar Region be Crossed? (With Map.) Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.
Exploration and Character of Principal New Zealand Glaciers. (With Map.) A. P. Harper.
Lieutenant Ryder's East Greenland Expedition, 1891-1892. (With Map.)

Girl's Own Paper.—56, Paternoster Row. February. 6d.
The Eleventh Sophia of Hanover. Sarah Tylor.
A New Departure in Children's Education. Dr. A. T. Schofield.

Good Words.—Isbister. February. 6d.
The Home of a Naturalist: Charles Darwin. Illustrated. Rev. O. J. Vignoles.
The Statuary in Westminster Abbey. Illustrated. Archbishop Farrar.
San Remo. Illustrated. Mrs. Oliphant.
Local Memories of Milton. Illustrated. Professor D. Masson.

Great Thoughts.—28, Hutton Street, Fleet Street. February. 6d.
Interviews with Captain Lovett-Cameron and Mr. L. Zangwill. With Portraits. R. Blathwayt.
Bishop Phillips Brooks. With Portrait.
The Daily Graphic. With Portraits. W. Roberts.
A Visit to Honolulu. Illustrated. Lady Meath.
The "Leather Hotel" and other Free Shelters. F. M. Holmes.
The Pathos of London Life. Arnold White.

Greater Britain.—128, Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street. January 15. 6d.

Our Communications with the East.
The Canadian Question.
The Pan-Britannic and English-Speaking Olympiad.
Science in Its Application to Commerce.

Harper's Magazine.—45, Albemarle Street. February. 1s.
"Twelfth Night." Illustrated. Andrew Lang.
Whistler. With Portraits and Illustrations. Annie Fields.
New Orleans, Our Southern Capital. Illustrated. Julian Ralph.
Bristol in the Time of Cabot. Illustrated. J. B. Shipley.
Recollections of G. W. Curtis. With Portraits. J. W. Chadwick.

Homiletic Review.—44, Fleet Street. January. 1s.
The Progressive Nature of Revelation. Rev. C. S. Gerhardt.
The Pastor in Relation to the Beneficence of the Church. Rev. A. T. Pierson.
Theological Thought in Germany. Prof. G. H. Scholte.
Clerical Celibacy: Its Extent, Restrictions, and Exceptions. Rev. C. C. Starbuck.
What the Working Man May Ask of the Minister. Rev. J. P. Coyle.
Ministers and Money. Rev. R. Cross.

Hygienic Review.—Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. February. 6d.
Gnats and Camels in the World of Hygiene. J. Molyneux.
Mechanical versus Muscular Power. Illustrated. H. Halliday.

Idler.—214, Piccadilly. February. 6d.
My First Novel: "The Trail of the Serpent." Illustrated. Miss M. E. Braddon.
George Grossmith and the Humour of Him. Illustrated. R. Blathwayt.
Church and Stage: A Review of Henry Irving. Illustrated. Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.

Illustrated Carpenter and Builder.—313, Strand. February. 6d.
Great Masters of Ornament. Ernest Elington.

International Journal of Ethics.—(Quarterly.) Fisher Unwin. January. 2s. 6d.
The Ethics of Social Progress. Prof. F. H. Giddings.
Did the Romans Degenerate? Mary E. Case.
Political Economy and Practical Life. Professor W. Cunningham.
German Character as Reflected in the National Life and Literature. R. M. Meyer.

Irish Monthly.—50, O'Connell Street, Dublin. February. 6d.
The Early Dublin Reviewers.
The Clergy and the Law of Elections. Rev. E. J. O'Reilly.

Journal of the Cork Historical and Archeological Society.—Gey, Cork. January. 6d.
The Story of Spike Island. Illustrated. J. Coleman.

Journal of Microscopy.—(Quarterly.) 20, King William Street, Strand. January. 2s. 6d.
Polarised Light and its Application to the Microscope. Illustrated. G. H. Bryan.
Rules and Appliances of Reichen's Hemometer. Illustrated. Dr. F. Gaertner.
Preparing Sections of Teeth for Histology and Bacteriology. Prof. V. A. Latham.
A Midwinter Month in the Mediterranean: Mentone. G. H. Bryan.
The Microscope and its Accessories. Illustrated.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—(Quarterly.) Murray, Albemarle Street. December 31. 3s. 6d.
Cottage Sanitation. Illustrated. Hector M. Wilson.
Field Experiments on the Fixation of Free Nitrogen. James Mason.
Wild Birds: Useful and Injurious. Illustrated. C. F. Archibald.
Utilisation of Straw as Food for Stock. J. Darby.
Yew Poisoning. Illustrated. Elias P. Squary, and others.
History of the English Landed Interest. Earl Cathcart.

Juridical Review.—(Quarterly.) 13, Bell Yard, Temple Bar. Jan. 3s. 6d.
Rudolf von Ihering and Bernhard Windscheid. With Portrait. Prof. Rivier.
The Bishop of Lincoln's Case. Rev. J. G. Cazenove.
Antoine Pierre Berrier. N. J. D. Kennedy.
Reforms in Scots Conveyancing. J. Burns.
Solidarity Without Federation. G. W. Wilton.
The Faith of the Records. Prof. R. Brown.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—Northumberland Avenue. January. 6d.
"British Guinea." Everard F. Im Thurn.

King's Own.—48, Paternoster Row. February. 6d.
Mars. Sir Robert Ball.
Among the Ruins of Ephesus. Illustrated. D. Williamson.
Pottery and the Royal Porcelain Works at Worcester. Illustrated. Rev. R. Shindler.

Ladies' Home Journal.—53, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus. February. 10 cents.
My Father as I Recall Him. Illustrated. Mamie Dickens.
The Wife of Bayard Taylor. With Portrait. Alice G. McCollin.
Rose Hawthorne Lathrop. With Portrait. Lillie H. French.

Ladies' Treasury.—23, Old Bailey. February. 7d.
Women in Lord Tennyson's Poems. Isabel Stuart Robson.

Leisure Hour.—56, Paternoster Row. February. 6d.
Ascents in the Himalayas. E. Whymper.
A Trip on a Gloucestershire Ship Canal. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon.
Among the Tibetans. Illustrated. Isabella L. Bishop.
Tugs and Tows. Illustrated. R. Beynon.
The Free Shelters of London. F. M. Holmes.
The Black Country. Thos. Pincock.
A City's Housekeeping: Paris. E. R. Spearman.

Lippincott's.—Ward Lock, Salisbury Square. February. 1s.
Men who Reigned in Journalism. J. R. Young.
Wrestling. H. F. Wolff.
The Russian Approach to India. Karl Blind.
New Philadelphia. Charles Morris.
Recollections of Seward and Lincoln. J. M. Scovel.
Seventh Commandment Novels. Miriam C. Harris.
An Organ and a Reform: *The Pagan Review* and the Woman Question. F. M. Bird.

Little Folks.—Cassell and Co. February. 6d.
Court Pages.

London Quarterly Review.—2, Castle Street, City Road. January. 4s.
Henry Martin.
John Greenleaf Whittier.
Britannia: Confederation and Colonisation.
Sir Daniel Gooch.
Problems in Christian Ethics.
Christopher Columbus.
Tennyson.

Longman's Magazine.—39, Paternoster Row. February. 6d.
Unsuspected Englishmen: European Names. Grant Allen.
The Origin of Flowers. Benj. Kidd.
A More Excellent Way: Relief of Distress. H. V. Toynbee.

Lucifer.—7, Duke Street, Adelphi. January. 1s. 6d.
The Vestures of the Soul. G. R. S. Mead.
The Balance of Life. T. Williams.
Agrippa and the Wandering Jew.
Mind, Thought, and Cerebration. Dr. A. Wilder.
Linguistic Following Doctrinal Change. Dr. H. Pratt.

Ludgate Monthly.—1, Mitre Court, Fleet Street. February. 6d.
A Tour on the Continent. Illustrated.
The Black Watch. Illustrated.
Westminster School. Illustrated. W. C. Sargent.
Football. Illustrated. C. Bennett.
Society Leaders: Princess of Wales and others. With Portraits.

Macmillan's Magazine.—29, Bedford Street, Strand. February. 1s.
The Ruins of Persepolis. C. Smith.
Londor. G. Saintsbury.
A Humane Poor Law.
My Belief in Ghosts. Canon Atkinson.
What Then Does Canada Want?
The Modern Member of Parliament.
A King's Treasurer: Jacques Coeur. H. C. Madowall.

Magazine of American History.—743, Broadway, New York. January. 50 cents.
Columbian Celebration of 1792. With Portraits and Illustrations. E. Floyd De Lancey.
The Story of Castine, Maine. Illustrated. E. I. Stevenson.
A Glance at the Age of Queen Elizabeth. With Portrait. Rev. G. G. Hepburn.
How to Study United States History. Prof. H. E. Chambers.
The Successful Novel of 1836: "Horseshoe Robinson."—VI. E. Spencer.

Manchester Quarterly.—2, Amen Corner. January. 1s.

A Shelley Commemoration. Illustrated. G. Milner.
The Strength and Weakness of Shelley. C. E. Tyrer.
"Ariel and the Snake." J. Mortimer.
Shelley's Lyrics. E. Mercer.
Edwin Waugh. G. Milner.
Macbeth. J. T. Ford.
Matilde Serao. W. Butterworth.

Medical Brief.—9th and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo. January. 10 cents.

Diagnoses of Fevers. Dr. J. A. Long.

Medical Magazine.—4, King Street, Cheapside. January. 2s. 6d.

University Education in London. Dr. D. J. Leech.
Aix-les-Bains as a Health Resort. Dr. Thos. More-Madden.
Medical Aid Associations.
Universal Brotherhood and Medical Practice. H. Winslow Hall.
The Massacre of the Innocents: Infant Mortality.

Men and Women of the Day.—78, Gt. Queen Street. February. 2s. 6d.

Portraits and Biographies of Mr. Justice Barnes, Miss Charlotte M. Yonge and Lord Kelvin.

Methodist New Connexion Magazine.—30, Furnival Street. February. 6d.

"General" Booth and the Methodist New Connexion. Rev. Dr. Marshall.

Mind.—(Quarterly 1.) 14, Henrietta Street. January. 3s.

George Croom Robertson. A. Bain.
Hedonic Aesthetics. H. R. Marshall.
The Respective Spheres and Mutual Helps of Introspection and Psycho-Physical Experiment in Psychology. A. Bain.
"Modern" Psychology. J. Ward.

Missionary Review of the World.—44, Fleet Street. February. 1s.

Our Missionary Heroines. Rev. Dr. Gracey.
Confucianism. Rev. Dr. Happer.
Forerunners of Carey. Rev. Dr. Gordon.
Training of Native Agents. Rev. E. Storrow.
Seventh Convention of Christian Workers. Rev. C. M. Southgate.
Bulgaria and Bulgarians. Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin.

Modern Review.—4, Bouverie Street. February. 6d.

The Maybrick Case. A. W. MacDougall.
The Coming Ogre whom we all must face: Over-Population. Lady Florence Dixie.
The Sin of Our Cities: Birmingham.

Monist (Quarterly). 17, Johnson's Court, Fleet Street. January. 2s. 6d.

The Doctrine of Anta. Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan.
Evolutionary Love. Chas. S. Peirce.
Renan. Moncure D. Conway.
Intuition and Reason. Christine L. Franklin.
Cruelty and Pity in Woman. G. Ferrero.
Panpsychism and Panbiotism. Dr. P. Carrus.

Monthly Packet.—Innes, Bedford Street. February. 1s.

Dramatic Poems. A. D. Innes.
Anne J. Clough.
The Religion of Persia. Rev. Peter Lilly.
The Beginnings of Methodism. Miss C. M. Yonge.
The Gordon Boys' Home. Mary E. Tanner.

Mothers and Daughters.—28, Hutton Street, Fleet Street. February. 1d.

Why I Became an Abster. With Portrait. Canon Ellison.

National Review.—13, Waterloo Place. February. 2s. 6d.

French Lessons for English Politicians. Frank H. Hill.
The Tyranny of the Paragraph. Arthur Waugh.
Current Sophisms about Labour. Henry Goulay.
Electricity in Country Houses. Earl Russell and B. H. Thwaites.
The Epistles of the Mahdi. Colonel Turner.
Agriculture and Economics. C. A. Cripps.
Extravagance in Dress. Lady Jenne.
The Private Life of an Eminent Politician.—III. Edouard Rod.
In Defence of Outdoor Relief. Sir Wm. Welby-Gregory.
Political Parties and the Drink Trade. W. Goulay.

Natural Science.—Macmillan. February. 1s.

Some Problems of the Distribution of Marine Animals. Otto Maas.
Pasteur's Method of Inoculation and its Hypothetical Explanation. G. W. Bulman.
The Industries of the Maoris. J. W. Davis.
The Underground Waste of the Land. H. B. Woodward.
The Restoration of Extinct Animals. Illustrated.

Nautical Magazine.—23, Little Queen Street. January. 1s.

The Liverpool Nautical College. G. H. Little.
Royal Naval Disasters.
The Depths of the Atlantic. (With Map.) R. Beynon.
The Atlantic Express and the Future British Port of Arrival.

Neighbourhood Guild Review.—Leighton Hall, Kentish Town. Feb. 1d.

The Unemployed Organisation Guild Sub-Committee. Annie Muirhead.
New Californian.—Union Avenue, Los Angeles. January. 15 cents.
The Nirvana of Mahayana and Hinayana Buddhism. Annie E. Cheney.
Astral Light.

New England Magazine.—231, Columbus Avenue, Boston. January. 25 cents.

Amelia B. Edwards: Her Childhood and Early Life. Illustrated. M. Betham-Edwards.
The Oldest Episcopal Church in New England. Illustrated. Alice M. Earle.
The Home in the Tenement-House. Lucia T. Ames.
Modern Architecture. Barr Ferree.
Ye Ancient Burial Grounds of Boston. Illustrated. A. S. Cox.
James Parton. Illustrated. J. H. Ward.
Harvard's Youngest Three: Cotton Mather, Paul Dudley, and Andrew Preston Peabody. Illustrated. E. Lord.
At Whittier's Funeral. Caroline H. Hall.
In the Old South State: Georgetown. Illustrated. I. C. Harby.

New Review.—Longman. February. 1s.

Lords and Labourers. Joseph Arch.
Some Unpublished Letters of Helme.
The New Priesthood: Vivisection. "Ouida."
Railway Rates and British Trade. W. M. Acworth.
The Bible on the Stage. Alexandre Dumas (fils), Archdeacon Farrar, and H. A. Jones.
In Defence of the Crinoline. Lady Jeune.
The Limits of Realism in Fiction. Paul Bourget.
On Bimetallism: A Reply. Sir William Houldsworth.
In the Early Forties at the House of N. W. Senior. Mrs. Simpson.
The Children of the Unemployed. John Law.
His Highness Abbas Pasha, Khedive.

Newbery House Magazine.—Griffith, Farran. February. 1s.

Special Forms of Prayer in the Church of England. J. C. Cox.
Women: Their Needs and Helpers. L. E. Riddling.
Leaves from the History of the Livery Companies. Illustrated. C. Welch.
A Layman's Recollections of the Church Movement of 1833. Illustrated.
Our Poor Law Questioned on First Principles. J. R. Crawford.
Historical Churches: Selby Abbey. Illustrated. Rev. H. Hayman.

Nineteenth Century.—Sampson Low, Fetter Lane. February. 2s. 6d.

"Passing the Wit of Man:" The New Home Rule Bill. Henry Jephson.
An Experiment in Federation and its Lessons: New Zealand. Sir Robert Stout.
Shall Uganda be Retained? Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.
What is Fashion? Miss Ada Heather Bigg.
Three Weeks in Samoa. Concluded. Countess of Jersey.
Medical Women in Fiction. Dr. Sophia Jex-Blake.
Aspects of Tennyson.—III. The Real Thomas Becket. Miss Agnes Lambert.
The Taxation of Ground-rents. J. Powell Williams.
The Doom of the Domestic Cook. George Somes Layard.
Happiness in Hell: a Rejoinder. St. George Mivart.
Commercial Unity with the Colonies. Lord Augustus Loftus.
The Revival of Witchcraft: Hypnotism. Ernest Hart.

North American Review.—5, Agar Street, Strand. January. 50 cts.

Shall Immigration be Suspended? W. E. Chandler.
The Limits of Legitimate Religious Discussion. Rev. Leighton Coleman.
Insomnia and Recent Hypnotics. Dr. W. A. Hammond.
Universal Suffrage in France. Jean Macé.
Foreign Nations at the World's Fair:
I. Japan. Gozo Tateno.
II. Italy. A. O. Bourn.

Possibilities of the Telescope. A. G. Clark.
Does the Republican Party Need Re-organisation? J. N. Dolph.
Industrial Co-operation. D. Dudley Field.
Labour Organisations in Law. O. B. Taft.
Flirting Wives. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr.
High Caste Indian Magic. Prof. H. Kellar.
Our City Vigilance League. Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst.
A Bible Lesson for Mr. Herbert Spencer. Gail Hamilton.
Political Organisations in the United States and England. James Bryce.
Farm and Home Proprietorship. G. K. Holmes.
Students as Showmen. J. M. Hubbard.
Campaigning in the West. W. D. Fulke.

Our Day.—28, Beacon Street, Boston. February. 25 cents.

Provisional Preparations for the Discovery of America. Professor H. M. Scott.
Church and Saloon as Political Antagonists. J. G. Woolley.
Genius and Theology of Tennyson. With Portrait. J. Cook.
Mormonism, Immigration, Sunday Newspapers. J. Cook.

Outing.—170, Strand. February. 6d.

Ski-Running. Illustrated. W. S. Harwood.
Through Darkest America. Illustrated. Mrs. Katherine White.
The Militia and National Guard of Ohio. Illustrated. Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen.
Ice-Yachting. Illustrated. C. L. Norton.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—(Quarterly.) 24, Hanover Square. January. 2s. 6d.

Excavations at Tell-el-Hesi in the Spring of 1892. Map and Illustrations. F. J. Bliss.
Letters from Herr Baurath Schick. With Map.
The Onomasticon and Other Inscriptions found at Lachish, &c. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
Second Journey to Palmyra. Map and Illustrations. Rev. G. E. Post.
Ancient Jerusalem. Rev. W. F. Birch.

Phrenological Magazine.—7, Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus. February. 6d.

The Blind and How They are Educated. Emily Crow.

Philosophical Review.—(Quarterly.) Edw. Arnold, Bedford Street. January. 75 cents.

The Philosophy of Religion. Prof. O. Pfeifferer.
An Ancient Pessimist: Hegel and the Cyrenaics. Prof. J. C. Murray.
The Concept of Law in Ethics. Prof. F. C. French; J. H. Lambert; H. Griffing.

Poet-Lore.—27, King William Street, January. 25 cents.
John Ruskin as Letter-Writer. W. G. Kingsland.
Gentle Will, Our Fellow. F. G. Fle y.

Shakespeare's "Miranda" and Tennyson's "Elinore." S. D. Davies.
The Democracy of April in "Paradise." C. G. Ames.
A Study of Tennyson's "Locksley Hall," and "Sixty Years After."

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—(Quarterly.) 237, Dock Street, Philadelphia. January. 80 cents.

St. Paul and Inspiration. G. T. Purves.
Present Theological Drifts in Scotland. N. L. Walker.
Calvin's Doctrine of Holy Scripture. D. Moore.
The Church and the Masses. R. V. Hunter.
Methods of Control of the Theological Seminaries. W. H. Roberts.
Alfred Tennyson. E. D. Warfield.
Dr. Burney on Free Agency. E. J. Hamilton.
The Toronto Council. T. W. Chambers.
Dr. Roberts' Article on Seminary Control. J. De Witt.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly.—6, Sutton Street, E. January. 2s.

Hugh Bourne and His Early Coadjutors. J. Ashworth.
The Seat of Authority in Religion. Robert Bryant.
The Life Work of the late Laureate. Henry J. Foster.
The Irish People. Joseph Ritson.
Can Men be made Moral by Act of Parliament? J. Compton.
John Greenleaf Whittier.
Swedenborg, Theologian and Seer. M. Johnson.
Christian Theism. John Watson.
Has Methodism as an Evangelistic Agency Exhausted Itself? H. Yoell.
The Incarnation of the Son of God.
Thomas Cooper: Chartist, Poet and Orator. S. Horton.
The Golden Bough. Arthur S. Peake.
The New Labour Movement.
The Difficulties of the New Government.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Macmillan. January. 2 vols. per annum.

On the Study of Economic History. W. J. Ashley.
French Catholics and the Social Question. C. Jannet.
Recent Literature on Protection. F. W. Taussig.
Some Explanations Relating to the "Theory of Dynamic Economics." S. N. Patten.
Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1892. W. B. Shaw.
South American Trade. F. B. Clow.
Roma and Anglo-Saxon Agrarian Conditions. L. Hutchinson.
The Gold Standard in Austria.

Quarterly Review.—John Murray, Albemarle Street. January. 6s.

The Poetry of Tennyson.
Architecture, a Business, a Profession, or an Art?
Bishop Lightfoot.
Israel.
A Scholar and Traveller of the Renaissance: Nicolas Clenardus.
Persia and the Persian Question.
The Native States of India.
Town Holdings.
Conservatism and Democracy.

Quiver.—Cassell and Co. February. 61.

Dr. Moon's Work for the Blind. Illustrations. R. Blathwayt.
The Theology of the Sun. Prof. W. G. Blaikie.
In the Footprints of St. Paul. Illustrations. Rev. E. J. Hanly.

Religious Review of Reviews.—4, Catherine Street, Strand. January 14. 61.

A Clue to the Agnostic Labyrinth. Concluded. Rev. Compton Reale.
The Diffusion of Holy Scriptures. Dr. R. Needham Cust.
Temperance Work: The Church Army Samaritan Office. Miss H. L. Hamilton.
The Art of Reading.—IV. Canon Fleming.

Reliquary.—(Quarterly.) 23, Old Bailey. January. 1s. 61.
The Pre-Conquest Churches of Northumbria. Illustrated. C. C. Hodges.
Cells and Hermitages in Worcestershire. J. Noake.
The Goldsmiths' Halls in the Provinces in 1773. M. Prior.
Hindolveston Church, Norfolk. Illustrated. J. L. André.
The Chester City Companies. H. Taylor.

Review of the Churches.—John Haddon, Salisbury Square. January 14. 61.

Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin. Illustrated.
Are Y. M. C. A.'s a Dismal Failure? W. H. Mills, and Others.
A Suggested Compromise on Temperance Legislation. Rev. H. Price Hughes.

St. Martin's-Le-Grand.—(Quarterly.) Secretary's Office, G.P.O. January. 3s per annum.

The Post Office and Mr. J. Henniker Heaton.
Who Invented Postal Orders? H. S. Carey.

Saint Nicholas.—Fisher Unwin. February. 1s.

The Boyhood of Louis XIV. Illustrated. Adela E. Orpen.
Railway Speed at Sea. Illustrated. J. O. Davidson.

Science and Art.—11, Henrietta Street. February. 31.

The Evolution of Science. John Mills.
The Land of the Lotus. Illustrated. R. S. Lineham.

Scots Magazine.—Houlston. February. 61.

Homer and Sir Walter Scott. J. Wilkie.
Glasgow in Poetry. J. A. Hamerton.
Home Rule for Scotland. H. Gow.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—27, Cockspur Street. January. 1s. 61.

A Ride through Persia. Lieutenant D. S. Buist.
The Physical Condition of the Waters of the English Channel. With Plates. H. N. Dickson.
The Distribution of Aquatic Plants and Animals. H. P. Guppy.
Map of British East Africa, showing Captain Lugard's Route.

Scottish Review.—(Quarterly.) 26, Paternoster Square. January. 4s.

Biblical Studies in the Middle Ages. T. G. Law.
Fifehire. J. H. Crawford.
The Low Death Rate. Alfred J. H. Crespi.
Simon Fraser—Lord Lovat. Wm. Donaldson.
The Origin of the Mediaeval Relief in Witchcraft. F. Legge.
The Wedding Tour of James VI. in Norway. A. H. Millar.
The Anthropological History of Europe. Dr. J. Bekloe.
The Scotch Education Department. Prin. Donaldson.

Scribner's Magazine.—Sampson Low. February. 1s.

From Venice to the Gross-Venediger. Illustrated. H. van Dyke.
Personal Recollections of Charles Sumner. Marquis de Chambun.
From Spanish Light to Moorish Shadow; Tangiers. Illustrated. A. J. Weston.
The One I Knew the Best of All: Autobiographical Recollections of Childhood. Continued. Mrs. Holston Burnett.

Strand Magazine.—Southampton Street. January. 61.

Bishop Boyd Carpenter of Ripon. Illustrated. Harry How.
Portraits of W. Clark Russell, Princess Marie of Edinburgh, Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, the late Fred Leslie, Miss Dorothy Gerard, Lord Mayor Knill.
Types of English Beauty. Illustrated.
Familiar Playing-Cards. Illustrated. G. Clulow.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. Illustrated. H. W. Lucy.

Sunday at Home.—56, Paternoster Row. February. 61.

The Jain Caves at Ellora, India. Rev. Chas. Meek.
Life on our Lightships. Illustrated. Rev. T. S. Treanor.
A Group of Anglican Hymn-Writers. With Portraits. Rev. S. G. Green.
The Old Greek Church in Soho. Illustrated. J. Sachs.

Sunday Magazine.—Holster. February. 61.

Mount Athos. Illustrated. Prof. J. P. Mahaffy.
The Common Lodging-Houses of London. Illustrated. Rev. A. Mearns.
Neil Livingstone and Agnes Hunter. H. C. Shelley.
Silas K. Hocking at Home. Illustrated.
Tennysonianism. II.
Chapters from the Early History of America. Rev. Dr. T. B. Stephenson.

Sylvia's Home Journal.—Ward, Lock. February. 61.

The Ladies' League for Domestic Servants.

Temple Bar.—8, New Burlington Street. February. 1s.

A Chat with Dr. Nansen. Ethel B. Tweedie.
A Packet of Old Letters: Letters of Richard Crosse, 1770-71. Mrs. Andrew Crosse.
Lady Grantley.
The Campaign of Waterloo. W. O'Connor Morris.

Theatre.—78, Great Queen Street. February. 1s.

Mrs. Kendal's Reappearance in London. W. A. L. Bettany.
The Theatrical Menu at the Chicago Exhibition. Emil Friend.
Portraits of Miss Estelle Burney and a Group from "Liberty Hall."

Theosophist.—7, Duke Street, Adelphi. February. 2s.

Old Diary Leaves. H. S. Olcott.
True Welsh Ghost Stories. J. M. Pryse.

Thinker.—21, Berners Street. February. 1s.

The Church and the Labour Problem. J. Keir-Hardie.
The Book of Ezra and the Ancient Monuments. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
The Problem of the Book of Daniel. Rev. J. E. H. Thompson.
Economic Conditions of the Hebrew Monarchy.—I. Land. Prof. W. H. Bennett.
The Christian Doctrine of Creation. Rev. J. D. Robertson.

United Service Magazine.—15, York Street. February. 2s.

Reminiscences of Africa.—III. Dr. T. H. Parke.
Reminiscences of the Umbeyla Campaign, 1863.
Views on Army Reform: An Answer.
Napoleon's Last Charger. Captain R. Holden.
Indian Silladar Cavalry. Lieut. E. A. W. Stothel.
Soldier-Scots in Prussia. Charles Lowe.
How Naval Reform has been Won. Commander C. N. Robinson.
Notes on the Three Arms.—II.
Soldiering in Foreign Climes. Capt. J. M. Gawne.
The Rochelle Expedition of 1627. Col. J. S. Rothwell.
Achievements of Cavalry. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood.
Field-Marshal Count Wrangel. Count A. Bothmer.

Westminster Review.—6, Bonverie Street. February. 2s. 6d.

Arthur Young. F. S. Stevenson.
A Frenchman on Sport: M. Dignat. G. Greenwood.
Suffering London: the Hospitals. F. S. L. Buckland.
Parisian Vignettes: In the Square des Batignolles.
Herbert Spencer as a Phenologist. B. Hollander.
Greece of To-day. Hannah Lynch.
Capacity of Women for Industrial Union. Emalie A. Holyoake.
The Sanctions of Morality. L. Ramsey.

Wit and Wisdom.—98, Shoe Lane. February. 3d.

The House of Commons.
What to Do with the Aged Poor.

Work.—Cassell. February. 7d.

Swedish Weaving. Illustrated. Countess Hamilton and Miss Clive Bayley.
Skates: How to Grind and Repair Them. Illustrated. N. Maclean.

Work and Workers.—17, Bishopsgate Street Within. February. 3s.
Mashonaland Mission. Illustrated. Rev. I. Shummin.

Young Gentlewoman.—Howard House, Arundel St. February. 6d.
On Stamps and Stamp Collecting.

Young Man.—9, Paternoster Row. February. 3d.

An Unpublished Letter from Dr. Livingstone.
Can We Have an Ideal Theatre? Archdeacon Sinclair.
How We Study Ruskin at 7 a.m. Dr. Clifford.
Dr. Alexander MacLaren. With Portrait.

Young Woman.—9, Paternoster Row. February. 3d.

How I Write My Books. An Interview with Sarah Doudney. With Portrait.
The Young Woman in Society. Frances E. Willard.
The Laws which Affect Women. Mrs. Jacob Bright.
The Brontës. W. J. Dawson.
Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes. With Portrait.

POETRY, MUSIC AND ART.

POETRY.

Arena.—January.

The Creed to be. Ella W. Wilcox.

Argosy.—February.

Beside the Dying Embers. W. Toynebee.
Under the Moon. G. Cotterell.

Atlanta.—February.

Winter Sunset. Illustrated. Katharine Tynan.
Fairy Land. Illustrated. E. Nesbit.
The Dead Child. E. Dowson.
Farringford Lawn. Mary Brotherton.

Atlantic Monthly.—February.

The Eavesdropper. Bliss Carman.

Blackwood's Magazine.—February.

Revolution.

Californian Magazine.—January.

Mission Santa Cruz. S. E. Anderson.
With Winter Desolation Drear. A. I. Townsend.

Catholic World.—January.

The Magi's Gifts. L. Maynard.

Century Magazine.—February.

From Dawn to Sunrise. Esther B. Carpenter.
Lovers in London. Violet Hunt.
On a Head of Christ, by Quintin Matsya. Bessie Chandler.

Cornhill Magazine.—February.

Memory. An Unpublished Poem, by Charlotte Brontë.

Englishwoman's Review.—January.

Workers. Warner Wood.

Gentleman's Magazine.—February.

The Hidden Heart. W. Toynebee.

Girl's Own Paper.—February.

"Woman's Rights," and "Under the Faves." Helen M. Burnside.

Good Words.—February.

The Tragic Jest. H. Hendry.
Childless.

Harper's Magazine.—February.

The Red-Bird. Madison Cawein.
L'Ordre de Bon-Temps. Fort Royal, 1898. W. McLennan.

Irish Monthly.—February.

Death. Alice Esmonde.

Lippincott's Monthly.—February.

Love's Season. Ella W. Wilcox.
Trust. Floy Campbell.
Change. C. L. Whitney.
The Bobolink. D. L. Dawson.

Longman's Magazine.—February.

Adieu! W. H. Pollock.

Magazine of Art.—February.

Carols of the Year: February. Illustrated. A. C. Swinburne.

Manchester Quarterly.—January.

Sonnet. W. R. Crelland.

Monthly Packet.—February.

When Our Ship Comes In. Elsie Kendall.

Music.—January.

Beethoven. H. David.

Musical Times.—February.

East to West. A. C. Swinburne.

National Review.—February.

Marrying in the Valley. Alfred Austin.

New England Magazine.—January.

Lost at Sea. J. A. Tucker.
The Orchard Path. Alice W. Brotherton.
Why Songs are Sung. J. C. Burnett.
The Lights on Harvard Bridge. Illustrated. Agnes Lee.

Scribner's Magazine.—February.

A Memory: Anne Reeve Alrich. Elith M. Thomas.

Sunday at Home.—February.

The End of the Week's Toil. Mary R. Jarvis.

Sunday Magazine.—February.

Follow. Illustrated. Clara Thwaites.
Tired Gleaners. Katharine Tynan.
Sea-Drift and Tangle. Illustrated. A. L. Salmon.

Temple Bar.—February.

To A. J. H. H. L. Bulwer (Lord Dalling).
Going Home. W. Toynebee.
Love's Service. C. F. Johnson.

MUSIC.

Atlanta.—February.

Characters of the Great Composers, and Characteristics of Their Works. With Portraits. E. Pauer.
"Good Genius." Jenny Lind (Malame Goldschmidt). Illustrated. Isabella F. Mayo.

Boy's Own Paper.—56, Paternoster Row. February. 6d.

The Banjo, and How to Play It. Illustrated. F. M. Harrison.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—February.

Song: "Love's Slayer." J. W. Elliott.

Century Magazine.—February.

Franz Liszt. Illustrated. Camille Saint-Saëns.
How Pianists may be Different, and yet Each be Great. Fanny M. Smith.

Church Musician.—11, Barleigh Street, Strand. January 15. 2d.

Congregational Music in the United States.
Anthem: "I will Lay Me Down in Peace." R. H. McCartney.

Étude.—1704, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. January. 15 cents.

Chopin. F. Dean.
The Photograph in Music Study. H. E. Krehbiel.
Piano Solos: "Elfin Dance," by F. G. Rathbun; "Menuetto," by Carl Moter.

Family Friend.—9, Paternoster Row. February. 1d.

Music as a Recreation. J. B. Griffiths.

Girl's Own Paper.—February.

Trio for Piano, 'Cello, and Violin:—"On Richmond Hill." C. A. Macrone.
The Artistic Life of Louisa Pyne. Ruth Lamb.

Keyboard.—22, Paternoster Row. February. 2d.

Manual Gymnastics. Illustrated.
Lesson on Domenico Scarlatti's Sonata in A Major. Emily Culverhouse.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Woman's Temple, Chicago. January 20 cents.

Carl Reinecke and Children's Music. Mrs. Crosby Adams.

Leader.—226, Washington Street, Boston. January. 1 dol. per annum.

Wagner: A Discovery. W. Q. Adams.
Cornet Solo, with Piano Accompaniment:—"In Old Madrid." H. Trotter.

Lyra Ecclesiastica.—63, Berners Street. January. 6d.

The Gregorian Chant a Liturgical Law. Continued. Dr. Witt.

Magazine of Music.—29, Luigate Hill. February. 6d.

The Tulloch Family. With Portraits.
The Incorporated Society of Musicians.
Ancient Bronze Trumpets. Illustrated. H. St. G. Gray.
Review of an Overture by Prof. Marshall Hall. T. F. R.

Medical Magazine.—January.

Music and Medicine. Dr. J. G. Blackman.

Music.—5, Agar Street, Strand. January. 30 cents.
Music in the Poets. From Milton to Browning. Helen A. Clarke.
Development and Character in Piano Literature. A. Carpe.
 Cyril Tyler. With Portrait. E. A. Benedikt.
The Modern Orchestra and Its Mission. A. Well.
The Congregation as seen from the Choir. C. W. Landon.
 Edgar Kelley's "Dante" Symphony: From Dr. Nohl. Edith V. Eastman.
 Edgar Kelley's "Puritania Music." With Portrait.

Music Review.—174, Wabash Avenue, Chicago. January. 15 cts.
 Robert Franz, the German Poet. J. S. Van Cleve.

Musical Herald.—8, Warwick Lane. February. 21.
 Cav. Alberto Randegger. With Portrait.
 Part-Song: "O Weary Hans." (In Both Notations.) M. A. Cheek.

Musical Herald of the United States.—Post-office Drawer Y, Chicago.
 January. 10 cents.

The Music of the Churches. G. T. Riler.
Impressions of Mascagni's Opera, "I Rantzau." Illustrat. G. B. Nappl.

Musical Messenger.—141, West Sixth Street, Cincinnati.
 January. 15 cents.

Symposium on Church Music.

Musical News.—139, Fleet Street. January 14. 11.
The Conference of the Incorporated Society. T. L. Southgate.

January 21.
 Miss Smyth's "Mass." T. L. Southgate.

Musical Opinion.—150, Holborn. February. 21.
The Old Claviers. A. J. Hipkins.
The Playing of Brass Instruments. J. E. Kingsbury.
 What is Harmony? Antonio Mirica.

Musical Times.—1, Berners Street. February. 41.
 Anthem: "I did call upon the Lord." F. L. Moir.

Musical World.—145, Wabash Avenue, Chicago. January. 15 cts.
 Piano Solos: "Au Lac de Genève," by A. Strelezki; "Nach dem Balle," by S. A. Emery.

National Choir.—Parlane, Paisley. February. 11.
 Part Songs: "The Cameron Men," and nine others.

Nonconformist Musical Journal.—44, Fleet Street. February. 21.
 On Accompanying Hymn Tunes. Dr. O. A. Mansfield.

Organist's Quarterly Journal.—7, Great Marlborough Street.
 January. 5s.

"Andante in A," by G. F. Horner; "Moderato in A Minor," by A. Paroli;
 "Melody in D," by I. Bervon; "Adagio in B Flat," by C. J. Smith;
 "Allegretto Pastorale," by D. Bellando; "Andante quasi Allegretto," by K. J. Fye;
 "Minuet in D," by W. A. Sabin.

School Music Review.—1, Berners Street. February. 11.
The Progress of Music in Elementary Schools.
 Part Songs for Children: "The Over-crafty Fox," by G. Linley; and "The Swallows," by Schumann.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Benziger, Einsiedeln, Switz. 50 Pf. Heft 5.
Electric Lighting and Transmission of Force by Electricity. Illustrat.
 Professor C. Brugger.
The History of Shoes. H. von Remagen.
The Transatlantic Traffic of the German Lloyd. With Maps and Illustrations. F. Nord.
The Panama Scandal. With Portraits.

Der Chorgesang.—Hans Licht, Leipzig. 4 Mks. per half-year.
 January 1.

C. L. Werner. With Portrait.
 Choruses for Male Voices: "Nicht wohl ein Vöglein sein," by Johannes Pache;
 "Kennt ihr das Land so wunderschön," by C. Reinthaler; and
 "Bei'n Bichel," by H. Reinhold.

January 15.
 Toni Avenarius and the Cecilia Wolkenburg in Cologne. A. Hirtz.
 Foreign Words in Music.
 Chorus for Male Voices: "Der Arme Taugenichts," by C. J. Schmidt.

Daheim.—9, Poststr., Leipzig. 2 Mks. per quarter.
 December 31.

The Saalburg. Illustrat. Dr. Paul Schwartz.
 January 7.

Annette Esdipoff. With Portrait.
 Georg Bleibtreu, Battle Painter. With Portrait. A. Rosenberg.
 The Draining of the Zuylzer Zee. With Map.

January 14.
 A Day in Friedrich von Esmarch's House. With Portraits. H. von Zobelitz.

January 21.
 German Glass Mosaic. Illustrat. Walter Borner.
 January 28.

Klothilde Kleeberg. With Portrait.
 Werner von Siemens. With Portrait. H. von Zobelitz.
 Under the German Flag in Kordelant. Illustrat. R. Grunemann.

Strad.—186, Fleet Street. February. 21.
The Techniques of Violin Playing. C. Courvoisier.
 F. Louis Schneider. With Portrait.

Werner's Magazine.—28 West 23rd Street, New York. January.
 25 cts.

The Old Italian Method of Singing. Dr. Hugo Goldschmidt.
The Théâtre Libre and its American Offshoot. Nettie Hooper.

ART.

Art Amateur.—Griffith, Farran and Co. January. 1s. 6d.
Water-Colour Painting. Illustrat.
Flower-Painting. Illustrat. B. M. Smith.
Pen-Drawing for Illustrators. Illustrat. Ernest Knauff.
Figure-Painting on China. Illustrat. Emma Haywood.
Wood-Carving. Illustrat. Leo Parsey.

Art Journal.—Virtue, Ivy Lane. January. 1s. 6d.
 "Westminster." Frontispiece, after Vicat Cole.
Berne-Belle-our, French Artists. Illustrat.
 Tynedale: Its Castles, Churches, and Tributaries.—I. Illustrat. E. Browne.
 The Cernuschi Collection of Chinese and Japanese Bronzes. Illustrat.
 H. Wallis.
 H. W. Mesdag, Dutch Painter. Illustrat. Lewis Hind.
 The National Gallery of Ireland. Illustrat. W. Armstrong.

Century Magazine.—February.
 An Art Impetus in Turkey. Illustrat. J. P. Peters.

Chautauquan.—January.
 A French Exhibit of Historic Sculptures. Illustrat. Chas. M. Kurtz.

Classical Picture Gallery.—33, King Street, Covent Garden. February. 1s.
 Reproductions of "St. Cecilia," by Raphael; "Madonna della Petriera," by Andrea Mantegna; and ten others.

Magazine of Art.—Cassell. February. 1s.
 "La Zingarella." Photogravure, after Luke Fildes.
 The Art-Life of John Leech. Illustrat. H. Silver.
 Dagnan-Bouveret. Illustrat. Prince Bjaljar Karageorgewitch.
 Suggestions for a New Fine-Art Copyright Act. M. H. Spielmann.
 Design. Illustrat. Walter Crane.
 Mr. Timothy Cole and American Wood-Engraving. E. Bale.
 The "Preferences" of Mr. Harry Quilter. Illustrat. M. H. Spielmann.

Scribner's Magazine.—February.
 The Florentine Artist. Illustrat. E. H. and E. W. Blashfield.
 Impressions of a Decorator in Rome. Illustrat. F. Crowninshield.

Sylvia's Home Journal.—February.
 The Art of Stencilling. Illustrat. G. White.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Fr. Pustet, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 5.
 Damascus. Illustrat. Don Josephet.
 The Pope's Fifty Years' Jubilee as a Bishop. Continued. Dr. A. D. Waal.
 The Cosmogony of the Universe. Dr. A. Meistermann.
 The Haberfeldtreiber. (Popular justice by which a disguised mob holds up to public ridicule immoral persons not easily reached by law.) Dr. Otto Denk.

Deutsche Revue.—60, Tannenienstr., Breslau. 6 Marks per qr. February.
 King Charles of Roumania. XIII.
 On Deterioration in Present Day Politics. R. von Gneist.
 The Dangers of Social Democracy and the Cost of the Next War. Dr. Schäffle.
 The World's Fair at Chicago. Karl Reigersberg.
 The Nationality Question in Austria and South-East Germany. A. Freiherr von Dumreicher.
 The Polish Revolution of 1863. V.
 The Rise and Significance of Weapons. II. M. Jähns.
 Bellamy's Fore-runners. Moritz Brach.

Deutsche Rundschau.—7, Litzowstr., Berlin. 6 Mks. per quarter.
 January.

Ernest Renan. Otto Pfeleherer.
 Botanical Notes on the Riviera. Ed. Strasburger.
 Ernst and Charlotte Schimmelmänn's Correspondence with Schiller and His Wife. Louis Bobé.
 The Cholera Year of 1892. Dr. Krockner.
 Germany at the Cross Ways: the Army Bill. C. Freiherr von der Goltz.
 Eleonora Duse, Actress. Paul Schlenther.
 Economic and Financial Review.
 Political Correspondence.—The Military Situation in Germany, the Panama Scandal, the New Cabinets in France, Austria, and Spain.

Deutsche Worte.—VIII. Langegasse, 15, Vienna. 50 kr. January.
 Effectual Heroism in History. N. Syrkin.
 Social and Economic Sketches from the Bukovina. Marie Mischler.
 Ethical Skirmishing. An Open Letter to Dr. Franz Mehring. Prof. F. Tünnies.

Die Gartenlaube.—Ernst Kell's Nachf., Leipzig. 50 Pf. Heft 14.

The Water Supply of Cities. Dr. F. Darnblöth.

The "Malkasten" at Düsseldorf. Illustrated. E. Daelen.

Ballooning. Hermann Meyer.

Stars. Illustrated. Dr. H. I. Klein.

The Working of Coal in the Ruhr District. Illustrated. E. Thiel.

Die Gesellschaft.—Wm. Friedrich, Leipzig. 1 Mk. 30 Pf. January.

The Psychological Moment in Social Democracy. K. Hageneier.

Poems by Maurice von Stern and others.

The Women of the Levant. Karl Schüller.

Fritz von Uhde. With Portrait. O. J. Bierbaum.

Der Gute Kamerad.—Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart.

Nos. 14 and 15. Otter-hunting. Illustrated.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Herder, Freiburg, Baden. 4 Mk. per

quarter. February.

Missionary Progress under Pope Leo XIII. With Portrait.

A Journey to Sinal. With Map and Illustrations. Continued. M. Jullien.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig. 3 Mk.

per quarter. January.

The Jubilee of the *Konservative Monatsschrift*, 1843-1893.

Otto Ludwig. Otto Kraus.

A New Prophet, Friedrich Nietzsche: or, the Philosophy of Brutality.

Rudolf von Ihering and Jurisprudence. Dr. C. M. de Jonge.

The Supply of Force from Central Stations, especially by Compressed Air.

W. Berdrow.

German Legal Customs traced back to their Origin.

Sunday Rest and the New Law. Otto Walther.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, Berlin.

40 Pf. January 7.

Frederick William IV. of Prussia. R. M. Meyer.

Hamlet Problems. Franz Servaes.

Modern Drama and the Modern Theatre. August Strindberg.

Dream Experiences and Folk Songs. Carus Sterne.

My Literary Wild Oats. P. K. Rosegger.

January 14.

Hermann Sudermann's "Heimat." F. Spielhagen.

My Literary Wild Oats. Continued. P. K. Rosegger.

Lessing as a Translator. Richard M. Meyer.

January 21.

"Heimat." A Play by Hermann Sudermann.

Dreams and Folk Songs. Continued.

January 28.

"Heimat." Continued. Hermann Sudermann.

Musikalische Rundschau.—I. Schreyvogelgasse 3, Vienna. 2 Mk.

50 Pf. per quarter. January 1.

Italomania in Music. R. Roland.

The History of "William Tell," by Rossini.

Song: "Entsagen." Alfred Strasser.

January 15.

An Analysis of the Eighth Symphony (C flat) of Anton Bruckner. Max Graf.

Die Neue Zeit.—J. H. W. Dietz, Stuttgart. 20 Pf.

No. 14.

The Approaching End of Large Holdings. Continued. Dr. R. Mey.

The May Celebrations and their Significance. August Bebel.

No. 15.

Socialism in France before the Great Revolution.

Large Holdings. Concluded. Dr. R. Meyer.

No. 16.

The Political Role and Tactics of German Social Democracy. Paul Axelrod.

The Latest Destroyer of Socialism: Dr. Julius Wolf. E. Bernstein.

No. 17.

German Social Democracy. Concluded. Paul Axelrod.

Dr. Julius Wolf. Concluded. E. Bernstein.

Swiss Factory Inspection in 1890-91. Hans Schmid.

No. 18.

Those who are Concerned in the Standard of Value Question.

The Transmission of Force by Electricity. Erwin Erni.

Nord und Süd.—Siebenhufenstr., 2, Breslau. 6 Mk. per quarter.

January.

Heine's Letters to Heinrich Laube. Eugen Wolff.

The Necessities and Limits of Nature. Kurd Lasswitz.

Talleyrand's Memoirs. Alfred Stern.

Paul Wallot and the German Parliamentary Buildings. With Portrait. Georg

Buse.

Friedrich Spielhagen's Poems. Dr. Paul Lindau.

"Leidenossen." Poem by Spielhagen.

February.

The Salvation Army. K. Wernicke.

Eleonora Duse. With Portrait. Laura Marholm.

The Ethical Movement in Germany. Lily von Kretschmann.

The French Army at the Outbreak of the Revolution. R. Präuss.

Christian Wolff in His Relationship to Frederick William I. and Frederick the

Great. F. A. von Winterfeld.

A Communistic Colony: Dr. Albert Shaw's "Icaria."

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Albert Müller, Zurich. 2 Mk.

January.

1848. A Satirical Drama by Hermann Lingg.

The Streets of Rome. (In French.) Ernest Tissot.

The So-Called Messianic Prophecy in Virgil. Karl Frey.

J. A. Schmeidler's Letters to S. Hopf. Continued.

Sphinx.—Kegan Paul. 2s. 3d. January.

Second Sight as the Function of the Transcendental Subject. Dr. C. du Prel.

A Look into the Future. Hellenbach.

The Oracles of Zoroaster. Carl Kiesewetter.

Ideal-Naturalism and Philosophy. Dr. R. von Koeber.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.

1 Mk. Heft 7.

The Nürnberg Gingerbread Industry. Illustrated.

A Visit to Zanzibar in 1890. Illustrated.

Georg Ebers's "History of My Life." Dr. A. Schilbach.

Freising, the old Bishop's Residence, near Munich. Illustrated. H. Niele.

Italy's Fighting Strength on Land and Sea. Illustrated. A. Rubemann.

Funeral Customs of the Aborigines of Europe. Illustrated. Ed. Grosse.

Sketches of Oetz. Illustrated.

Universum.—A. Hauschild, Dresden. 50 Pf.

Heft 10.

Sketches from Lorraine. Illustrated. Dr. J. H. Albers.

Koch or Pettenkofer? The Cholera Bacillus. Dr. Fr. Darnblöth.

The Panama Canal. With Maps. M. Buchwald.

Dr. Franz Koppel-Ellfeldt and Reinhold Becker, the Librettist and Composer of

the new opera "Frauenlob." With Portraits.

Heft 11.

Anthropoid Apes. Illustrated. Dr. Ludwig Staby.

The Lake Tchaud Dispute. C. Holstein.

Railways and their History. Illustrated. Max Buchwald.

Paul Wallot, the Architect of the New German Parliament House. With

Portrait. Georg Buss.

Velhagen und Klasings Monatshefte.—53, Steglitzerstr., Berlin.

1 Mk. 25 Pf. February.

The Homes of Beethoven. Illustrated. Max Kalbeck.

Charlotte Wolter, German Actress. With Portraits. C. von Vincenti.

Modern Gold-Work. Illustrated. H. von Zobelitz.

An Autobiography in Lyric Poems: Hans Hoffmann. With Portrait.

The Munich Art Union "Allotria." Illustrated. F. von Ostini.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart.

1 Mk. Heft 6.

The Art of Training Wild Animals. Illustrated. H. Rosenthal Bonin.

Arabic Culture in Spain. Dr. G. Diercks.

Natural and Artificial Ice.

Goethe's Mother in Frankfurt. With Portraits and Illustrations. J. Proels.

The Ivory Exhibition in Dresden. Illustrated. Karl Berling.

The Tragedy of Folk Songs. C. M. Vacano.

Curious Crabs. Illustrated. Dr. K. Lampert.

Electric Light and Force Centres. Illustrated. J. Heinrich.

The World's Fair at Chicago. Illustrated. E. von Hesse-Wartegg.

Die Waffen Nieder!—27, Potsdamerstr., Berlin. 75 Pf. January 15.

The Method of the Peace Propaganda. S. W. Hauauer.

The Next War. Baldwin Grollier.

What We Want. Bertha von Suttner.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monats-Hefte.—Brunswick.

4 Mk. per quarter. February.

Emin Pasha's Latest Diary. Continued. Illustrated.

Sketches from Spain. III.—Seville. Illustrated. Countess Marie Urusow.

August Wilhelm von Hofmann. With Portrait. L. Goldberg.

With Dr. Brackebusch in the Cordilleras. Illustrated. K. Oenike.

The Aesthetics of Our Classics. Concluded. Max Dessir.

Wiener Literatur Zeitung.—I. Wollzeile, 2, Vienna. 25 kr. Heft 1.

Otto Ludwig and Friedrich Schiller. A. Freiherr von Berger.

Opera Librettos. R. Heuberger.

Characters in Ibsen's Dramas. Loris.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe. (For Girls).—37, Bedford Street, Strand. 14s. per annum.

January 15.

Delphine Gay. With Portrait. F. de Nocé.

Johannes Brahms. Hugues Imbert.

The Historic Louvre. Hippolyte Buffenoir.

The Rhapsodies of the XIX. Century in Hungary.

Annales de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques.—Quarterly.

106, boulevard St. Germain, Paris. 5 fr. January 15.

A New School of Social and Political Science in Belgium. L. Aucoc.

The Finances of the War of 1796 to 1815. S. de la Rupelle.

Portugal and the First Armed Neutrality. (1790-93.) P. Fauchille.

The Recognition of the July Monarchy. Concluded. A. Masure.

The Condition of Aliens in Alsace-Lorraine. M. Vêran.

The Neutralization of Switzerland. M. Dehri.

The International Monetary Conference at Brussels.

Association Catholique: Revue des Questions Sociales et**Ouvrières.**—262, boulevard St. Germain, Paris. 2 fr. January 15.

Professional Organisation in Agriculture. L. Milcent.

Panama.

Liberty during the Middle Ages, the Ancient Régime, and the Revolution.

J. Roman.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—27, Cockspur Street. 2 fr. 50 c. Janua.
The Cannon of the Future. A. Veuglaire.
Diderot and Theatrical Reform in the Eighteenth Century. J. Béraneck.
The Pariahs of Europe. M^{me}. de Witt, née Guizot.
Double and Triple Alliance. E. Tallchiet.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Scientific, Political.

Chrétien Evangélique.—G. Briet et Cie., Lausanne. 1 fr. 50 c.
January 20.

Pietism at Vevey in the Eighteenth Century. A. Glardon.
The Moravian Mission and the Emancipation of Slaves. E. A. Seuff.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—8, rue St. Joseph, Paris. 60 c.
January 10.

Young France. Konrad Alberti.
The Rothschild Legend. Pierre Veber.
January 25.

Elect and Electors. A. Hamon.

L'Initiation.—58, rue St. André-des-Arts, Paris. 1 fr. January.
The Unity of Religions.

Journal des Economistes.—14, rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 fr. 50 c.
January.

1892. G. de Molinari.
Finance in 1892. A. Raffalovich.
Modern Society according to Herbert Spencer. E. Lamé-Fleury.
Bankers' Institutes. G. François.
A Visit to the Gold Mines of Manchuria. Dr. M. d'Estrey.
Discussion at the Society of Political Economy on Accident or Periodicity in Crises.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, King William Street, Strand. 46 fr. per annum.
January 1.

An Exile. II. Pierre Loti.
Halvard Solness, Master-Builders, Act II. Henrik Ibsen.
Naples in the 16th Century. M. Pellet.
New Year's Gifts in France. F. Eugerand.
John Lemoinne. Frédéric Lollie.
January 15.
Halvard Solness, Master-Builders, Act III. H. Ibsen.
Russians and Germans: Episodes of the Seven Years' War. I. A. Rambaud.
Croatian Music. W. Ritter.
Two Generals of the African Army: Cavaignac and Lamoricière. Gen. Cossery de Villenobry.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, boulevard Poissonnière, Paris.
60 fr. per annum.
December 31.

H. de Balzac, Grocer. Comedy by Paul de Garros.
Suez and Panama.
Roumanian Literature. Prince Rogala.
The Funeral of W. Bonaparte-Wyse. Gui de Mount Favon.

January 15.
How to End the Panama Canal. Lucien N. B. Wyse.
Men of the Day: Andrieux, Paul Déroulede, and Lucien Millevoye.
The Feast of the Kings, or Epiphany.
Tennyson. Oscar Comettant.

Réforme Sociale.—54, rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr.
January 1.

Corruption. Alexis Delaire.
The Workers in Coal, Iron, and Steel in Europe and America. E. R. L. Gould.
Crime in France. Hubert Valleroux.

January 16.
Universal Suffrage and the Referendum. A. Boyenval.
The Workers in Coal, etc. Continued. E. R. L. Gould.
The Trades Union Congress at Glasgow. R. Lavollée.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—44, rue de Rennes, Paris. 1 fr. 25 c.
January 1.

Greek Drama in Paris. Guillaume Livet.
The Theatre in Paris. 1872-73. Continued.

January 15.
Mysticism in the Drama. Adrien Waggon.
The Drama in Spain: Joseph Etchegaray. E. de Sainte-Marie.

Revue Bleue.—Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 60 c.
December 31.

M. Pasteur's Jubilee.
The Panama Canal and the United States. C. de Varigny.
Auguste Comte and the French Revolution. F. A. Aulard.

January 7.
The Gherard Drama: Harlequin and Buffonery. J. Guillemot.
General Jarras and Bazaine at Metz. Colonel Bellin.

January 14.
Chance in the History of Literary Reputations. Paul Stapfer.
Bazaine at Metz. Continued. Colonel Bellin.

January 21.
The Evolution of Lyric Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. F. Brunetière.
The Diplomacy of the Revolution. Alfred Rambaud.

January 28.
The Evolution of Lyric Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. Continued.
The Diplomacy of the Revolution. Alfred Rambaud.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, King William Street, Strand. 46 fr. yearly.
January 1.

Ballanche. Emile Faguet.
Wagner at Bayreuth. L. A. Bourgaunt-Ducoudray.
Real Estate from Philippe Auguste to Napoleon. Vte. d'Avenel.
"Turcaret" and Public Opinion. E. Lintilhac.
The Isle of Chios. II. Gaston Deschamps.
Preaching in the Middle Ages. Ch. V. Langlois.
Father Ohrwaller in the Soudan. G. Valbert.
January 15.
The Accession of Frederic the Great. E. Lavisse.
Old Time Actors and Actresses. Conclusion. V. du Bief.
The Influence of Cartesian Ideas and their Future. A. Fouillée.
Woman in the United States. C. de Varigny.
The Struggle of Races and the Philosophy of History. F. Brunetière.
A Secret Agent of the *Emigrés*: The Comte d'Antraignes. Vte. de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—17, rue Montparnasse, Paris. 1 fr.
January 1.

The Deputies and Senators concerned in the Panama Scandal. With Portraits.
The Young Literary Men of France. With Portraits. L. Deschamps.
The Luxembourg in 1891. Illustrated.
Mascagni's "Rantzau." H. Montecorboli.
Almanacs. Illustrated. J. Grand Carteret.

January 16.
The Panama Scandal. With Portraits and Illustrations. G. Lejeal.
Maurice Maeterlinck and his Work. With Portrait. L. Van Keymeulen.
Politics in Austro-Hungary. Maxime Petit.
The Features in Neuropathology. Illustrated. Dr. Levillain.
The Panama Canal. With Maps. G. Dumont.

Revue de Famille.—8, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c.
January 1.

The History of the French University. Jules Simon.
Bismarck in Disgrace. With Portrait. Max Harlein.
How to End the Panama Canal. L. N. Bonaparte-Wyse.
In Albania. Victor Berard.
The Language of Monkeys. A. Pettit.

January 16.
A Story from the Records of the French Society for the Protection of Children.
Jules Simon.
The Last Day of a King. (Jan. 21, 1793.)
The Guelph Funds and the German Reptile Press.
The Production of Fruits in Winter. G. de Dubor.
Twenty Years' Excavations in Rome. A. Geoffroy.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—1, place d'Iéna, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c.
January 1.

The Coaling Stations of Britain. G. Vasco.
The Malay Peninsula. With Map. Continued. A. A. Fauvel.
The Monteil Mission in Africa.

January 15.
The Coaling Stations of the Globe. E. Marbeau.
The Indian Ocean Stations. With Map. A. A. Fauvel.
Tunis. Dr. Bertholon.
The Malay Peninsula. Conclusion. A. A. Fauvel.

Revue Générale.—16, rue Treurenberg, Brussels. 12 frs. per ann.
January.

The Moral Crisis of the Present Day. Henry Bordeaux.
Philip the Good and French Politics. A. Delvigne.
The Synthesis of Living Beings. Maurice Lefebvre.
Through the Waters of Zealand. H. Van Doorslaer.
E. Verhaeren, Belgian Writer. E. Verlant.

Revue du Monde Catholique.—46, rue Lafayette, Paris. 2 fr. 50 c.
January.

The French Catholics in 1892. B. P. Chapron.
Gustave Doré. Clarisse Badier.
France in the Soudan. Louis Robert.
On Cemeteries. Camille Buet.

Revue Philosophique.—108, boulevard St. Germain, Paris. 3 fr.
January.

James's Psychology. L. Marillier.
The Metaphysical Faith. J. J. Gould.
Plastic Beauty. Louis Couturat.

Revue des Questions Historiques.—5, rue St. Simon, Paris. 25 fr. per annum. January.

Epic Poems and History. Godefroid Kurths.
The Annexation of Mortaigne to France in 1314. A. d'Herbomez.
The French Army at the Outbreak of the Revolution. A. de Ganniers.
The History of the French Revolution in Monuments. Victor Pierre.
The Jesuits in France in 1845. Henri Beaune.

Revue des Revues.—7, rue Le Peletier, Paris. 1 fr. January.
The Literary Movement in England. George Barlow.
The Artificial Creation of Life. Henry de Varigny.

Revue Scientifique.—Fisher Unwin. 60 c.
December 31.

Mental Pathology. G. Ballet.

January 7.
M. Pasteur's Jubilee.
Descriptive and Rational Chemistry. L. Calderon y Arozma.

January 14.
The Preventive League against Tuberculosis. M. Armaingaud.
Criminal Fêtes. G. Ferrero.

January 21.
Customs of the Cambodians. A. Leclère.
Can Double Human Monsters be Operated On? M. Bandonin.

January 28.
The Origins of Life. L. Luciani.
The Cambodians. Continued. A. Leclère.

Revue Socialiste.—10, rue Chabanaud, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. January.
Léon Cladel. Robert Bernier.
The Revolution of the Future. Continued. Henri Aimiel.
The Knights of Labour. Stéphane Jousset.
The Socialism of Yesterday and To-day. H. Gallment.
Socialism and Its Detractors. G. Ghisler.
Bernard Shaw's Drama, "Widowers' Houses." Jules Magny.

THE DUTCH
Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Luzac and Co., 46, Great Russell Street. 1s. 8d. January.

P. L. J. F. Sadée. Johan Gram.
The Military Academy at Breda. G. Kepper.
Central Heating Apparatus. J. van de Wall.

Civiltà Cattolica.—246, Via Ripetta, Rome. 25 fr. yearly.

January 7.
Pope Leo XIII.'s Letter to the Italian Nation.
Catholicism and the Tribulations of Ruggero Bonghi.
The Policy of Leo XIII. and the *Contemporary Review*.

January 21.
Leo XIII. and Italy.
Jewish Morality.
The Hittites and their Migrations.
The Pontificate of St. Gregory the Great.

La Cultura.—123, Via Principe Umberto, Rome. 25 centimes.
Double number, January 8-15.

To My Readers. R. Bonghi.
An old Book. A. Fogazzaro.
Christian Philosophy. G. Cappuccini.
Poetry and Prose of 1892. Guido Fortibacchi.
The Collegio Umberto I. R. Bonghi.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome, Via del Corso, 466. 3 fr. January 1.
The Character of the Italian Intellect in the History of Philosophy. L. Ferri.

THE SPANISH
Revista Contemporanea.—17, Calle de Pizarro, Madrid. 2 francs.
December 30, 1892.

Don Hugo de Moncada. J. C. Alegre.
Forms of Government.—VIII. D. Isern.
Scattered Notes. R. A. Sereix.
Literary Events, 1892. M. de Palau.

Danskere.—Fr. Jørgensen, Fr. Nygård, and L. Schröder, Kolding.
Yearly 8 kr. January.

Reminiscences of Norway by Vilhelm Birkedal. Fr. Wexelsen.
The Exploration of America in the 16th and 17th Centuries. S. N. Mouritsen.
The Home Mission. Herm. Gregersen.
Christian Richardt. L. Schröder.
Peder Plomand's Religious Faith. Jens Kjaer.
The Danish Church in America. L. Schröder.

Hemat.—Y. W. C. A. Stockholm. Yearly 2 kr. January.
Marie Tolstol. With Portrait. Mathilda Roos.
Only a Legend. Ave.
The Armour of Integrity. Mathilda Roos.

Nytt Tidskrift.—ny række.—Arne Løchen, Christiania. Yearly. 10 kr.
No. 2.
When Andreas Kjeldsen died. Thomas P. Krug.

MILITARY PERIODICALS.
The French Naval Manœuvres in 1892. Vice-Admiral von Henk.
Revue Maritime et Coloniale.—30, Rue et passage Dauphine, Paris.
56 frs. per annum. January.

The Development of English Battle Ships. 20 figures. Lieutenant Prosper Simon.
Experiments carried out on board the Naïade with oil to break the force of the waves at sea. 13 figures. Rear-Admiral de Cuverville.

The Cyclone of 18th August, 1891, at Martinique. 2 maps. Rear-Admiral de Cuverville.
Description of a new apparatus for registering the number of revolutions and the direction of Ships' Engines. 5 figures. Lieutenant G. Samson.
The present condition of the Navies of the various European Powers, especially in regard to Guns and Armour. Lecture by Lieutenant-General Pestich at the St. Petersburg Staff College.

Journal des Sciences Militaires.—30, Rue et passage Dauphine, Paris.
40 fr. per annum. January.
The Education of the Soldier. Continued.
Study on Cavalry. Continued.
Military Topography of Upper Alsace. Continued. Captain Frisch.

Revue de Théologie.—31, faubourg du Moustier, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. January.

The Place of Apologetics in Protestant Theology. D. H. Meyer.
Method in Moral and Religious Science. L. Molines.
The First Chapters of Genesis. H. Appia.

Revue du Vingtième Siècle.—7, Kohlenberg, Bâle. 1 fr. 25 c. January 5 and 20.
The Colmar Club during the Revolution. Continued. P. Kaltenbach.

Université Catholique.—28, Orchard Street. 20 fr. per annum. January 15.

The Religious Movement in the Present and in the Future. J. Penel.
The Catholic Renaissance in England and Cardinal Newman. Count J. Grabinski.
The Psalms of Solomon. E. Jaquier.

MAGAZINES.

Vragen des Tijds.—Luzac and Co. 1s. 6d. January.
Medical Statistics. Dr. Brunsma.
Our Commercial Relations with Spain. J. B. Breckelman.
The Nicaragua Canal. W. F. Andriessen.

MAGAZINES.

Europe in 1892. An Ex-Minister.
Cosmopolis. E. Panzacchi.
The Queen of Etruria.—I. G. Sforza.
Italian Electoral Statistics. L. Palma.

Rassegna Nazionale.—2, Via della Pace, Florence. 30 fr. yearly.
January 1.

Recent Discoveries in Egypt. S. Ricci.
The Good and Evil of Negative Biblical Criticism. G. Semeria.
The Hexameron.—III. Continued. A. Stoppani.
The Late Elections and the Necessity for Reform. R. de Cesare.

January 16.
Pietro Cossa. P. E. Castagnola.
Religious Instruction in Elementary Schools. C. Marchini.
A New Guide to Florence. P. Galletti.
St. Paul and his Fourteen Epistles. D. N. Guarise.
Cardinal Lavigne and the Second Republic. Continued. A. A. di Pesaro.
Modern Rationalism. Enfrasi.
Angelo Villa Pernice. Luisa Angetelli.

MAGAZINES.

L'Avenç.—Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall. 50 centimes. December 31.
Narcis Oller. J. B. Roger.
From Barcelona to Montserrat on Foot.—IV. L. de Romero.
Popular Anthropology.—X. J. V. Vivó.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Ernest Renan. Chr. Collin.
Under Clean Flag. Rosenkrantz Johnsonen.
Artists on Art. Andreas Aubert.
The Historical Legal Basis of the Norwegian Swedish Union. J. E. Sars.

Samtiden.—Gerhard Gran, Bergen. Yearly 5 kr. January.
A Little Spiritism. Arne Garborg.
From "Pelléas et Mélisande." Maeterlinck.
The Regeneration of the Drama by Wagner. Gerhard Schelderup.
Amalie Skram. With Portrait. Adolf Skramstad.

Svensk Tidskrift.—Frans von Schölee, Upsala. Yearly 10 kr.
No. 16.

Carl XV. and Louis de Geer. Cecilia Båth-Holmberg.
Anna-Charlotte Leffler. Ed. Alkmann.
Reflections on Dr. R. Kjellen's Criticism of the Militia. Harald Hjärne.

MILITARY PERIODICALS.

Neue Militärische Blätter.—Dievenow a. d. Ostsee. Quarterly 6s. Jan.
The First Fights of the Rhine Army in 1870. From the Personal Reminiscences of a French Officer.—II.
Historical Account of the Prussian Reserve Corps from Magdeburg to the Capitulation of Prenzlau. Major von Natzmeyer.

Internationale Revue über die gesamten Armeen und Flotten.—Max Babenzien, Rathenow. 2s. 6d. January.

The German Military Bill.
The French Law for the Revision of the Army Cadres and the German Military Bill.
Erfurt under French Rule, 1808-1814. Continued. Lieutenant von Scriba.
Considerations on the Employment of Quick-firing and Machine Guns in the Field.—II. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Christl.

Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine.—18, Mohrenstrasse, Berlin. 32s. per annum. January.
The Siege of Hildesheim during the Thirty Years' War, 1633-4. Colonel von Bothmer.
The Autumn Manœuvres of the 9th and 12th French Army Corps in Pottow, 1892. Major Count von Haseligen.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A. C. Q.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.	F. L.	Folk-Lore.	Nat. R.	Natural Review.
A. R.	Andover Review.	F. R.	Fortnightly Review.	N. Sc.	Natural Science.
A. A. P. S.	Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.	F.	Forum.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
Ant.	Antiquary.	Fr. L.	Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
Arch. R.	Architectural Record.	G. J.	Geographical Journal.	New R.	New Review.
A.	Arena.	G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	N. H.	Newbury House Magazine.
Arg.	Argosy.	G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
As.	Asiatic.	G. W.	Good Words.	N. A. R.	North American Review.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.	G. T.	Great Thoughts.	O. C.	Our Celebrities.
Ata.	Atlanta.	G. B.	Greater Britain.	O. D.	Our Day.
A. M.	Atlantic Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Hom. R.	Homiletic Review.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Bel. M.	Belford's Monthly and Democratic Review.	I.	Idler.	Phil. H.	Philosophical Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	I. J. E.	International Journal of Ethics.	P. L.	Poet-Lore.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	I. R.	Investors' Review.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bkman.	Bookman.	Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	P. M. Q.	Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.
C. F. G.	Cabinet Portrait Gallery.	J. M.	Irish Monthly.	Psy. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	J. Ed.	Jewish Quarterly.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
C. I. M.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	J. Micro.	Journal of Microscopy.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Q.	Quiver.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	R. R. R.	Religious Review of Reviews.
C. W.	Catholic World.	K. O.	King's Own.	Rel.	Reliquary.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	R. C.	Review of the Churches.
C. J.	Chambers's Journal.	L. H.	Leisure Hour.	St. N.	Saint Nicholas.
Char. R.	Charities Review.	Libr.	Library.	Sc. A.	Science and Art.
Chant.	Chautauquan.	Libr. R.	Library Review.	Scots	Scots Magazine.
Ch. M. I.	Church Missionary Intelligencer.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly.	L. Q.	London Quarterly.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Shake.	Shakespeareana.
Coa.	Cosmopolitan.	Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	Lyc.	Lycum.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
E. W. R.	Eastern and Western Review.	M. A. H.	Magazine of American History.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	Med. M.	Medical Magazine.	Th.	Theatre.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	M. W. D.	Men and Women of the Day.	Think.	Thinker.
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.	M. E.	Merry England.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
Ed. R. A.	Educational Review, America.	Mind.	Mind.	W. R.	Westminster Review.
Ed. R. L.	Educational Review, London.	Mis. R.	Missionary Review of the World.	Y. E.	Young England.
Eng. M.	Engineering Magazine.	Mod. R.	Modern Review.	Y. M.	Young Man.
E. H.	English Historical Review.	Mon.	Monist.	Y. W.	Young Woman.
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.	M.	Month.		
Ex.	Expositor.	M. P.	Monthly Packet.		

Africa (see also under Tangiers):

- The Uganda Problem, by Sir C. W. Dilke, **F R**, Feb.
- Shall Uganda be Retained? by Rev. J. G. Rogers, **N C**, Feb.
- Map of British East Africa, showing Captain Lugard's Route, **Scot G M**, Jan.
- Reminiscences of Africa, by Dr. T. H. Parke, **U S M**, Feb.
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- Agriculture (see also under Rural Life and Contents of the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society*):
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- Roman and Anglo-Saxon Agrarian Conditions, L. Hutchinson on, **Q J Econ**, Jan.

Alx-les-Bains as a Health Resort, Dr. Thos. More-Madden on, **Med M**, Jan.

Alaska and the Reindeer, by Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, **C I M**, Jan.

Alchemists of Egypt and Greece, **E R**, Jan.

America:

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Early History of America, by Dr. T. B. Stephenson, **Sun M**, Feb.

Anaesthetics:

The Cause and Prevention of Death from Chloroform, **As**, Dec.

Anthracite Coal Industry, H. M. Chance on, **Eng M**, Jan.

Anthropological History of Europe, by Dr. J. Beldice, **Scot R**, Jan.

Arbuthnot, Dr., **E R**, Jan.

Archaeology (see also Contents of *Antiquary, Reliquary*):

The Discovery of an Etruscan Book, Prof. Sayce on, **F R**, Feb.

Architecture:

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Arctic Exploration (see also under Dr. Nansen):

How Can the North Polar Region be Crossed? by Dr. F. Nansen, **G J**, Jan.

Lieut. Ryder's East Greenland Expedition, 1891-1892, **G J**, Jan.

Armies (see also Contents of *United Service Magazine*):

The British Army, P. W. Thompson on, **Bel M**, Jan.

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The Militia and National Guard of Ohio, Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen on, **O**, Feb.

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Count Tassie and Austrian Politics, E. B. Lant on, **C R**, Feb.

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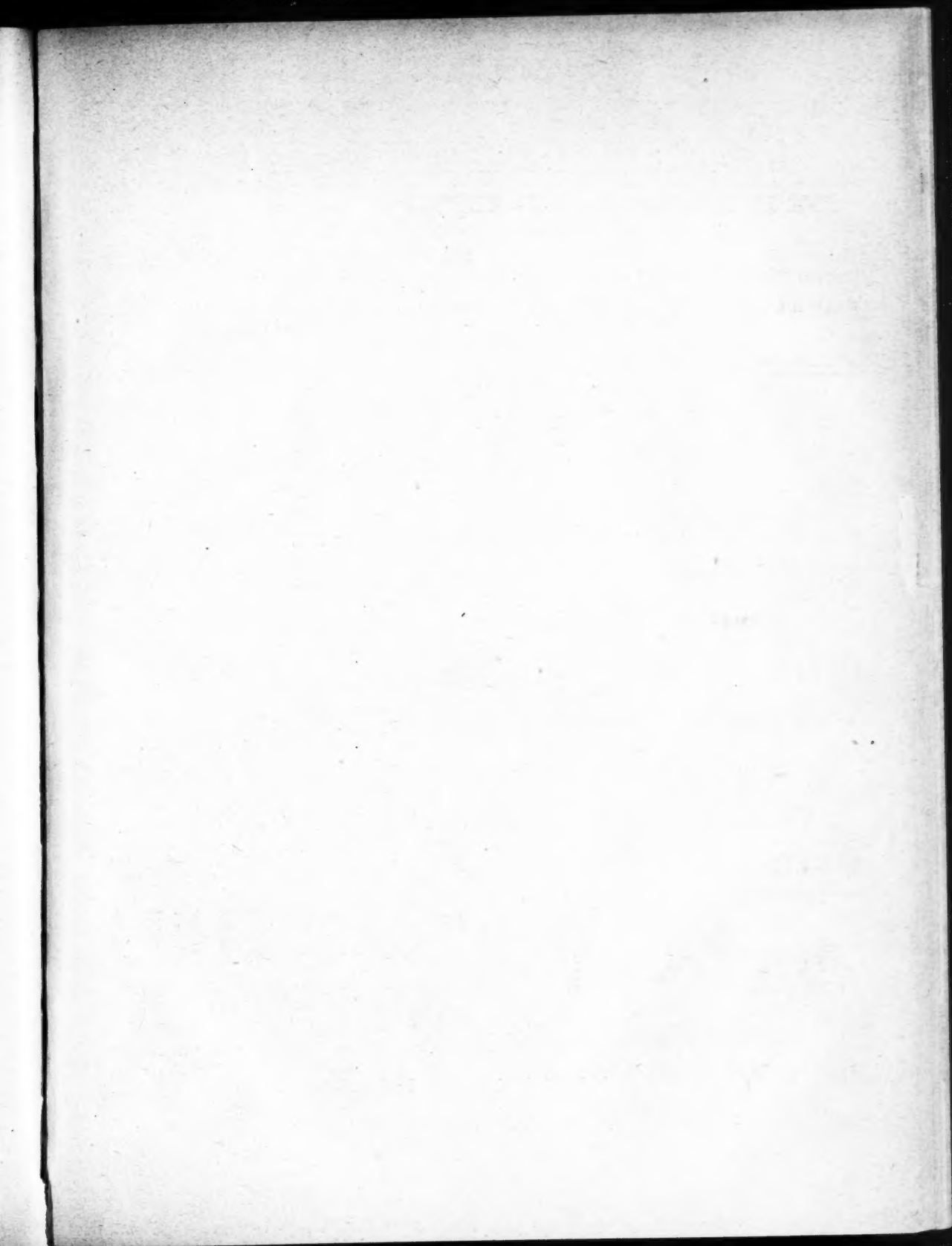
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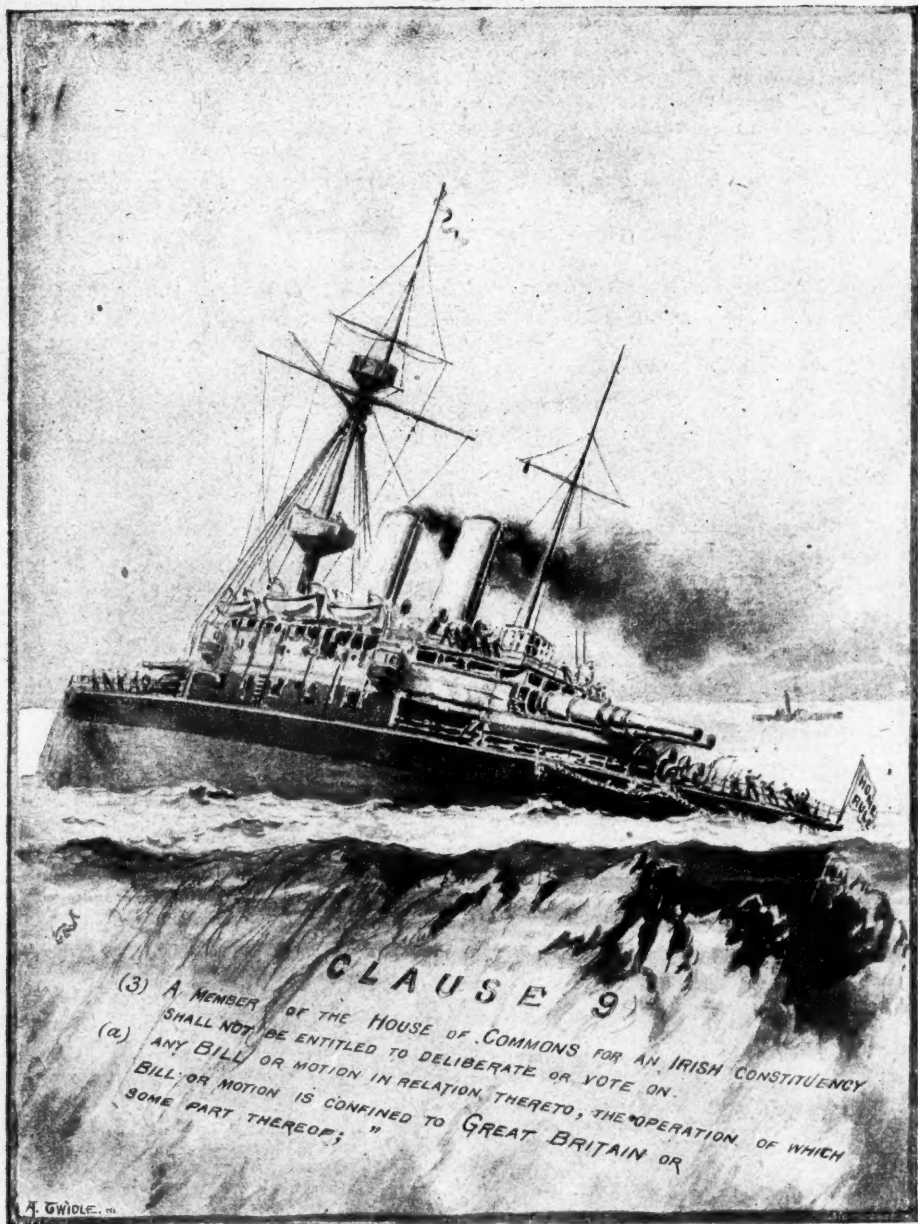
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 Whaling: Leaves from a Whaler's Log, by J. T. Brown, **C M**, Feb.
 White Mountain Forests in Peril, by J. H. Ward, **A M**, Feb.
 Whittier, John Greenleaf, **L Q**, Jan., **P M Q**, Jan.
 Annie Fields on, **Harp**, Feb.
 At Whittier's Funeral, by C. H. Dall, **N E M**, Jan.
 "Barbara Frietchie," Nellie B. Eyster on, **C I M**, Jan.
 Windscheid, Bernhard, Prof. Rivier on, **Jur R**, Jan.
 Winter Resorts, Mrs. L. T. Meade on, **Ata**, Feb.
 Winter Sunshine, by Hon. Gertrude Boscawen, **Black**, Feb.
 Witchcraft:
 The Origin of the Medieval Belief, by F. Legge, **Scot R**, Jan.
 Women, (see also under Dress, Beauty, Servants, and Contents of *English-woman's Review*):
 Capacity of Women for Industrial Union, by E. A. Holyoake, **W R**, Feb.
 Women Wage-Earners of America and Europe, Helen Campbell on, **A**, Jan.
 Should Women be paid as highly as Men? **C S J**, Feb.
 Women's Needs and Helpers, L. E. Ridding on, **N H**, Feb.
 Cruelty and Pity in Woman, by G. Ferrero, **Mon**, Jan.
 The Young Woman in Society, by Miss F. E. Willard, **Y W**, Feb.
 Flirting Wives, by Amelia E. Barr, **N A R**, Jan.
 The Pagan Review and Woman, by F. M. Bird, **Lipp**, Feb. 4
 Women in Hungary, Mrs. E. R. Pennell on, **Chaut**, Jan.
 Women in Greek History, Emily F. Wheeler on, **Chaut**, Jan.
 World's Fair, see under Chicago.
 Wrangel, Field-Marshal Count, Count A. Bothmer on, **U S M**, Feb.
 Wrestling, H. F. Wolff on, **Lipp**, Feb.
 Yachting: Ice-Yachting, C. L. Norton on, **O**, Feb.
 Yemen Rebellion, W. B. Harris on, **Black**, Feb.
 Yew Poisoning, E. P. Squarey and Others on, **J R A S**, Dec.
 Young, Arthur, F. S. Stevenson on, **W R**, Feb.
 Y. M. C. A.'s a Failure? by W. H. Mills and Others, **R C**, Jan.
 Zangwill, I., Interviewed by R. Blathwayt, **G T**, Feb.
 Zola, Emile, Moral Teaching of, Vernon Lee on, **C R**, Feb.





A CASE FOR COURT MARTIAL?

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, March 1, 1893.

A Good Beginning.

MINISTERS have surprised everybody, themselves probably most of all, by the success with which they have opened their first Session. They have scored time after time, and they have been even more successful in the country than in the House of Commons. Such a run of good luck as they have had seldom cheers the hearts of an Administration at the meeting of a new Parliament. They have won the seats of Pontefract, Hexham, and Cirencester, increased their majority in Gateshead, diminished the Unionist majorities in Stockport and Horsham, and returned Anti-Parnellites in both the divisions of Meath. In the House they have registered majorities twice their normal strength, with the result that the Unionist rank and file have for the moment somewhat lost their heads. Mr. Balfour being unfortunately laid up with influenza, Lord Randolph has come to the fore, and the *Standard* declares in disgust that the Opposition has been "beaten, outmanœuvred, and discredited" owing to "mismanagement, carelessness, or indifference." All this, of course, is monstrous exaggeration. Mr. Balfour went through the same kind of hubbub when he first became leader of the House, and as soon as he is himself again he will assert his authority. For the moment the Unionists are gnashing their teeth, and the Liberals are cock-a-hoop. But it will not last.

On February 14th Mr. Gladstone explained to an inconveniently crowded House of Commons the main outlines of his second attempt at the construction of a Home Rule Government for Ireland. The Old Man Eloquent

spoke for nearly two hours, and only forgot two items of importance in the complicated details of the new scheme, a fact attributed solely to his having once turned over two sheets of his notes instead of one. Every one agrees it was a great speech, and at least half the electorate believes that it unfolded a great scheme for the settlement of the perennial Irish difficulty. Unfortunately it was more than that. Whatever may be its merits as a speech, or as a scheme for improving the government of Ireland,

they are altogether overshadowed by the fatal proposal wantonly incorporated in the Bill to insist, as a corollary of the establishment of a local subordinate Parliament at Dublin, upon the destruction of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster.

This proposal is so utterly insane that it is difficult to realise that it is embedded as an integral part in the Home Rule Bill, which represents the last word of the collective wisdom of the Cabinet after seven months in office and seven years in opposition. But it is no mere nightmare of politics, it is an indisputable fact. The ninth clause of the Home Rule Bill provides quietly but effectually for the

destruction of the only instrument of Government which remains to us for the government of the Empire. The Crown with its spectral prerogatives hovers like a disembodied ghost over the throne of the Tudors and the Plantagenets. The House of Lords has dwindled to a mere rusty vacuum brake of intermittent and uncertain application. The House of Commons, the heir of all the authorities and of all the orders, alone stands between us and anarchy. From General Election to General Election the House of Commons is a visible, tangible,



From *Kladler's Intech*.

[February 12, 1893.]

HOME RULE.—IS GLADDY CEMPTUS?

Home
Rule plus
Suicide.

measurable entity, with a unity of personality and a continuity of resolution which alone renders it possible for the Government of the Queen to be carried on. But as a mere corollary to the establishment of local self-government among five millions of Irishmen—one million of whom repudiate the gift as a curse—Mr. Gladstone incidentally proposes to render the House of Commons impossible as an instrument of government. The provision that the House of Commons in the future shall no longer be a compact and homogeneous body, but shall contain eighty members in it but not of it, who shall sometimes vote and sometimes be forbidden to vote, destroys the stability and equilibrium of the Governing Chamber, and renders impossible the Government of the British Empire.



From Moonshine.]

[February 18, 1893,

PATIENT, BUT READY.

It is impossible to discuss a proposal to Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde paralyse the whole Imperial Government in Politics. as if it were a detail of a Bill setting up local legislature in Ireland. We love the Irish and wish them well. They need Home Rule, and Home Rule they shall have; but it is not necessary to bind together the creation of a new Parliament on College Green with the dementing of the old Parliament at Westminster. Mr. Gladstone, in 1886, damned Home Rule for seven years by linking it with a proposal to mutilate the Imperial Parliament by excluding the Irish Members altogether. This year he has gone a step further by proposing to dement it, and this proposal if persisted in will damn Home Rule for seven years more. For outside Bedlam there can be found no such personality as the House of Commons will be after this proposal is carried into effect. It will be a double souled, double-minded entity, of uncertain resolution, and with no continuity of thought or purpose, but which can always be guaranteed to undo to-morrow what it has done

to-day, and to stultify itself by arriving at absolutely contrary decisions. Applied to the present House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone would have a majority of about twenty when any measure was under discussion that could by any pretext be regarded as Imperial, but on all the great vital questions of English, Scotch, and Welsh reforms he would be in a minority of about thirty. Thus, Mr. Stevenson's familiar romance of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde will be realised in the House of Commons of the future, with the difference that whereas Dr. Jekyll will never Mr. Hyde except when he pleased, no one will ever know when he calls upon this new monster of Mr. Frankenstein Gladstone's creation whether he will be received by the Liberal Dr. Jekyll or the Conservative Mr. Hyde.

It passeth the wit of man to devise Buying diamonds too dear. arrangements for separating local from Imperial questions in the deliberations

of the House of Commons. So it would seem. Therefore, taking leave of his wit, Mr. Gladstone seems to have taken counsel of his folly, and we have his great career marred by such a suicidal fatuity as this. For on this point there must be no misunderstanding. If Home Rule can only be purchased by mutilating or dementing the House of Commons, then the British electors will have none of it. You can buy even diamonds too dear. And the most enthusiastic of British Home Rulers may well pause before consenting to burn down the Imperial Parliament in order to roast Paddy's pig. If Mr. Gladstone cannot contrive to erect a subordinate Parliament at Dublin, and at the same time leave intact with all its powers, prerogatives, and members the Imperial Parliament at Westminster, then the task will have to be entrusted to other hands, or Ireland will have to go without Home Rule. The *sine qua non* of Home Rule is that nothing shall be done to impair either the moral authority or the executive efficiency of the House of Commons. That assembly is to us what the autocracy of the Tzar is to the Russians; what the Temple on Mount Zion was to the Jew; what the Papacy is to the Roman Church. It is the palladium of our liberties; the central citadel of our privileges; the throne of our Imperial democracy. No profane Uzzah, be he never so zealous for Home Rule, shall be suffered to lay hand on that sacred ark. We are all for Home Rule in Ireland, if it can be established without destroying the Imperial Parliament. But if that is impossible, then we must e'en get along in the future as we have

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done in the past as best we can without Home Rule.

I do not believe it is impossible. Had I held such a belief I should never have been a Home Ruler. But Mr. Gladstone seems to be possessed by a contrary conviction. On the day on which that conviction spreads from the Cabinet to the country, Home Rule is done for indeed. The only chance for Home Rule at the coming General Election is to convince the British elector that Ireland can have her Parliament without impairing the authority or transforming the constitu-

tutely the Guy Fawkes section of the Home Rule Bill has been found out ere it was yet too late to avert the threatened catastrophe. This means that unless Clause 9 shares the fate of Jonah, Home Rule is as dead as Julius Caesar. It is almost as profitable discussing the sailing and fighting qualities of the *Howe*, which now lies at the bottom of the Bay of Ferrol, as to discuss the details of the Home Rule Scheme, so long as it is encumbered with the proposal to destroy the House of Commons. The armament, the machinery, and the build of the *Howe* may be perfection, but as she has got a huge hole in her bottom and she is down at the bottom of the sea, her excellent qualities are of no account. So it is with the Home Rule Bill. What would be thought of the owners of a great Atlantic liner who would even discuss a proposition that, as an indispensable preliminary to taking a party of Irish emigrants to homes of plenty in America, they should consent to knock a hole in the hull of their ship below water-line? What Mr. Gladstone asks us to do is even worse. For a hole in the hull may be plugged, whereas what he proposes is to permanently destroy the stability of the ship by so shifting the centre of gravity as to render it certain to turn bottom side up on the first lift of the waves.

This is not metaphor. It is simple, sober, serious fact. Look at the way in which the scheme would work out. Suppose that the Home Rule Bill had been passed as it stands, and that Mr. Gladstone, "cursed with the burden of a granted prayer," were beginning to carry on the government of this Empire on the new conditions. The House of Commons would then consist of 648 members when dealing with Imperial questions, and of 567 members when dealing with legislation for England, Scotland, and Wales. On the Queen's Speech in the larger House Mr. Gladstone would have a working majority of 20. The moment he began to legislate, he would be confronted by a solid majority of 30. The larger Imperial House would approve of his legislative programme on a vote of confidence by a majority of 20, and then the smaller British House would throw out, one after the other, every measure in that programme which could not by hook or by crook be labelled Imperial by a majority of 30. Here would be, not one House, but two Houses; not one majority, but two majorities, and these on opposite sides. Everything would be in a condition of unstable equilibrium. The two Houses would be inextricably intermixed, until, as in a dissolving view,



From the *Weekly Freeman*.]

[February 18, 1893.

ERIN'S DELIVERER.

(With Apologies to Sir Frederic Leighton, P.R.A.)

tion of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. It will be difficult, almost impossible, to produce that conviction in face of this second attempt to tamper with the foundations of the Empire. For let there be no mistake about it. The House of Commons, as we now know it, as an assembly with an assured majority supporting a Ministry with a settled policy, Imperial and British, will be destroyed by Mr. Gladstone's Bill as it now stands as effectively as the Parliament of King James would have been if Guy Fawkes had not been discovered in time. For-

no one could tell 'tother from which. And this is the latest outcome—the mature fruits of the constructive statesmanship of our age. Since the *L.berum*



MR. SEXTON DENOUNCING "THE TIMES."

eto which destroyed Poland, no such lunatic device was ever proposed for the undoing of an Empire.

The mischief has come from ignoring the Formula of fact that the establishment of a subordinate Parliament in Dublin, upon whose willing shoulders the Imperial Parliament at Westminster could devolve the bulk of its purely Irish business, no more necessitates any interference with the constitution of the Imperial body than the establishment of the London County Council—even when its powers are extended to John Burns's ideal of a London Commune—involved any interference with the position of the Metropolitan members in the House of Commons. The *status quo* at Westminster must remain absolutely intact until at least we have made due trial of the result of the new experiment. That is the way of safety. There is no other. Hence if Mr. Gladstone does not plainly and explicitly announce, in moving the second reading of the Bill, that the ninth clause and all those which tamper with the constitution of the Imperial Parliament have been definitely abandoned, it is difficult to justify any vote in its favour. Let us discuss Home Rule by all means; but first let us make sure that an utter end has been put to the proposal to destroy by dementing our own House of Commons.

The Bill If, as some good friends of the Ministry without the Guy Fawkes Clause. only inserted in order to be treated to the fate of Jonah, the House, freed from the menace

of enforced lunacy, may proceed to discuss the scheme with fair prospect of arriving at an agreement. The Bill itself is comparatively simple. Irish land is to remain for three years in the hands of the Imperial Parliament. The Irish constabulary is to remain for six years under the control of the Imperial authorities, who also for six years will appoint the judges. The commercial policy of the country, the customs, excise, and post office, will remain permanently in the control of the Imperial Government. In all matters relating to peace, war, defence, foreign relations, titles, coinage, and religious liberty the Local Assembly at Dublin would have no right to interfere. If any dispute arise appeal is to be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the creature of the Imperial Government. To make assurance double sure, all Acts passed by the Dublin legislature are liable to veto at the hands of the Viceroy, who is appointed by the Imperial Government. He will have sole right of initiating money Bills, and he will be liable to receive not merely advice from his Executive Council, but direct instructions from the Imperial Government at Westminster. If, therefore, the Guy



From The Westminster Budget.]

[February 24, 1893.

MR. WALTER DOES PENANCE.

Fawkes section is dropped, this is very much like Home Rule in Ireland as in London, *mutatis mutandis*. There can be no doubt as to the subordination of the

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Irish Parliament and the supreme control of the Imperial Parliament, which retains moreover intact in its own hands the absolute right not only to repeal the whole or any part of the Home Rule Bill, but may at any time when the Home Rule Act is in full force, legislate directly for Ireland just as if the Irish Parliament did not exist.

The Parli-
ment in
College Green. The Irish Parliament which it is pro-
posed to establish will consist of two
Chambers—the first, a popularly-elected
House of 103 members, chosen for five years; the
second, an Elective Council of 48 members, elected
once in eight years by
owners or occupiers of
property of the rateable
value of £20 per annum.
Of these there are 170,000
in Ireland. When the
two Chambers disagree,
there must either be a
dissolution or an interval
of two years before the
Assembly can send a Bill
up a second time to the
Council. If it is then
rejected a second time,
the two Houses meet in
Congress to decide the
fate of the Bill by a joint
vote. The only other
important point is that
of finance. The Imperial
Government will keep the
Customs Duties, amount-
ing to £2,360,000, leav-
ing all other sources
of revenue to the Irish
Government. Towards
the reduction of the Irish
tribute there is to be a
subsidy of £500,000 for
the first year towards the cost of the constabulary,
which is to be diminished year by year until it
disappears. By this means, if the Irish drink
as much whisky under Home Rule as they do
under Coercion, they will be able to pay their way
and have a surplus on paper of £500,000, the
total cost of their civil administration being reckoned
at £5,160,000.

The Bill, apart from Clause 9, is an
extremely moderate measure. The organ
of Mr. Redmond thus sums up what it
calls the five heads of the hydra of the Veto :—

First, there is the Initiatory Clause, giving the Viceroy absolute control over the introduction of money Bills. Second, there is the Legislative Council, all-powerful to hamper, harass, and probably in most cases finally to defeat popular measures. Third, there is the Veto of the English Cabinet. Fourth, there is the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London to declare void any Irish Act passed in violation of the Irish Constitution. And fifth, there is the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, embracing its general privilege to do absolutely as it likes with reference to any Irish matter, local or national, and its particular privilege to pass laws on Irish subjects concurrently with the Irish Legislature, rendering those of the Irish Legislature null and void, and mere pastime of children.



LORD RANDOLPH HIMSELF AGAIN.

But notwithstanding this five-headed hydra, the Irish members have accepted the measure with some reservations, and it only needs a little courage and patriotism on the part of the Unionists to secure the settlement of the question on this business-like basis — always, of course, understanding that the lethal section of the Bill destroying the efficiency of the House of Commons is summarily and decisively got rid of.

After Mr. Gladstone sat down, Sir Edward Clarke picked holes in the Bill. Mr. Sexton welcomed it with enthusiasm. Colonel Saunderson denounced it on general principles, and Mr. Balfour moved the adjournment of the debate. The first deliver-

ance of the Leader of the Opposition was ineffective. His chief point, that the limited subsidy of £500,000 per annum to the cost of the police was equivalent to a war indemnity of £17,000,000, sounded well at first, but as the subsidy is to diminish annually and to disappear altogether by the end of the century, the Ministers had no difficulty in parrying his attack. Mr. Bryce said what could be said in defence of the absurd and impossible arrangement of Clause 9. Mr. Redmond was more reasonable than any one expected. Lord Randolph Churchill spoke with an effort, but without effect. Mr. Campbell Bannerman defended

the Bill. Mr. Chamberlain, on the Thursday, made much the most powerful attack upon the Bill. Mr. Blake, the Canadian, made a brilliant defence. Mr. Goschen spoke as is his wont. Mr. Morley's reply in summing up the debate was purposely mild, moderate, and explanatory. Ultimately the Bill was read a first time without a division. There was noted an unusual absence of heat and rancour in the discussion. The Unionists, possibly owing to a brooding influenza on their front Bench, have been depressed. The Gladstonians were jubilant, while some of the Irish actually began to dream dreams that the Bill would pass, not only the Commons, but the Lords. The Bill has come in like a lamb; it will go out like a lion.

The "Times" If there was an absence of passion from the and the Irish debate on the Home Rule Bill, there was Members. plenty in the stormy interpellation that followed Lord Wolmer's assertion that the Irish members were paid by the English Liberal party. The *Times*, which had quoted Lord Wolmer as an authority, was declared to have been guilty of a breach of privilege; but, as its conductors apologised, no further penalty was inflicted. Irish members deem it sinful to finger any money that does not come from Irish or Irish transmarine pockets. At least they say so. But this is all nonsense. If Mr. Rhodes or Mr. Schnadhorst passed a cheque for £5,000 to the war chest of the Nationalists, to be expended without conditions in equipping the parliamentary contingent, it would be perfectly legitimate. Why should the Irish, unlike any other people, refuse to receive money if it is freely offered by men of another nationality from their own? *Non olet!* But, as a matter of fact, the sinews of war have not been supplied from the treasury of the Liberal caucus, so that the Irish had their chance. They made the most of it, Mr. Sexton leading with vigour. But it was much ado about nothing. Nor can the dull-pated Saxon quite understand why men who are every day denounced as traitors and assassins should tear a passion to tatters because one of their habitual calumniators describes them, for a variation, as "mercenaries."

The Home Rule Bill being read a first The Registration time, Mr. Fowler introduced his Reform Bill. Bill, under the modest guise of a Bill for simplifying the registration of electors. At present, the cost of keeping up the register is thrown upon the rival party organisations, and there are so many restrictions on registration that seven out of every seventeen adult males have no votes. The total of

presumably qualified adults in the three kingdoms is estimated by the *Westminster Gazette* at 11,000,000, of whom 4,800,000 are disfranchised for one cause or another. Mr. Fowler makes a long stride towards the establishment of universal male suffrage by sweeping away all the barriers which have hitherto restricted the registration of electors. His proposals, which were welcomed cordially by so moderate a Unionist as Sir Henry James, consist of five propositions. (1) The appointment of district and superintendent registrars, appointed and paid by the local authorities, whose duty it will be to see that every qualified householder is duly inscribed on the register; (2) the reduction of the qualifying period from twelve months to three; (3) the facilitation of the transfer of voters from the register of one district to another; (4) the simplification of the lodger franchise; and (5) the abolition of the rating qualification. The Bill, which was generally approved, is to be referred to a Grand Committee. The question of one man one vote is to be dealt with in another Bill.

Employers' Liability.

After Mr. Fowler had explained the provisions of his Registration Bill, and Sir George Trevelyan had followed suit with the Scotch counterpart, Mr. Asquith explained the Ministerial proposal for settling the vexed question of Employers' Liability. They propose to abolish altogether the doctrine of common employment. Wherever a person for his own profit sets in motion agencies involving risks to others, he must be held to be civilly responsible for the consequences. All general prospective agreements contracting oneself out of the Act are declared invalid, although in cases where a mutual insurance fund existed the employer would, in case of a verdict against him, be entitled to draw the sum to which the workman would be entitled. The method of obtaining legal redress was simplified, and seamen are for the first time to be classed as workmen. Mr. Chamberlain, holding that the law ought to secure compensation to all workmen for all injuries sustained in the ordinary course of their employment and not caused by their own act or default, moved an amendment to the second reading. The debate stands adjourned.

Other Labour Bills.

The Government has not been slow to introduce other Bills dealing with the condition of the labouring classes. The Bill providing fresh security against cruelly long hours on railways has been read a second time. Another Bill has been introduced dealing with Courts of Conciliation, a third proposes to raise the age up to which education is enforced by one year, while a

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fourth provides for the prompt notification of accidents. Ministers, especially in the great spending departments, have devoted much time to discussing how best they can improve the condition of their workmen; a labour bureau is being organised, a labour gazette is in process of publication, and all along the line Ministers are doing their best to show that they understand where lies the balance of voting strength in the constituencies. The working man is king, and we are courtiers all, for by his favour we live. The Cheap Trains Bill, providing that working men should be carried from 2d. for distances of five miles to 8d. for distances of twenty miles, although a Government measure, has been read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

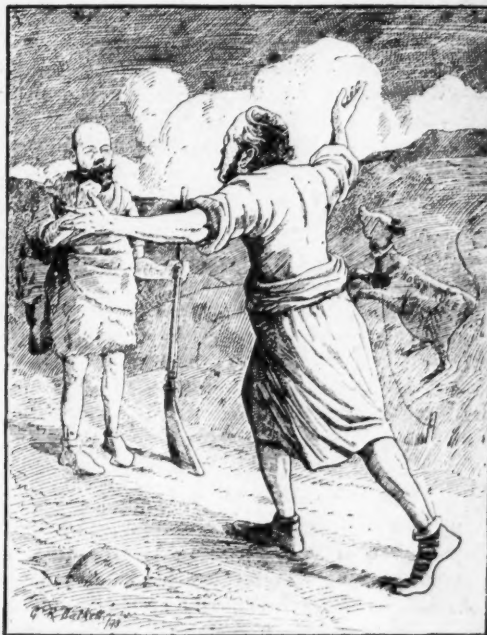
The Welsh Church.

The Welsh having returned thirty-one out of thirty-four members pledged to disestablish the Church of England that is quartered in the Principality, Mr. Asquith brought in a Bill suspending all appointments to Bishoprics, Dignities, and Benefices in Wales. All clergymen appointed after this Bill will hold their preferment at the pleasure of Parliament. This is to prevent the creation of any fresh vested interests. The first reading of the Bill was carried by a majority of fifty-six. If the Irish members had been excluded, the Bill would have been carried only by a majority of five. Mr. Chamberlain and his Radical Unionists did not vote. The Welsh members are inclined to be mutinous. They want the Church disestablished with the promptitude with which John the Baptist's head was presented to Salome after her famous dance. But the Lords will throw out the Suspensory Bill, and everything in Wales and elsewhere will depend upon the next General Election.

Lord Randolph Redivivus.

The most remarkable parliamentary episode has been the resurrection of Lord Randolph. In the debate on the Welsh Church Preliminary Disestablishment Bill, Lord Randolph astonished and delighted his old followers by making a thoroughly characteristic old-time speech. Nothing could be in greater contrast than his speech on the Welsh Bill and that on Home Rule. The quondam leader of the House seemed to have regained his youth and high spirits, and he went for the Bill like a regular slogger. There were few in the House who did not feel that if Lord Randolph were to keep it up in that style Mr. Balfour's position would be endangered. But every one knows Lord Randolph cannot keep it up. Never had any man a more brilliant chance than he. But

he flung it away, and such opportunities come not back. Lord Randolph, like Fuzzy-wuzzy of the Soudan, is a first class fighting-man, but like poor Fuzzy-wuzzy he is best at headlong charges fitfully



From the *Pall Mall Budget*.

[February 23, 1893.]

THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

delivered. He cannot be depended upon. His apparition was rather the return of a ghost than a real resurrection. He has come back, but not to stay.

Prohibition in Politics.

When Sir William Harcourt introduced the Direct Veto Bill, he brought Prohibition into English politics, and at the same time sealed the exclusion of his own party from office for the rest of his lifetime. Such at least is a not improbable forecast of the position. His Direct Veto Bill is a capitulation of the Government to the United Kingdom Alliance, which for the last quarter of a century has sacrificed everything to the attainment of this legislative permission to locally apply Prohibition. The unbroken experience of the last twenty years shows that no Ministry can attempt to deal with the licensing question in the interests of temperance without fatal consequences. They are certain to excite the savage hostility of the trade, and they are almost equally certain to fail to gain the support of the teetotaler. The Government

proposes to give to a two-thirds voting majority in any parish the right to shut up at the end of three years all the public-houses within the area of that parish, without paying a farthing compensation. The poll can be demanded by one-tenth of the ratepayers, and at intervals of not less than three years. They also propose that whenever one-half *plus* one of the ratepayers in any parish decide that all public-houses shall be closed on Sunday, they shall be so closed. It is by no means sure that the Alliance men will be very enthusiastic about this Bill; and this for many reasons. First, it is not to come into operation for three years. Secondly, every publican is to have one year's notice before his place can be shut up. Thirdly, there is no provision against the issue of new licences. Fourthly, the hotels, inns, refreshment bars, and restaurants are all excluded from the operation of the Bill. Fifthly—and this perhaps they dislike most of all—Local Option is to be applied to Sunday Closing.

And this, forsooth, is all that we can hope for in the shape of temperance legislation. In return for the permission to shut up all public-houses, which is to be exercised under conditions that are practically unattainable, we have to put up with the indefinite continuance of the present excessive number of public-houses, and what is more, see new licenses granted every year. To this it is that we have come by leaving temperance reform to a party of earnest and well meaning men who have held so many meetings among themselves that they have succeeded in forgetting that the British public, so far from being two-thirds Prohibitionists, is at least two-thirds of it not teetotal—to put it mildly. If we add to all this that the Bill, which is not to apply to Ireland, has no chance of passing the second reading but for the votes of the Irish members—who are not supposed to have any right to vote on English questions after next September—we can form some mild idea of the absurdity of the situation.

When these obvious considerations are pointed out to the advocates of the Direct Veto, they reply by declaring that many men who drink can be relied upon to vote for Prohibition. That remains to be seen. Prohibition has long been in the politics of the United States of America, where the habit of Total Abstinence is far more prevalent than it is in this country, but to this day the Prohibition Party in the United States has failed to control more than a

small minority of the federated commonwealths. In Canada, where Local Option has been placed on the Statute Book, it is not enforced by the people. Mr. T. W. Russell, who is an enthusiastic Alliance man, and a professional advocate of teetotalism, told the House of Commons that the net effect of the Scott Act in Canada is that, after three years' experiment, it has been relegated to the limbo of unenforced laws by the common consent of the whole people. That, indeed, is perhaps the only glimpse of hope there is in the present situation in England.

A Gleam of Hope.

The United Kingdom Alliance, having sacrificed everything for a quarter of a century to this one hope, will never turn their attention to anything better until they have had a practical experience of the way in which their scheme would work, if they had the chance. When our Scott Act has fared the fate of its Canadian forerunner, possibly our teetotalers, instead of swearing at large against the publican, will condescend to endeavour to be as useful in supplying the legitimate needs of the citizen as is their detested enemy. But we have a long and dreary road before Local Option can be tried. At the next General Election the publicans will fight for their lives, and they will have the sympathy of a very large section of the public, which, while not indisposed to try any experiment in the way of Prohibition, do not feel justified in beginning an experiment in moral legislation by what seems to them, rightly or wrongly, an act of public plunder.

The New Chairman of Committees.

Mr. J. W. Mellor has been appointed Chairman of Committees in place of Mr. Leonard Courtney. Mr. Mellor has still to win his spurs, and he will need all his wisdom and all his firmness to keep the business in hand when the Home Rule Bill gets into Committee, for so curious is the character of man that, although every Member of the House of Commons knows perfectly well that the present Home Rule Bill will not pass into law, they will debate it as seriously as if the future of Ireland depended upon the wording of each clause. It is understood on all hands that the Lords will throw the Bill out, no matter what changes may be made in it. It is equally understood that Ministers do not intend to dissolve this year if they can help it. Their plan of campaign is to send as many Bills as possible of as showy a character as possible up to the House of Lords in order that they may be rejected one after another, and that the appeal from the country against the House of Lords may

Grounds for Misgivings.

The Experience of Canada

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have as strong a case as possible to back it. The worst of these tactics is that Clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill practically gives away the whole case of the Liberals in advance, because as most of the Bills that the Lords will have to deal with relate solely to England, Scotland, and Wales, they will reject them without hesitation, inasmuch as there will already be registered against them a majority of the votes of the Members of England, Scotland, and Wales. The more the nation realises the significance of Clause 9, the more evident it will



MR. J. W. MELLOR, M.P.

see that the clause will supply a moral justification for almost any obstructive action on the part of the House of Lords.

Constitution Mongering. All these things will tend to give fresh points and substance to the demand for a revision in our constitution. This will be brought about by the joint action of two antagonistic forces. The Liberals will clamour against the House of Lords, merely in order to relieve themselves of the drag of the Second Chamber; the Conservatives, supported by many of the more thoughtful among the Liberals, alarmed at the heedlessness displayed by many from whom better things might have been expected, will be driven to apply themselves in earnest to a strengthening of the House of Lords. Thus, the question will be brought to the front alike by those who hate the peers and those who love them. What shape the reconstituted House of Lords will take no one can say, but there seems to be little doubt that we shall emerge from the turmoil with a Second Chamber much stronger than the present aristocratic body can ever hope to be. Next

year, or the year after, Lord Rosebery may have his chance of showing whether he is as wise and courageous in Domestic Reform as he has shown himself to be in Foreign Politics. Little has been stirring last month to divert Lord Rosebery's attention from meditations on the future of the House of Lords.

Sir George Portal is making his way steadily towards Uganda; the Egyptian ferment has died down, there having been just enough to do to give us not merely a pretext but a justification for strengthening our hold on the country, and elsewhere everything seems to be calm. The arbitration about the Behring Sea Question progresses at Paris, and the steps that are being taken at Washington to legalise the annexation of the Sandwich Islands do not create a ripple upon the mill pond.



From Judy.]

SHYING.

[February 8, 1893.]

Britannia in Egypt.

The Annexation of Hawaii.

President Harrison and his Government have promptly replied to the appeal of the American party in the Sandwich Islands by bringing forward a Bill sanctioning the annexation of the group to the American Republic. Whatever may be the fate of this measure, it is a significant indication of the drift outwards of our American kinsfolk. Hitherto the American Republic has had no possessions over-sea. The day in which the American flag is definitely hoisted in Honolulu will mark the beginning of a movement, the eventual outcome of which no human being can foresee. The revival of the American navy, the vigorous attempt made by the late Mr. Blaine to sweep the South American Republics into the vortex of North American influence, and the conscious growth of strength and responsibility, all point in one direction. The United States will soon have a foreign policy, a great navy, and a Colonial empire of their own. The whole of Mexico, the West Indian Islands, and Central America are lying, as it were, in the hollow of their hand. It would be an immense blessing for the South American Republics if Brother Jonathan would take them in hand, and stiffen with American smartness and grit the somewhat amorphous mass of Spanish Americans who, at present, more or less

misgovern their vast undeveloped continent. But the development of America over-sea will not be confined to the Western Continent. Few things would surprise me less than to find the influence of



From U.K.]

[February 10, 1893.]

THE LATEST REVOLUTION.

The throne of Hawaii was unhappily rent in twain. Liliuokalani gnashes her teeth, while John Bull laughs to his heart's content; but the Yankee is mad with rage.

America directly exerted both in America and in Asiatic Turkey. Her indirect influence in the latter country is greater than that of any other Christian power.

The Pope last month celebrated another of the numerous jubilees with which his Pontificate has been strewn. Pilgrims from Ireland and from Britain have made their way to the Vatican, and have renewed under modern conditions the pleasant and ingenious combination which our ancestors patented with a combined picnic with piety, and called it a pilgrimage. It is a good thing to go to Rome, that city of majestic ruins; but not even the Coliseum is more of a majestic ruin than the Vatican—regarded from the point of view of those who really believe the Pope to be the Vicegerent of the Deity, and the Shepherd of the human race. Still, ruin though it be, even its remains testify to a great ideal, which will have to be realised again some day if the guidance of mundane affairs is not to remain for ever in the hands of those who are solely self-interested.

France continues to be swathed in the miasma of recent scandals, as the malaria of Panama encompassed the hopeless labourers who perished along with the canal, in order

that speculators might filch millions in France. Severe sentences of fine and imprisonment have been passed upon the De Lessepses, M. Eiffel, and others for their share in the colossal swindling, but the net effect, so far, has not been to weaken the feeling of sympathy for the old Lesseps, the hero engineer of this epoch. For M. Eiffel and for M. Charles de Lesseps few people care; but the old man, whose reason has almost forsaken its seat, is undoubtedly a mournful and pathetic figure. It would have been well for him had he passed away before a great career had so terrible an anti-climax.

One very extraordinary result of the Panama exposure has been the quasi-rehabilitation of M. Jules Ferry. When

the scandal exploded it was confidently anticipated by those who pressed for the inquiry that the result would cover with discredit the men in power, and especially the Opportunists. Instead of doing so, while it has damaged M. Rouvier, it has done much more mischief to the Radicals; and as if to emphasise the fact, the month closed with the election of M. Jules Ferry to the Presidency of the Senate. M. Jules Ferry was the particular detestation of the Radicals. He



M. JULES FERRY.

He was a kind of French Lord Beaconsfield, and Tonkin was for him what Afghanistan and Zululand were to the primrose peer. As he added to the antipathy engendered by his Jingoism the hatred that the Catholic Church naturally feels for those who wage war against religious orders and regard clericalism as the enemy, M. Ferry was extremely unpopular with very powerful sections of the community. When he was defeated some time ago, his enemies chuckled, and maintained that he had fallen to rise no more. The damage to reputations that has been wrought by the recent scandals has, however, brought him once more to the front, and Jules Ferry, the Tonkinois, is again one of the first half-dozen men in the Republic standing almost on the steps leading to the Presidential Chair. M. Clemenceau still survives, but that is all.

**The German
Agrarian
Movement.**

While France has been passing through the crisis caused by the Panama scandals, Germany has treated herself to a violent agrarian agitation. Germans, like other people, are suffering somewhat from the present depression, and their spirits are not raised by the prospect of the increased taxation which the new Military Bill renders necessary. Suffering occasioned by hard times is debited to the account of the modifications which Count Caprivi has introduced into the commercial policy of his predecessor, and the agricultural population, alarmed by reports as to a new commercial treaty with Russia, has broken out into violent agitation. The agitators demand that they shall be protected against foreign competition, and as they make common cause with the Anti-Semites and the bimetallists they have succeeded in raising a pretty considerable dust. The spectacle of a popular agitation against the Government is so novel in a

land so long Bismarck-ridden that it is difficult to appreciate its true significance. Count Caprivi sticks to his guns, and refuses to budge; not even on bimetalism will he make any concession—or at least not until England leads the way. England, however, refuses to budge, as only last night the House of Commons rejected the bimetallists' resolution by 229 to 148.

A Silver Question that can be understood. The endless controversy about silver is one of those things upon which few ever embarked without becoming more or less monomaniac for or against monometallism. There is, however, one silver question that everyone can understand, and that is the new silver coinage which is to be issued at last in this country. The Jubilee coins were disgraceful. They were ugly and most inconvenient. The new coins are a decided improvement, not merely in being less ugly, but in having their value legibly stamped upon their face.



SOME OF THE NEW COINS.

'THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AFTER CLAUSE 9.'

SPECIAL PRIZE COMPETITION FOR CARTOON.

ACCORDING to Clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill, the House of Commons will in the future consist of 648 members when dealing with Imperial business, and of 567 members when dealing with English, Scotch, and Welsh affairs. If the balance of parties in the next House should be as it is in this, the Liberals would have a majority of 20 on Imperial affairs and would be in a minority of 30 on all English, Scotch, and Welsh business.

As it is difficult to conceive how the Government of the Queen is to be carried on by a House in which two antagonistic majorities confront each other, I offer a prize of Five Pounds for the best cartoon illustrating the condition of the House of Commons if Clause 9 become law.

CONDITIONS.—Competitors are free to resort to any image they please, although a ship not self-righting but warranted to capsize owing to a shifting centre of stability might seem the most appropriate; but their cartoons must be capable of reproduction in *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and they must give an effective pictorial representation of what the House will be like after it has been demented by Clause 9.

All Cartoons intended for competition to be sent in to me on or before March 25.

RUSSIA AND ROME.

LETTER FROM M. POBEDONOSTZEFF.

THE following is a facsimile reproduction of the most important passage in an autograph letter of the Procurator of the Holy Synod, a translation of which is appended below:—

Tout au contraire j'ai été au péril.
que le peuple russe ne consentira jamais à se mettre
sous le joug de l'autorité papale; que la liberté de notre
église nous est précieuse par-dessus tout; que notre foi ne comporte
pas la croyance au pouvoir des ordonnances du Vicaire de Jésus Christ;
que toutes les autres différences - dont le Symbole, dont les rites, etc. ne
sont pas importantes, mais que celles-ci ont et mettront toujours un
obstacle insurmontable à la Réunion dont laquelle nous désirons
venir notre liberté spirituelle. Voilà ce que j'ai dit à M. Vanutelli.
Quant au pouvoir Impérial il n'était même pas question
dans notre entretien. La croyance de Notre Empereur est une et
indivisible au peuple russe, Quant à la volonté pour les questions
de croyance, elle est celle du fils et à vis de l'archevêque - c'est-à-dire de
l'Eglise.

C. Pobedonostzeff

Le 5 février 1893. P. bon

THE following is the translation of the letter from M. Pobedonostzeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia, from which the above is an extract. It was written in reply to the following paragraph which appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for February:—

"There is no doubt," says Lady Herbert, "that the Russian Church would unite itself to the See of Rome without the smallest difficulty, if such a union were desired by the Russian Government. But at this moment M. Pobedonostzeff thought it would be impossible and would seriously injure imperial interests"; and Mr. Stead remarks: "It is manifestly incredible that M. Pobedonostzeff could ever have made the statement which Father Vanutelli ascribes to him."

M. Pobedonostzeff writes:—

"Very incredible indeed. The words cited in the article from the *Dublin Review* are printed as the text of a narrative of Lady Herbert. But she seems to quote the words of the

book itself. I have reason to believe that Father Vanutelli, whom I consider an honest man, and who speaks French very imperfectly, misunderstood my words which were uttered in that language, being perhaps carried away by his ardent desire for the reunion of the Churches. I could never have enunciated the opinion which has been attributed to me, to wit, that everything depends upon the Imperial will. Quite the contrary. I told Father Vanutelli that the Russian people would never consent to submit themselves to the yoke of the Papal authority; that the liberty of our Church was more precious than anything in the world; that our faith was not compatible with the discretionary power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ; that all the other differences of symbols, rites, etc., were not important, but that this was would always be an insurmountable obstacle to the reunion in which we would have to renounce our spiritual liberty. That is what I actually said to Father Vanutelli. As to the Imperial power, it was never even alluded to in our interview. The faith of the Emperor is one and indivisible with that of the Russian

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people, and as for his will in questions of faith it is that of a son to his mother, that is to say the Church.

St. Petersburg.

C. POBEDONOSTZEFF.

February 5, 1893.

P.S.—I have been looking through the chapters quoted by Lady Herbert from the book "Sguardo dell' Oriente Russia," and I have come to the conclusion that Lady Herbert has not been accurate in the way in which she has expressed herself. In this and similar cases it is always necessary to remember *Traduttore traditore*. It appears that the author, Father Vanutelli, far from reporting my conversation with him, or stating my words, sets forth his own ideas—ideas which seem to me to be very erroneous—that nothing in Russia would be

opposed to the union if the Government desired it. This reasoning is naturally derived from his idea, which he shares with most of the Roman Catholics, that in Russia religion *si trova interamente nelle mani del governo*; and further, *in Russia, più che altrove il voler far discussione teologiche coi membri del clero è cosa assolutamente inutile; essi ancorché siano convinti di quel che alcuno loro dice, non arderanno mai confessarlo per paura delle autorità politiche*. La Chiesa di Russia *si riunirà al Cattolismo il giorno in cui il governo voglia la detta riunione*. *E il governo accetterà e promuoverà la detta unione, il giorno in cui ci troverà il suo utile, e che sia assicurato che ciò non guasta i suoi piani ed interessi*. Evidently Lady Herbert has attributed these ideas of the author to me by mistake.

THE COFFEE-HOUSE OF SURAT; A PARABLE BY COUNT TOLSTOI.

In the *Severnoy Vestnik* of January, Count Tolstoi writes the following apologue to illustrate and enforce one of his favourite doctrines:—

In the Indian town of Surat there was a coffee-house, and travellers and strangers came to it from all parts, and a great deal of conversation often went on.

One day there came there a learned Persian theologian. He had passed all his life in studying the nature of the Deity, and had both read and written many books on the subject. He had thought, read, and written so much about God that he had lost his power of reasoning, and so muddled everything in his head that at last he ceased believing in God altogether.

When the king heard of it he exiled him from the kingdom of Persia.

Because he had been reasoning all his life about the first cause, the unfortunate theologian had got so confused that instead of understanding that he himself had lost his reason, he began to think that there was no higher reason than his own governing the world.

This theologian had a slave, an African, who followed him everywhere. When the theologian went into the coffee-house the African stayed outside in the courtyard at the door, and sat on a stone in the sun; he sat there and watched off the flies. And the theologian himself lay on a divan inside the coffee-house and ordered a cup of opium to be brought to him. When he had drunk the whole cupful and the opium began to stir his brain, he turned to his slave.

"Well, wretched slave," said the theologian, "tell me, what do you think, is there a God or not?"

"Of course there is," said the slave, and he immediately pulled out from under his girdle a little wooden idol. "Here," said the slave, "here is the God who has preserved me ever since I have lived in the world. This God is made from a branch of that same holy tree that every one in our country worships."

The other people in the coffee-house heard the conversation between the theologian and his slave, and were astonished. The master's question seemed to them astonishing, and the slave's answer still more astonishing.

A Brahmin, hearing the slave's words, turned to him and said, "Unhappy fool! How is it possible to think that God can be found under a man's girdle? There is one God alone—Brahma. And this God is greater than all the world, because he created the whole world. Brahma is the only great God, the God to whom temples are raised on the shores of the River Ganges, the God who is served solely by his priests, the Brahmins. Only these priests know the true God. Already twenty thousand years have passed and how many revolutions have there not arisen in the world, and yet these priests have remained what they always were, because God, the only true God, protects them."

So spoke the Brahmin, thinking to convince them all; but a Jewish money-changer who was there replied to him.

"No," said he, "the temple of the true God is not in India! . . . And God does not protect the Brahmin caste. The true God is not the God of the Brahmins, but the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and the true God only protects His own people Israel. God, from the very beginning of the world, has unceasingly loved, and loves our people only. And if now our people are scattered over the earth, it is only to try them, and God, as He has promised, will again gather His people together in Jerusalem, and raise up once more that wonder of the olden time, the Temple of Jerusalem, and will exalt Israel to be a ruler over other nations."

So spoke the Jew and wept. He wished to continue his speech, but an Italian who was there interrupted him.

"You do not speak truly," said the Italian to the Jew; "you do not describe God rightly. God cannot love one nation more than others; on the contrary, if even He formerly did protect Israel, already one thousand eight hundred years have elapsed since God was angered with His people, and as a sign of His anger He put an end to their existence and dispersed them over the earth, so that not only this faith does not spread, but now it only exists in a very few places. God does not show any preference to any one nation, but He calls all who wish to be saved to the bosom of the one Roman Catholic Church, beyond which there is no salvation."

So spoke the Italian; but a Protestant minister there, turning pale, answered the Catholic missionary.

"How can you say that salvation is only possible in your religion? Learn that only those will be saved who, according to the Gospel, serve God in spirit and in truth by the law of Jesus."

Then a Turk, serving in the Surat custom-house, who was sitting there smoking a pipe, turned with a grave look to both the Christians.

"It is vain for you to be so sure of the truth of your Roman faith," said he. "Your faith has already been replaced some six hundred years ago by the faith of Mahomet. And, as you can see for yourselves, the true faith of Mahomet is spreading more and more both in Europe and in Asia, and even in enlightened China. You yourselves acknowledge that the Jews are cast away by God, and the proof of it is that they are humiliated, and their faith does not spread. Acknowledge the truth of the faith of Mahomet, for it is in all its splendour, and spreading more and more. Only those will be saved who believe in God's last prophet Mahomet. And even then only the followers of Omar, and not those of Ali, because the followers of Ali are unbelievers."

At these words the Persian theologian, who belonged to the sect of Ali, wished to reply. But at that moment in the coffee-house there arose a great dispute amongst all the strangers of different faiths and creeds assembled there. There were Abyssinian Christians, Indian lamas, Ishmaelites and fire-worshippers. They all disputed about the nature of God, and how He should be worshipped. Every one asserted that in his country only was the true God known and

worshipped as He should be. They all quarrelled and screamed. Only a certain Chinaman there, a disciple of Confucius, sat quietly in a corner of the coffee-house and did not join in the fray. He drank his tea, listened to what the others said, but was silent himself. The Turk, noticing him during the dispute, turned to him and said:—

"Support me, my good Chinaman. You are silent, but you might very well say something to help me. I know that in China they are now introducing various faiths. Your merchants have told me more than once that you Chinamen consider the Mohammedan faith the best of all, and adopt it willingly. Support my words, and say what you think of the true God and His prophet."

"Yes, yes, say what you think," said the others, turning to him.

The Chinaman, the disciple of Confucius, closed his eyes, thought awhile, and then opening them, drew his hands out of the wide sleeves of his garment, folded them on his breast, and began to speak in a quiet, gentle voice.

"Sirs," said he, "it seems to me that it is men's own pride that hinders them more than anything from agreeing in the matter of faith. If it will not trouble you to listen to me, I will explain this to you by an example. I travelled from China to Surat on an English steamer that was going round the world. On the voyage we stopped at the eastern shore of the island of Sumatra to take in water. At midday we went on land and sat down on the seashore under the shade of some cocoanut palms, not far from a village of the inhabitants of the island. We were several sitting there, and of different nations. As we sat a blind man came up to us. This man had become blind, we heard afterwards, because he had looked too long and too persistently at the sun. . . . Because he was always gazing at the sun and always thinking of it, he lost both his sight and his reason at the same time. When he became quite blind, then he was quite sure there was no sun. With this blind man came his slave. He sat his master down in the shade of a cocoanut tree, picked up a cocoanut, and began to make a night-light out of it. He made the wick out of the fibre of the cocoanut, squeezed out the oil from the nut into the shell, and dipped the wick into it. While the slave made the night-light the blind man sighed and said to him, 'Well, what now, slave? Did I not tell you truly that there is no sun? See how dark it is, and yet people say there is a sun. . . . But if so, what is the sun?' 'Well, I don't know what the sun is,' said the slave, 'it's no business of mine; but here is a light that I do know. Here's a night-light I have made; it will make it quite light for me to serve you by and find everything in our hut.' And the slave held up his cocoanut shell. 'Here,' said he, 'is my sun.' There sat there a lame man with crutches. He listened and laughed. 'You were evidently born blind,' said he to the blind man, 'if you don't know what the sun is, I'll tell you what it is—the sun is a ball of fire, and this ball rises up every day out of the sea, and every evening goes down into the mountains of our island. We all see it, and so would you yourself if you had your sight.' A fisherman, sitting there too, heard these words, and said to the lame man, 'It's very evident that you have never been further than your island. If you were not a cripple you would have been to sea, and would have known that the sun does not go down into the mountains of our island, but as it rises up out of the sea in the morning, so it goes down again into the sea in the evening. I speak truly, because I see it every day with my own eyes.' An Indian heard this. 'It astonishes me,' said he, 'how an intelligent man can talk such nonsense. How is it possible for a ball of fire to sink into the water and not be extinguished? The sun is certainly not a ball of fire—the sun is the Deity, and this Deity is called Deva. The Deity drives in a chariot in the heavens round the golden mountain of Sperouvia. It sometimes happens that the evil serpents Raga and Keta fall on Deva and swallow him, and then it gets dark. But our priests pray that the Deity may be delivered, and then it is set free. Only ignorant people like you, who have never been further than your own island, can imagine that the sun only shines on their island.' Then the master of an Egyptian vessel, who happened to be there, began to speak. 'No,' said he, 'that also is wrong; the sun is not the Deity, and does not only go round India and her

golden mountain. I have sailed about a great deal, both in the Red Sea and about the coasts of Arabia; I have also been to Madagascar and the Philippine Islands. And the sun shines on every land, and not only on India; it does not go round one particular mountain, but it rises at the isles of Japan, and that is why those islands are called Japan, which means, in their language, the birth of the sun, and it goes down far, far away in the west, beyond the British Isles. I know it quite well, because I have seen it for myself, and heard a great deal besides from my grandfather. And my grandfather sailed to the very ends of the sea.' He would have gone on speaking, but an English sailor from our ship interrupted him. 'There is no land except England,' said he, 'where they know so much about the course of the sun. The sun, as we all know in England, does not stop anywhere, nor does it lie down anywhere, but it goes on continually round the earth. We know it quite well, because we ourselves have just been round the world, and nowhere did we knock up against the sun. It was the same everywhere as here: it appeared in the morning, and in the evening it was hidden.' And the Englishman took a stick, drew a circle on the sand, and began telling us how the sun in the heavens goes round the earth. But he did not know how to explain it very well, and, pointing to the pilot of his ship, he said, 'He's a great deal cleverer than I, and will explain it all better to you.' The pilot was an intelligent man, and had listened silently to the conversation until he was appealed to. But now, when they all turned to him, he began to speak, and said: 'You are all deceiving each other and deceiving yourselves. The sun does not go round the earth, but the earth goes round the sun, besides which the earth turns round herself, and in the space of twenty-four hours turns to the sun, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, and Sumatra, where we are now sitting, and Africa, and Europe, and Asia, and many other lands besides. The sun does not shine for the earth alone, but for many other planets like the earth. Any one of us might understand all this if he were only to look up into the heavens and then down at himself below; he would not then think that the sun shines for him alone, or for his own land only.' So spoke the wise pilot, who had voyaged a great deal over the world, and had looked a great deal up at the heavens.

"Yes, the mistakes and disagreements of men about faith come from pride," continued the Chinaman, the disciple of Confucius. "As it is with the sun, so it is with God. Every man wants to have his own particular God, or at least a God of his own native land. Every people wishes to enclose in its temple that which the whole world cannot enclose. And can any temple compare with that which God Himself has built to unite in it all nations in one religion and one faith? All human temples are built in the image of that temple—God's world. In all temples there are fountains, arches, lamps, pictures, inscriptions, books of the law, sacrifices, altars, and priests. In what temple is there a font like the ocean, an arch like the heavens, such lamps as the sun, moon and stars, such pictures as living people, loving and helping each other? Where are there inscriptions about the goodness of God so easy to understand as those blessings which God has showered on us everywhere for our happiness? Where is there a book of the law as clear as that written in man's own heart? Where are there sacrifices like unto those sacrifices of self-denial which loving human creatures offer to those near to them? And where is there an altar to be compared to the heart of a good man on which God Himself accepts the sacrifice? The higher a man's conception of God is, the better he will know Him. And the better he knows God, the nearer he will approach to Him and imitate His goodness, mercy, and love to mankind. But let him who sees the whole light of the sun, filling all the world, let him not judge or despise the superstitious man who sees in his little idol only one ray of that same light; neither let him despise even that unbelieving one who is blind and sees no light at all."

So spoke the Chinaman, the disciple of Confucius; and all those who were in the coffee-house were silent, and did not quarrel any more about which faith is best.

DIARY FOR FEBRUARY.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

- Jan. 30. Fighting near Sima.
31. Council Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture.
Deputation to Lord Lansdowne on the Silver Question in India.
A violent earthquake at Zante.
Cremation of Dr. Price, Welsh Druid.
- Feb. 1. Explosion at Kazan; three men killed.
Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom.
First Meeting of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor.
Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society.
Issue of the Report of the Royal Commission on Communication with Lighthouses.
Discussion on the Question of Egypt, in the French Chamber.
2. Vote of Censure moved by Sir Henry Parkes in the Legislative Assembly at Sydney.
Statement regarding the carrying out of the Indian Councils Act, made in the Legislative Council at Calcutta.
3. Sir Henry Parkes's motion rejected by sixty to fifty-seven votes.
Meeting at the London Chamber of Commerce, on the London County Council and the Rating of Machinery.
4. Disaster to the Steamer *Pomeranian*; twelve lives lost.
6. Cirencester Election declared void.
First Performance of Tennyson's "Becket" at the Lyceum.
News received of serious floods in Queensland.
Deputation to Mr. Mundella from the Chamber of Shipping with reference to Light Dues and other subjects.
7. Annual Meeting of the National Education Association.
Decision of the London County Council to devote some portion of the funds receivable under the Local Taxation Act to Technical Education.
Meeting of Convocation at Canterbury.
8. Deputation of Working Men to Mr. Acland, asking that food and clothing might be provided for necessitous children attending the Board Schools.
Deputation to Mr. Acland to protest against the proposal to open the Museums in the Metropolis on Sundays.
Annual Conference of the National Temperance Federation at Exeter Hall.
Wreck of the *Trinacria* off Cape Vilans; thirty lives lost.
Fire at the Literary and Philosophical Society's Building, Newcastle.
9. Conference on Technical and Secondary Education, at the Society of Arts.
Production of Verdi's "Falstaff" at Milan.
Missing Word Competition finally declared illegal.
Judgment in Panama Case; Sentences of fines and imprisonment on MM. F. de Lesseps, Charles de Lesseps, Cottu, Fontane, and Eiffel.
Fire at a Lunatic Asylum in New Hampshire; forty-four lives lost.
10. Deputation to the Postmaster-General urging the establishment of an Imperial Penny Postage.
Deputation to Mr. Mundella, on the Registration of Factory Mortgages.
11. Budget Statement in the Italian Chamber.
12. Fatal Fire at an Infectious Hospital at Kildermister.
Deputation to Mr. Acland re Welsh Language in Schools.
14. Deputation of Cotton Operatives to Mr. Asquith, praying for an Eight Hours' Day.
15. Deputation of Members of Parliament to Mr. Mundella, on the Railway Rates.
Meeting at Exeter Hall, to protest against the Opium Traffic.

15. County Council Election at South Kensington; Mr. C. J. Beresford-Hope (Moderate) returned by a majority of 1326.
17. Meeting, at the Mansion House, to consider the spiritual needs of London.
Deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Mundella, on the Railway Rates.
Conference, at the Guildhall, on Cholera Precautions for 1893.
Arrest of Mr. De Cobain at Be'fast.
18. Conference, at the Mansion House, of medical men and others, in favour of a Central Board for the Examination of Sanitary Inspectors and Training of Plumbers.
Conference, at Essex Hall, of Co-operators and Trade Unionists.
Meeting at Berlin for the establishment of a German Agrarian League.
Debate, in the Italian Chamber, on Italy and the Triple Alliance.
19. Celebration of the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee.
20. Resignation of the Portuguese Cabinet.
Production of Ibsen's "Master Builder" at the Trafalgar Square Theatre.
Annual Meeting of the Peasants' League at Berlin.
21. Resignation of M. Le Royer, President of the French Senate.
Inaugural Meeting of the Irish Agricultural Association at Dublin.
Temperance Conference opened at Exeter Hall.
Deputation to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, urging an increase of wages at Enfield Factory.
Annual Meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute.
22. Conference, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on the New Railway Rates.
Annual Meeting of the National Rifle Association.
Funeral of Mr. Hilton Parker.
Fatal Railway Accident in Pennsylvania.
Formation of the new Portuguese Cabinet, with Senhor Ribeiro as Premier.
Great Bazaar in America.
Conference, at the College for Men and Women, on the Treatment of Poor Children.
Meeting of Association of Municipal Corporations at the Guildhall.
23. Presentation to Lady Lawson of a portrait of Sir Wilfrid Lawson.
Mr. R. W. Duff appointed Governor of New South Wales.
Deputations of Trade Unionists, Assessment Committees and Manufacturers, urging the exemption from taxation of movable machinery.
First Meeting of the Behring Sea Arbitrators, at Paris.
Completion of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.
Deputation of Essex farmers to Mr. Herbert Gardner, on the Agricultural Depression.
24. Manifesto against the Home Rule Bill issued by the Ulster Convention League.
Deputation to the Marquis of Ripon from the Central Queensland Separation League, urging the separation of the Colony into three.
Annual Meeting of the Charity Organization Society at the Mansion House.
Election of M. Jules Ferry as President of the French Senate.
25. Two Homestead Anarchists sentenced to five years' imprisonment.
Manifesto against the Home Rule Bill issued by the Irish National League of America.
Annual Meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund at the Society of Arts.
Annual Meeting of the Hospital Saturday Fund at the Mansion House.
26. News received of the defeat of Tipoo Tib's son by Lieut. Dharris in the Congo Free States.
27. Conference of Miners at Birmingham opened.
M. Ferry delivered his Inaugural Address.
French Budget finally passed.
English Pilgrims received by the Pope at the Vatican.

BY-ELECTIONS.

- Feb. 4. Huddersfield:—
On the death of Mr. W. Summers, a by-election was held, with the following result:—
Sir Joseph Crossland (C) 7,068
Mr. Woodhead (G L) 7,033
Conservative majority .. 35
- In 1885: (L) 6,960 (C) 6,194
Lib. majority 766
- In 1886: (L) 6,210 (C) 6,026
Lib. majority 184
- In 1892: (L) .. 7,098 (C) .. 6,837
Liberal majority .. 261
6. Burnley:—
Mr. Spencer Balfour having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, a by-election was held with the following result:—
Hon. Philip James Stanhope (G L) .. 6,139
Mr. W. Lindsay (C) 5,506
Liberal majority .. 693
- In 1885: (L) 4,866 (C) 4,199
Lib. majority 667
- In 1886: (L) 4,209 (L) 4,165
U. majority 43
At a by-election, Feb. 19, 1887: (L) .. 5,026 (C) .. 4,481
Lib. majority 545
At a by-election, Feb. 27, 1889, Mr. J. Spencer Balfour (L) was returned unopposed.
- In 1892: (L) .. 6,450 (L) .. 5,035
Liberal majority .. 1,415
9. Rochester:—
Mr. Davies having been unseated on petition, a by-election was held, and Viscount Cranborne (C) was elected unopposed.
- In 1885: (C) 1,627 (L) 1,386
Con. majority 241
- In 1886: (C) 1,600 (L) 1,333
Con. majority 247
At a by-election, April 16, 1889: (L) 1,655 (C) 1,580
Lib. majority 75
- In 1892: (C) .. 2,119 (L) .. 1,712
Conservative majority .. 407
- Cork (North-East):—
On the resignation of Mr. Wm. O'Brien on his election as a Member for Cork City, a by-election was held, with the result that Mr. Michael Davitt (N) was returned unopposed.
- In 1885: Mr. Leamy (P) returned unopposed.
- In 1886: Mr. Leamy (P) returned unopposed.
At a by-election, May 2, 1892, Mr. Wm. O'Brien (P) was returned unopposed.
- In 1892: —
Mr. Wm. O'Brien (N) returned unopposed.

9. Walsall:—

Mr. F. James having been unseated on petition, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Sir Arthur Hayter (L) 5,235
 Mr. C. T. Ritchie (C) 5,156

Liberal majority .. 79

In 1885: (L) 5,112
 (C) 3,435
 Lib. majority 1,677

In 1886: Mr. Forster (L) returned unopposed.
 At a by-election, Aug. 12, 1891:
 (L) 4,899
 (C) 4,361
 Lib. majority .. 538

In 1892:
 (C) 5,226
 (L) 4,909

Conservative majority .. 317

9. Halifax:—

On the death of Mr. Thomas Shaw, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Mr. W. Rawson Shaw (L) 4,617
 Mr. Alfred Arnold (C) 4,249
 Mr. John Lister (Labour) 3,028

In 1893: (L) 6,269
 (L) 6,053
 (C) 3,988

At a by-election, April 3, 1886, Mr. Staunfeld (L) was returned unopposed.

In 1892:
 (L) 6,591
 (L) 6,461
 (C) 4,663

13. Pontefract:—

The Hon. Rowland Winn having been elevated to the peerage on the death of Lord St. Oswald, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Mr. H. J. Re-kitt (L) 1,228
 Mr. Shaw (C) 1,165

Liberal majority .. 63

In 1885: (C) 1,111
 (L) 1,075

In 1886: (L) 1,156
 (L) 947

In 1892:
 (C) 1,132
 (L) 1,092

Conservative majority .. 40

17. Northumberland (Hexham):—

Mr. Clayton having been unseated on petition, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Mr. Miles MacInnes (L) 4,804
 Mr. B. Clayton (C) 4,358

Liberal majority .. 446

In 1893: (L) 5,193
 (C) 3,663

In 1886: (L) 4,177
 (L U) 3,220

In 1892:
 (C) 4,092
 (L) 4,011

Conservative majority .. 82

17. Meath (South):—

Mr. Fullin having been unseated on petition, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Mr. J. Jordan (A P) 2,707
 Mr. J. J. Dalton (P) 2,633

Anti-Parnellite majority .. 69

In 1885: Mr. Shell (P) returned unopposed.
 In 1886: Mr. Shell (P) returned unopposed.
 In 1892:
 (N) 2,212
 (P) 2,129

Nationalist majority .. 83

21. Meath (North):—

Mr. Michael Davitt having been unseated on petition, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Mr. Gibney (N) 2,633
 Mr. Pierce Mahony (P) 2,376

Nationalist majority .. 259

In 1885: Dr. Doherty (P) was returned unopposed.
 In 1886: Mr. P. Mahony (P) was returned unopposed.

In 1892:
 (N) 2,549
 (P) 2,146

Nationalist majority .. 403

22. Stockport:—

On the death of Mr. L. J. Jennings, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Mr. Whiteley (C) 5,284
 Major Sharp Hume (L) 4,799

Conservative majority .. 485

In 1885: (C) 4,855
 (C) 4,495
 (L) 4,486
 (L) 4,132

In 1892:
 (L) 5,202
 (C) 4,986
 (L) 4,876
 (C) 4,681

23. Gloucestershire, East (Cirencester):—

Col. Chester Master having been unseated on petition, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Mr. Harry Lawson (L) 4,647
 Col. Chester Master (C) 4,445

Liberal majority .. 242

In 1885: (L) 4,782
 (C) 4,935

In 1886: Mr. Winterbotham (L U) was returned unopposed.
 In 1892:
 (L) 4,207
 (C) 4,054

At a by-election, Oct. 14, 1892:
 (C) 4,277
 (L) 4,274

Con. majority .. 3

24. Gateshead:—

On the death of Lord Northbourne and the succession of the Hon. W. H. James to the peerage, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Mr. W. Allen (L) 6,434
 Mr. P. Ralli (L U) 5,566

Liberal majority .. 868

In 1885: (L) 5,756
 (C) 3,024

In 1886: Hon. W. H. James (L) was returned unopposed.
 In 1892:
 (L) 5,336
 (L U) 5,043

Lib. majority .. 293

24. Tipperary (Mid):—

On the death of Mr. J. F. McCarthy, a by-election was held, and Mr. J. F. Hogan (N) was returned unopposed.

In 1885: (P) 3,803
 (C) 255

In 1886: Mr. Payne (P) was returned unopposed.
 At a by-election, May 8, 1890, Mr. Harrison (P) was returned unopposed.

In 1892:
 (N) 3,284
 (P) 887
 (C) 346

24. Sussex, North-West (Horsham):—

On the death of Sir W. Barttelot, a by-election was held with the following result:—
 Mr. J. Heywood Johnstone (C) .. 4,150
 Mr. R. G. Wilberforce (L) 2,666

Conservative majority .. 1,484

In 1885: (C) 4,483
 (L) 2,468

In 1886: Sir W. Barttelot (C) was returned unopposed.
 In 1892:
 (C) 4,303
 (L) 2,268

Con. majority 2,015

NOTABLE UTTERANCES.

Jan. 31. Tom Mann, at Coventry, on Trade Unions.
 Hon. J. B. Patterson, of Victoria, on the Policy of his Government.

Feb. 1. Mr. Muntella, at the Chamber of Shipping, on the Mercantile Marine.
 Sir Edw. Clarke, at Rochester, on the Government.
 Sir James Harwood, at Manchester, on the Ship Canal.

2. Mr. Henry Blackburn, at the London Institution, on the Book of the Future.

3. Duke of Devonshire, at Limehouse, on the Work of Toynbee Hall.
 Sir J. Thompson, on the United States Tariff Question.

4. Lord Salisbury, at Liverpool, on Fiscal and Commercial Questions.
 Mr. Chamberlain, at Walsall, on the Government.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, at Walsall, on the Situation.
 Mr. D. F. Schloss, at the Working Men's College, on a Siding Scale of Rent.

6. Duke of York, at the Hotel Métropole, on Cruelty to Children.
 Mr. James Stuart, at Hoxton, on the Government.

7. Lord Ashbourne, at Westminster, on Home Rule.

8. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, at Stratford, on Social Reform.

11. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, at Hexham, on Home Rule.

13. Mr. F. C. Selous, at the Royal Geographical Society, on his travels in Zambesia.
 Lord Dufferin, at Paris, on the Attacks on Foreign Ministers.

14. Duke of Devonshire, at St. James's Hall, on the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Goschen, at the Polytechnic, on Patriotism.

15. Sir Charles Tupper, at Stockton, on Canadian Affairs.
 Lieut. W. C. Crutchley, at the United Service Institution, on Modern Warfare and the Mercantile Marine.

Sir Fred. Abel, at the Society of Arts, on the Detection of Fire-damp.

16. Sir William Hunter, at the Society of Arts, on the Progress of India under the Crown.

18. Mr. Carson, at St. James's Hall, on the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. William O'Brien, at Stockport, on the Home Rule Bill.

20. Capt. H. Bower, at the Royal Geographical Society, on a Journey across Tibet.

Dr. F. Warner, at the Statistical Society, on the Condition of School Children.
 Sir Edward Clarke, at Holborn, on the Home Rule Bill.

22. Mr. John Dillon, at Dublin, on the Home Rule Bill.

Duke of Connaught, at Portsmouth, on the British and Foreign Bible Society.

22. Mr. T. Mackay, at the Society of Arts, on Old Age Pensions.
Emperor William, at Berlin, on the Agricultural Situation.
Mr. W. E. Bear, at the National Liberal Club, on Agricultural Distress.
23. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at Mason's College, Birmingham, on the Work of the College.
24. Mr. Edward Stanhope, at Nottingham, on the Home Rule Bill.
Dr. E. Hopkinson, at the Royal Institution, on Electric Railways.
Captain A. Hutton, at the United Service Institution, on Our Swordsmanship.
25. Duke of Fife, at the Royal Society of Musicians, on Music.

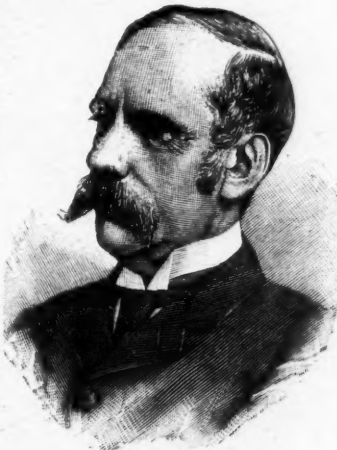
PARLIAMENTARY RECORD.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

- Jan. 31. Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech moved by Lord Brassey and seconded by Lord Thring.
- Feb. 2. Debate on the Address resumed by Lord Londonderry, and continued by Earl Spencer, Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Chancellor, and others.
3. Debate on the Address resumed by Lord Dunraven.
6. Questions with regard to Uganda, and Trial by Jury in Bengal.
9. Discussion on the Grant for Scottish Secondary Education.
10. Questions relating to School Space.
13. Discussion on Lord Kimberley's Salary. Questions with regard to the Evicted Tenants' Commission.
14. Discussion on the Ecclesiastical Commission and Dioceses.
20. Question in reference to Police Protection of Sheriffs in Ireland.
21. Second Reading of the Public Authorities Protection Bill, the Sale of Goods Bill, and the Bill of Sales Bill.
27. First Reading of the Church Patronage Bill; Second Reading of the Statute Law Revision (No. 1) Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

- Jan. 31. Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech moved by Mr. Lambert and seconded by Mr. Beaufay.
- Feb. 1. Debate on the Address continued.
2. Debate on the Address resumed by Col. Sanderson, and continued by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. John Morley, and others.
3. Debate on the Address resumed by Mr. Carson, and continued by Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Gladstone, and others.
6. Debate on the Address resumed; Mr. Labouchere's Amendment calling for the Evacuation of Uganda with drawn; Discussion on Agricultural Depression.
7. Discussion on Agricultural Depression continued, and Mr. Wharton's Amendment, negative by 272 to 232; Mr. Keir-Hardie's Amendment, expressing regret that Industrial Depression was not referred to in the Queen's Speech, negative by 276 to 109.
8. Debate on the Address resumed; Discussion on the Condition of Agricultural Labourers, and Mr. Jesse Collings's Amendment negative by 312 to 228.
9. Debate on the Address resumed by Mr. J. Reimond; Discussion on the Treason Felony Prisoners, and Mr. Reimond's Amendment negative by 397 to 81.
10. Debate on the Address resumed; Discussion on the Gweelore Prisoners, and Mr. Rose's Amendment negative; Discussion on Clerical Intimidation of Voters, and Mr. Arnold Forster's Amendment negative by 248 to 205.
11. Mr. James Lowther's Amendment re the Restriction of Immigration negative by 234 to 119.
The Address agreed to.
13. Home Rule Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone.
14. Discussion on the Home Rule Bill.
15. Second Reading of the Local Authorities (Voting and Qualification) Bill, the Public Libraries Act (1892) Amendment Bill, and the Police Acts Amendment Bill.
16. Debate on the Home Rule Bill continued by Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Labouchere, and others.
17. Debate on the Home Rule Bill continued by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. John Morley; Bill read the first time.
20. First Reading of Mr. Fowler's Registration Bill; Sir George Trevelyan's Scotch Registration Bill introduced; and Second Reading of the Employers' Liability Bill.
21. Discussion on the Disparity of Representation between different portions of the United Kingdom.
22. Second Reading of the Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill agreed to; Second Reading of the Cheap Trains (London) Bill; Third Reading of the Trade Union Provident Funds Bill; and Second Reading of the Railway Servants (Hours of Labour) Bill.
23. First Reading of the Church Suspensory Bill for Wales.
24. Second Reading of the London County Council (General Powers) Bill; Rejection of the Middlesex County Council Bill; Resolution declaring that Provision ought to be made for equalising the rates throughout the Metropolis agreed to; and Resolution in favour of a National State-Aided System of Superannuation for Teachers in Public Elementary Schools in England and Wales agreed to.



MR. L. J. JENNINGS.

(From a Photograph by Messrs. Maull and Fox,
187, Piccadilly, W.)

27. Mr. Gladstone's Motion for Morning Sittings carried by 270 to 228 votes.
First Reading of the Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill.

OBITUARY.

- Jan. 31. Father Gascoigne, Senior Chaplain of the Forces, 57.
Sir Augustine Fitzgerald, 83.
- Feb. 1. Admiral Colin Yorke Campbell, 80.
2. Sir Walter Bartelot.
Judge Townshend.
Lieut.-Colonel Carl Andros, Danish Statesman, 81.
3. J. E. H. Gordon, Electrical Engineer.
4. Lord Northbourne, 77.
6. Rev. Sir Fred. Laud Robinson.
Lieut. S. R. Master.
7. Rev. Dr. T. Campbell-Finlayson, 57.
8. John W. McCarthy, M.P. for Mid-Tipperary.
G. M. Whipple, superintendent of the New Meteorological Observatory.
Allan Schmitt, artist, 57.
Stormont Murphy, Founder of Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association.
9. Rev. Dr. Robert Dixon.
Quartermaster-Gen. Sir T. D. Baker.
L. J. Jennings, M.P. for Stockport, 55.
Rev. David Gracey.
Sir Thomas Baker, 55.
10. Sir Charles Lewis.
Rev. F. O. Morris of Nunburholme, 82.
Lieut.-Gen. Cadwallader Adams, 67.
13. Rev. John Wright, 99.
14. Prof. Lindenschmitt, of Mayence, 84.
Sir Charles Watben.
15. William George Aluslie.
Captain Henry Macdonald.
17. Edward W. Thomas, philanthropist, 70.
Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming, 73.
R. A. Macfie, 82.
Major-General Alex. H. A. Gordon, 56.
18. Gen. Baron Korff.
Rev. G. A. Mayo How.
19. Privy Councillor Von Bleibroeck.
King George of Tonga.
20. Rev. Francis Musson, 73.
Sir Henry Fox Bristowe, 68.
Canon Paget, 80.
Prebendary Browne Dalton, 82.
Gen. Beauregard, 75.
21. John Pettie, R.A., 54.
22. William Hazlitt, 81.
Frederick Waller, Q.C., 70.
Rev. E. Hamilton Blyth.
23. Rev. Dr. William Peddie, 87.
24. Rev. John Bennett.
Rev. Jos. Gedige, 93.
F. H. Whympere, 64.
26. Sir Thos. Archer Colt, 77.
27. Sir Andrew Barclay Walker, 68.
Sir W. G. Nugent, 65.
Robert Wilson, Journalist, 46.
- The deaths are also announced of Duke Ratibor; François van Rysselberghe, electrician, 46; Com. John Morshead, 86; Gen. S. J. K. Whitehill, 73; Henry Avis, 75; Karl Hill, German baritone, 53; Mlle. Augustine Brohan, French actress, 68; Théophile Hubert, French Naval Officer, 87; Miss Bettina Walker; P. D. Bazaine, 94; Henry Burnett, 81; Admiral Buge, of the French Navy, 59; Canon Eastwood, 62; Major-Gen. A. L. Steele, 77; Major-Gen. George Burn, 89; William Alton, Suez Canal Contractor.

THE CARICATURES OF THE MONTH.



From Kladderadatsch.]

FROM BEL TO BABEL.

[February 19, 1893.]

To the poor agrarians.
The Babylonians had an idol, called Bel the Tax-Collector, and to him sacrifices had to be offered daily.



From K'adderadatsch.]

[February 19, 1893.]

But the high priests of Bel entered the temple by a secret passage under the altar and devoured whatever was there.



From *July*.] **THE SQUID.** [February 22, 1893.
 "This creature is capable, when at bay, of discharging a black,inky fluid, and thus darkening the water around it. "It has, moreover," says Darwin, "a very extraordinary chameleon-like power of changing its colour."



From *Kladderatsch*.] [February 5, 1893.
 "A bird flies up to me and settles on my foot;
 It has a letter in its bill, and it brings a greeting to the beloved one."



From *La Silhouette*.] [February 5, 1893.
 "It is for you to get out—yon, who speak as the master. This Egypt is mine, and I shall proclaim it as such."



From *Moonshine*.] [February 4, 1893.
 LORD SALISBURY: "There you are! As soon as I leave you."



From *Il Papagallo*.] [February 12, 1893.
 The young man abhorred the rock, believing himself protected by the bull and the bear; but the one tried to install himself in its place and the other sought him as a prey. Hence the fatal rock will be his life and his defence.



From Moonshine.]

[February 25, 1893.]

A FINGER IN BOTH PIES.

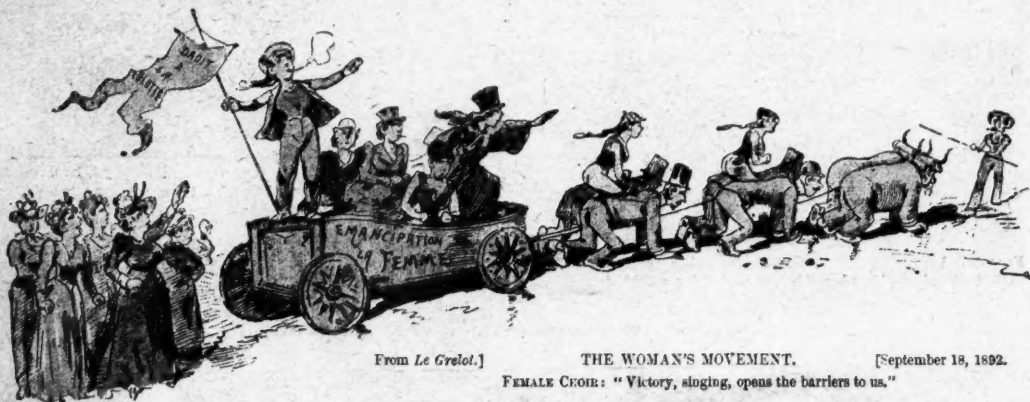
The Tim Heales are not only to govern Ireland, but England too.



From Moonshine.]

[February 11, 1893.]

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME, 1893.



From Le Grelot.]

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

[September 18, 1892.]

FEMALE CHOR: "Victory, singing, opens the barriers to us."



From The Melbourne Punch.]

THAT GOOD OLD "PROP."

[December 6, 1892.]

SCENE SHIFTER: "I say, Mr. Syme, the public 'll begin to hoot us presently, the old clond's a-getting so dilapidated. They know it ain't a real cloud."

D—S—: "Of course they know it isn't; but they'll admire it as a magnificent fabrication."



ENTER AND FATTER

The German Inflation's Burden.

From The Melbourne Punch.



From Kladderadatch.]

TWO GOOD OLD FRIENDS;
Or, John Bull and Uncle Sam trying to balance their interest in the Pacific Ocean.

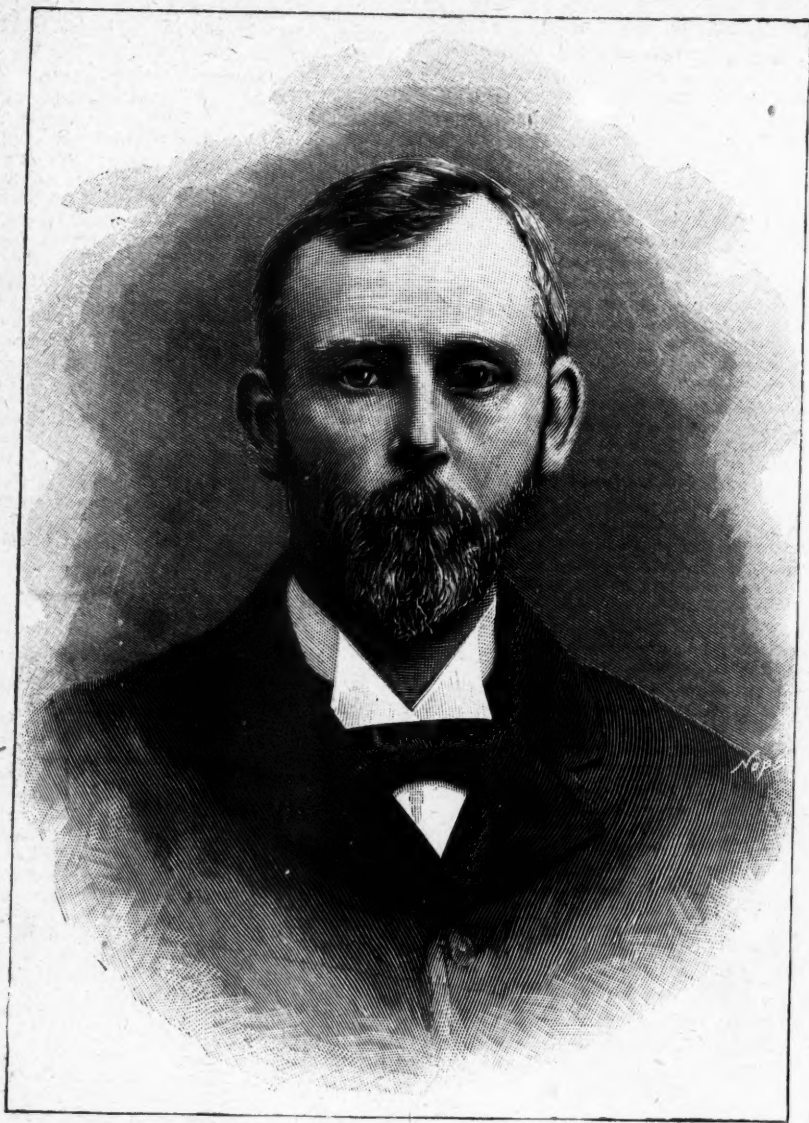
[February 6, 1893.]



From Judge.]

HAWAII: "Please, Ma'am, may I come in?"

[February 18, 1893.]



FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

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CHARACTER SKETCH: MARCH.

MR. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

I.—IN PRAISE OF NIMROD.

IN the earliest of our sacred books there is written a verse which fascinated my imagination from my boyhood. It runs thus: "And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a mighty one in the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the Lord; wherefore it is said, Even as Nimrod the mighty hunter before the Lord." What bygone centuries furl off like great clouds as we read these verses, revealing in the blue-black Assyrian sky the star of Nimrod!—Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord, whose name has become a synonym for the hero-hunter among all the children of men. How many millions of sages and philosophers, of cunning artificers and heroic warriors, of inspired bards and eloquent statesmen have gone down for ever into the abyss of oblivion, and still the name and the fame of the son of Cush are living realities in the Old World and the New. In those days, as the old Book says, a man was famous as he lifted up his spear against the beasts of the field—the wild boar, and the lion, and the bear, the four-footed denizens of the forest and the fell, who had then the over-lordship of the world, haughtily disdaining the arrogant usurpation of the biped man. The wild beast was the enemy in those days—the universal enemy of the human race, and the warfare against the four-footed lordlings of the wilderness was the highest and the most universal form of patriotism and of humanity. Primitive man had as his enemies not smooth-skinned bipeds speaking different dialects, like Frenchmen or Germans and Russians, but fierce carnivores, who respected no truce, who observed no frontiers, who gave no quarter, and with whom he and his lived on terms of ceaseless war, war *a outrance*, war to the knife and to the death. Nor was it only that the hunter was the hero-patriot defending the commonweal against the savage incursions of ruthless foes; he was also the food winner. In him militarism and industrialism found their original point of union. He was the soldier to smite and to slay; but the same sword that smote and the spear that slew also provided food for the larder and clothes for the wardrobe. Small wonder then that in primitive times "the mighty hunter before the Lord" was regarded as the first of men, the father of the people, the champion of the race.

FROM THE EUPHRATES TO THE ZAMBESI.

It is a far cry to the tents of the children of Cush and to the cities which Nimrod builded on the banks of the Euphrates. But although it is nearly a thousand years since the last wolf's head was paid for in England, and most of our millions know no more dangerous carnivore than the domestic cat or the necessary dog, there are huge tracts of the world's surface which are in the same condition as the plain of Shinar in the days of the Babel-builders. There are millions of square miles where the sovereignty of man has only been fitfully asserted, or not at all. In Central Africa the human being is rather the parasite of the over-lord than the over-lord himself. The real masters of the interior are the animals, not the men. Hence in these regions the hunter is still the hero, the warrior, and the food provider. He is the pioneer of civilisation, the knight errant of humanity. The type is an interesting one at all times, but especially interesting

to us of the civilised world. And of the hunter type the supreme example amongst us to-day is Frederick Courtenay Selous, the Nimrod of South Africa.

THE FASCINATION OF THE CHASE.

Lord Randolph Churchill is said to have declared that even tiger-hunting was less deliciously exciting than the upsetting of Ministries. But that was no doubt due to the fact that when he upset Ministries he took a leading personal part in the fray, whereas when he went tiger-hunting he was in his howdah, little more than a spectator in the gallery, while the excitement fell properly to the share of the elephants and the beaters, who did the real hunting. There seems to be little question but that the habits of countless generations, who perforce had to hunt or die, have bred into the very fibre of our race a passionate joy in the chase which it is almost impossible to eradicate. Fox-hunting, that most artificial of sports, bears witness, with its hundred packs, to the passion that has been engendered by the stern ordeals through which our ancestors developed from savagery into civilisation. Rat-catching, as Carlyle sardonically declared, may be a great deal more respectable pursuit than fox-hunting, but what it gains in respectability it lacks in excitement. There are few men, no matter how closely they may be desk-bound or closet-bred, who have not experienced at some moment of their lives the fierce thrill of a novel but enchanting excitement that comes from the chase.

THE HUNTER AS PIONEER.

I have sketched so many politicians and poets and philosophers in the REVIEW that it is a welcome relief to vary the series by a study of this reversion to the type of the aboriginal hero. Mr. Selous has written one book, and he is busy with another; but he is not a writing man by nature. He is Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord, who can read the spoor of the wild beast better than the books of the ancients, and who can better drive a bullet from a rifle into the brain of a charging lion than he can impel his ideas into the mind of the British public.

But Mr. Selous is more than a hunter, and it would be unjust to him to give an impression even for a moment that such is not the case. Even Nimrod was a builder of cities, and Mr. Selous has done his share in empire-building. He was the pioneer at the front, the traveller, the geographer, the naturalist. He, years ago, travelled over and mapped out the greater portion of Mashonaland, which Mr. Rhodes has annexed to the British Empire. Nor was he contented with acting the part of explorer only; when the time came for the British South African Company to enter into possession, it was Mr. Selous who was pioneer of the pioneers, the guide and leader of the vanguard of the Company's forces. For two years after the occupation he remained in the land as a kind of presiding genius, making roads, and generally discharging some of the most onerous duties of empire-building. Indeed, so useful have been his services, and so conspicuous the success with which they have been crowned, that it is almost necessary to remind the public of the hunter's adventures, which have been somewhat eclipsed by the renown of the pioneer.

AND NATURALIST.

Great as Mr. Selous is as a hunter and an empire-builder, he would probably wish to be remembered more as

a naturalist than as anything else. Though not a trained scientist, he has made the scientific world his debtor by the care with which he makes his observations, the patience with which he follows up his studies, and the intense interest which he displays in all forms of animated nature. The best specimens of wild animals that are to be found in the collection at South Kensington were shot by Mr. Selous in the wilds, and their skins sent home to become a permanent addition to the attractions of the capital. Nor is it only South Kensington which has profited by the spoils of his campaigns in the wilderness; the museum at the Cape has received from him a valuable collection of butterflies, for, with the true instinct of the all-round naturalist, Mr. Selous is just as eager in the pursuit of a moth as he is in the shooting of an elephant or the hunting of a lion.

The paper which he read before the Royal Geographical Society last month affords some index to the immense services which he has rendered to our knowledge of the topography of the region which lies north of the Zambesi, the St. Lawrence of Africa. Mr. Selous is, therefore, a typical man of his time, combining in his own person the prowess of the earliest hunters with the reflection, habits, and observation of the scientific naturalist of the nineteenth century. As such his character and career are full of interest equally to the student and to the casual reader.

II.—HUNTING ADVENTURES IN AFRICA.



A KODOO BULL.

Mr. Selous is not like many a famous Nimrod, without education or breeding. He is an English gentleman, educated at Rugby, whose country home is at Wargrave, on the Thames, and who finds his natural level among the cultured and well-to-do classes who, all democratic changes notwithstanding, practically keep the government of the Empire in their hands.

HIS HUGUENOT FORBEARS.

Mr. Selous comes of a Huguenot family, which migrated from France to escape the bitter persecution which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The family settled in Jersey, where there still remains a clump of houses bearing the family name, although no living Selous is to be found upon the island in the present day. His great-great-grandfather, being much embittered

against his native country on account of the persecution which drove him to seek shelter in a foreign land, endeavoured to obliterate his foreign origin by dropping the "e" from his name, electing to be known as Slous. His descendants, however, restored the letter shortly after their emigration to England. Whatever name they were known by, they transmitted to their present representative a physical constitution of almost unequalled vigour. After twenty years' roughing it in tropical Africa, Mr. Selous is to-day as hale and hearty and as healthy a specimen of humanity as you will discover in a day's march.

TEA AND NO TOBACCO.

Probably it was the same Huguenot strain in his blood which shielded the young traveller from the temptations that often are fatal to explorers. Without being a pledged teetotaler, Mr. Selous is as strict a temperance man as the United Kingdom Alliance could desire—i.e. in all his wanderings in Africa he has never taken with him even a medicine-bottle of brandy or of other spirits. From his youth up he never tasted beer or wine or any other intoxicant. If to-day he deigns to sip the wine-glass which is filled at his right hand during a dinner party, he does so merely because to refuse so trifling a homage to the customs of society would occasion inconvenience and provoke remark; but when Mr. Selous caters for himself, he drinks nothing but tea, and tea he will drink at every meal. He is a standing example of the absurdity of the popular fallacy that tea has an injurious effect upon the nerves; for for forty years Mr. Selous has been an inveterate tea drinker, drinking it morning, noon, and night, with the result that his nerves are like steel, and he can face the charge of a trumpeting elephant with imperturbable *sang froid*.

The anti-tobaccoists will be delighted to know that Mr. Selous is also proof against the temptations of the insidious weed. As a boy, tobacco never had any charms for him, and to this day he is free from all taint of nicotine. No cigarette, cigar, or pipe has lured him from the strait and narrow path of rigid abstinence. The natives with whom he spent most of his life in Africa, he said, never smoked tobacco, although they did occasionally intoxicate themselves by smoking Indian hemp. They are now learning to use the pipe, which is following in the wake of British enterprise in Africa as elsewhere.

THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN.

From early childhood Mr. Selous was famous for daring activity, for indomitable perseverance, absolute fearlessness, and great capacity to do and to dare. When he was only fifteen he took second prize at Rugby for swimming in his first year. He would have taken the first prize in the second year had there not happened a slight accident just before the race. The amphibious habit which he thus early acquired stood him in good stead in later life, when he thought nothing of swimming crocodile-haunted rivers carrying in his hand a heavy rifle above his head. One of his friends, now an officer in the Guards, to whom I applied for reminiscences of the explorer in his early days, sends me the following:—

I was both at a private and public (Rugby) school with Selous, and a real "Tom Brown" he was, always first wherever there was any sport, mischief, or fun going, but no matter what scrapes he got into he would never tell a lie.

It was always his intention when he left Rugby to go to Africa, and indulge his love of adventure, sport, and natural history, and one of his preparations was sleeping next the dormitory window, which he opened wide on the coldest nights as the nearest approach he could get to "sleeping in the open."

The illustrations in this article are reproduced from the original drawings of Mr. Selous's sister.

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I was in the dormitory, and devilish cold it used to be. What he loved best was a bit of mischief with field sport or natural history attached to it. To wit, on one occasion getting out in the middle of the night and taking the eggs out of a jackdaw's nest, which was just against the bedroom window of the headmaster, Dr. Temple, now Bishop of London. Temple was very fond of his jackdaws, and hearing the commotion got up to see what was the matter. He did not, however, see Selous, though up the tree and close to him, and the eggs were eventually brought back in triumph. On another occasion he got two eggs from the Heronry at Coombe Abbey by swimming to the island in the lake on which they breed, then taking off his wet clothes the better to climb the high tree, and swimming back, it being a real bitter day in early March.

Poaching of all sorts was dear to him; but in forbidden places had a charm; but, besides all this, he was good at books, good at games, knew no fear, and was loved by everybody.

"ALLAN QUATERMAIN?"

The boy is father to the man; and, after such a career, no one could be surprised that Mr. Selous took himself to the continent which affords the discoverer the widest field for the gratification of his desires. Many people have spoken of Mr. Selous as the Allan Quatermain of Rider Haggard's thrilling South African romance. Rider Haggard is the Fenimore Cooper of the present day, and Allan Quatermain is as famous as Old Leather Stocking. Allan Quatermain being the most famous hunter of contemporary fiction, and Mr. Selous being the most famous living hunter, the public, putting two and two together, jumps to the conclusion that Mr. Selous was the original from which Mr. Haggard drew the hero of his romance. It may be so; but if so, the novelist has taken more than the ordinary liberty in sketching his portrait. Allan Quatermain is a little and ugly man. Mr. Selous stands five feet eight and a half inches, weighs twelve stone, and is, as his portrait indicates, a man of prepossessing and attractive appearance. Mr. Selous never met Mr. Rider Haggard in his life. The novelist was officially engaged as secretary to Sir Theophilus Shepstone in the Transvaal, but the hunter and the novelist never met face to face. It is possible that Mr. Selous's career may have given Mr. Haggard many hints for the evolution of the character of Allan Quatermain: but the connection probably does not go beyond that. Those who have read "Allan Quatermain" will be able to form a very fair idea of some of the adventures through which Mr. Selous has passed.

HOW HE BEGAN.

But from his youth up Mr. Selous was seized with a passion for wandering adventure, which could only be satisfied in far other lands than ours. He himself speaks of an inborn love for all branches of natural history, which was stimulated by the early study of all works on sport and travel on which he could lay his hands, until the longing for the free and easy gipsy sort of life described by Gordon Cumming, Baldwin, and others became insupportable, and, leaving England behind him, he began his career of adventure in South Africa at the early age of nineteen. This was in September, 1871. He started life with £400 in his pockets, and a constitution that was worth many hundred pounds. He remained in the hunting field from 1871 till 1875. After a year in England he returned to his first love, and spent another five years in the African interior. He returned home in 1881 for a brief visit; but since then, although he has twice run over to the old country during the season, he has practically made South Africa his home. For the last three years he has been working with the Chartered Company in Mashona-

land. He is now arranging his wonderful collection of trophies, and writing his book. When this is finished the old attraction will reassert itself, and "Allan Quatermain" will once more find himself in his adopted land.

HIS WORK IN AFRICA.

Character sketches, fortunately, are not biographies; and there is no necessity to preserve strict chronological order in writing of the exploits of Nimrods. The only chronological importance about hunting stories lies in the evidence which they afford of the ebbing of the tide of savage life, and the gradual, steady rise of the flood of human progress. The death-wrestle with the brute aboriginal garrison of the wilderness goes on endlessly, as it went on in ancient times along the frontier and debatable lands. Nor has the method of attack much varied—at least, not since gunpowder was invented. Mr. Selous, for instance, says that he never used a rifle which drove better than the old smooth bore muzzle-loading duck gun of the very commonest description, with which he slaughtered seventy-eight elephants, all but one of which he shot on foot. The old duel between the slender, all but naked biped, firing forth on foot in the wilderness, and the massive strength of the original land-lords, is ever the same. There is the pitting of foresight, calculation, ingenuity, and skill against brute strength, natural instinct, the swiftness of the quadruped. Mr. Selous did a good deal to beat back the frontier and give to man a wider and safer territory than that which he enjoyed before. He was one of the vanguard who clear the way. On him and on his "boys" fell the brunt of the war, and before many years are over lions will be as scarce in Mashonaland as wolves in Wales.

A MODERN ODYSSEY.

His journeyings form a perfect Odyssey of African adventure. In the pages of "A Hunter's Wanderings in Africa," and in his own conversation, we have endless pictures from the diversified panorama of African explorations. To those who have the Viking strain in their blood it is exciting reading, and the fascination of such a life is almost dangerous. But to the sober citizen who enjoys his morning paper with his morning roll, and trundles backward and forward between Bayswater and the City by bus or underground railway, the experiences of the modern Nimrod are the reverse of alluring. Mr. Selous seems to have suffered almost every description of accident, and to have almost broken every limb in his body. But somehow or other it was always only almost. He bears to this day the mark of the scar which was left on his face when a double-loaded elephant gun burst at his shoulder; but even that gaping wound did not prevent him going on with the hunt in which he was engaged. Mr. Selous is not, to look at him, what would be regarded as a typical Nimrod. He is a middle-sized, slightly-built, spare, light-complexioned man, modest and unassuming in manner, with nothing to distinguish him from any other quiet self-possessed English gentleman. No one who sees him in club or drawing-room would imagine that this was the man who has wrestled with wild beasts in African jungles, who has run mile after mile in his hat and shirt after elephants, and has experienced all the worst vicissitudes of pioneering in tropical Africa.

AN IRON CONSTITUTION.

It must be admitted that Mr. Selous deserves to be numbered among the natural miracles that occasionally occur, as if to prove the falsity of all the rules and regulations of the physicians. For twenty years of his

life he has set at nought almost every canon of health. He has exposed himself recklessly under African suns, undergoing the most violent exertions bare-headed and bare-legged in a temperature which was congenial only to the salamander. He has literally lived in the open through the long months of a heavy rainy season without a tent or a waterproof, sleeping night after night in the open without opium or alcohol, or any prophylactic except quinine and Warburg's fever mixture. Mr. Selous is an enthusiastic believer in Warburg. In this he resembles General Gordon, who, however, shared his allegiance with Cockle. Mr. Selous does not seem ever to have need of Cockle, or Beecham, or any other stomachic pill. During the whole of his African journeyings he had only once for three days in the last twelve months of his sojourn there experienced even a temporary trouble of his digestive apparatus. Surely with all the patent digesters conceived by the imagination of man, that which was packed up inside the corporation of Mr. Selous deserves the first prize. To drink the muddiest of water, to suck a few drops of stagnant moisture through the sand, and to have no other beverage for three or four days at a time; to be parched with thirst until his throat was so dry that when water was at last procured it could hardly be swallowed; to eat monotonously twice a day for a month together the same kind of meat without

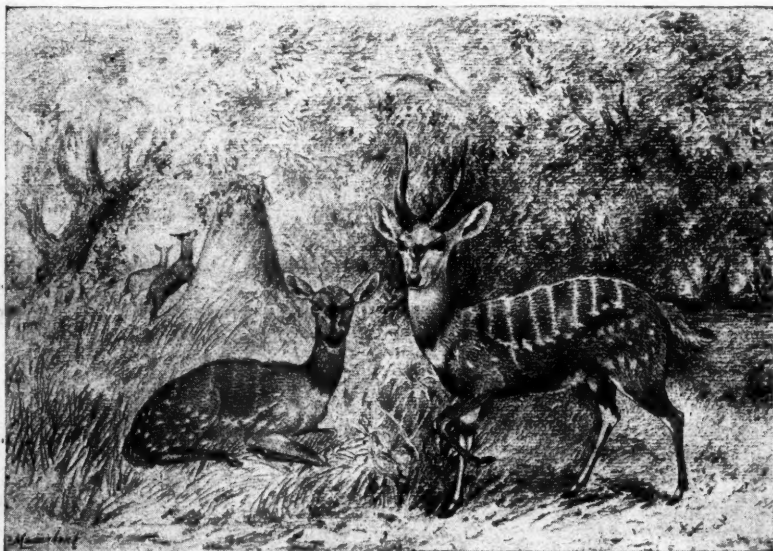
any bread or vegetables; to be compelled to consume the flesh of all manner of clean and unclean beasts in various stages of putridity—to do this with an African sun beating down on your head during the day, while you are shivering and freezing at night in a cold severe enough to coat the tea in your pot with ice; to do all this for year after year, to turn up as right as a trivet or as tight as a drum—surely no internal fittings of the human being were ever exposed to so severe a test without succumbing.

Mr. Selous has had fever and ague. He caught that universal scourge in the rainy season, when he forged his way into the tropics, without any tent, camp, or other protection; but, unlike other travellers who find an African fever continually returning, he does not suffer from it any more than he does from the measles, which, it is to be hoped, he had in his boyhood, although even on that point it is necessary to speak with some reserve.

LOBENGULA'S "BOY."

Imagine a young man of nineteen starting off into the unknown with a rifle in his hand, sufficient capital in his pocket, and asking nothing of the world save liberty to shoot. There you have young Mr. Selous, who was such a stripling when he first stood before Lobengula that the great king of the Matabele refused to give him leave to hunt elephants. "You hunt elephants!" he said; "you are only a boy; you had better hunt antelopes." It was only after much pertinacity and patient waiting that the required permission was accorded, and then fortunately without the usual restrictions. "You are only a boy, you can shoot anywhere," opened up to Mr. Selous the pick of Lobengula's preserves. The old savage little suspected what a Nimrod he was letting loose upon his wild herds. No such chance is ever likely to fall to an English youngster again, at least not in those regions. Whether further inland, nearer the Equator, some equally lucky

adventurer is likely to have a chance of shooting elephants by the score before man's estate, who can say? The dream of the possibility of such achievements is enough to keep many a schoolboy awake at night long and wondering, and praying—if wishes are prayers—that he may yet be allowed to arrive at the happy hunting grounds of the Dark Continent



BUSHBUCKS FROM THE RIVER CHOBE.

before all the big game is killed off, and lions have to be preserved as diligently as foxes in the English shires.

THE HOPO.

The classic Sunday-school book of African adventure in my boyhood was Moffat's interesting story of his missionary journeys north of the Cape Colony. What visions that book conjured up of zebras with their velvety stripes, of tall giraffes carrying lions on their shoulders as they careered through the desert, plunging madly to escape the living death that bit and tore into their vitals; of huge buffaloes and graceful eland! Then Livingstone took up the tale, and threw Moffat quite into the shade. For he had been himself chewed by a lion. And it was his book that first told us about that horrible hopo or native drive, by which all the beautiful wild animals within a wide range of country are driven within an ever narrowing circle of nets, from which there is only one exit—an abysmal pit into which they are driven to

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die. The picture of the zebras and antelopes, and many another bright and beautiful creature, struggling madly, blindly into that horrible pit, haunted me for years, and in a way may be said to haunt me still. For Livingstone gave a pitiful account of the way in which the helpless wretches fell into the treacherous pit, breaking their limbs as they were heaped up one above the other, while the hunters speared them from the sides. When the pit was full, and all the animals on the surface were speared out of their pain, those below were still alive, and in their smothering death agony the whole horrible compost of dead and dying animals would shudder and heave. In Piccadilly at midnight and elsewhere visions of that African hopo return with all the hopelessness and the horror of the savage chase.

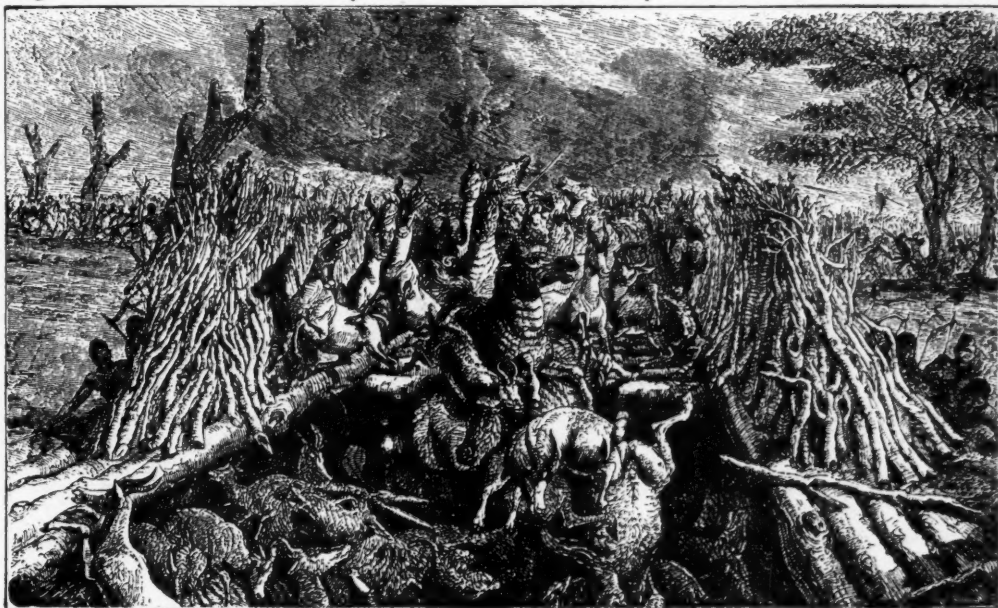
THE UGLY SIDE OF THE CHASE.

There is no account of the hopo in Mr. Selous's wanderings. But it would be idle to deny that there is

than the enormous superiority which a mounted man has over all wild animals. Man by himself can and does play a winning game with his four-footed rivals. But man *plus* horse—man, as it were, become centaur—has the whole brute creation in the hollow of his hand. A good horse can run down or run away from any living thing, and hunting in good country with a good horse is to a sure shot almost as easy as catching the Brompton bus. It seems almost a refinement of cruelty, however, first to wound your game and then to drive it back to the waggons before giving it the *coup de grâce*, so that it may be butchered close to the kitchen; but this is, of course, so highly convenient that no one can wonder at its adoption.

THE WARDENS OF THE AFRICAN MARCHES.

Hunting on horseback in Africa is only possible outside the fly region. The tsetse fly, that stings man and beast, only tortures the man, but kills the horses.



THE PIT AT THE EXTREMITY OF THE HOPO.

(Reproduced by the permission of Mr. John Murray, the publisher, from David Livingstone's "First Expedition to Africa.")

much that is anything but pleasant reading in the stories which he tells of butchery in the African wilds. There is something wonderfully human, like the eye of a woman, in the eye of the giraffe and the antelope; and although Mr. Selous seldom killed save for food or for profit, others were less careful. And when Mr. Selous hunts on horseback, the odds are so heavy against the animals that his narrative is almost as monotonous as the diary of a killer at an *abattoir*. When you run down a herd of elephants, and ride round and round the poor wearied, frightened crowd, blazing away at near range with heavy rifles into their vitals, the charm of the sport has largely disappeared. Even this, however, is less horrible than the hopo, or the still more diabolical practice which Mr. Selous also witnessed, of coralling a large herd of hippopotami in a pool, and deliberately starving them to death. Nothing comes out more clearly in Mr. Selous's account of his adventures

But for this fly the elephant would probably be as extinct as the dodo, for it is one of the paradoxes of nature that the largest of animals owes its existence to one of the smallest. The tsetse is about the size of the common horse-fly. Its body is dull gray, with pinkish bars. With a long probe that can pierce through the thickest flannel it drinks the blood of man and beast. Men only feel one bite in ten, like the sting of a wasp; the other nine are not much more than flea-bites; but horses and cattle weaken and die. Hence the fly country is a preserve of elephants and large game, where they can only be hunted on foot. The tsetse, however, depends for his existence upon the buffalo, in whose dung he lays his eggs. Where the buffalo roam you have the tsetse. Clear out the buffalo and the fly vanishes. Thus, buffalo and tsetse form the rampart of the elephant. But all three are vanishing before the breechloader and the constantly increasing demand of civilisation for ivory. Mr. Selous's

most interesting adventures were in the fly country, or when he was hunting on foot. There was, however, one exception.

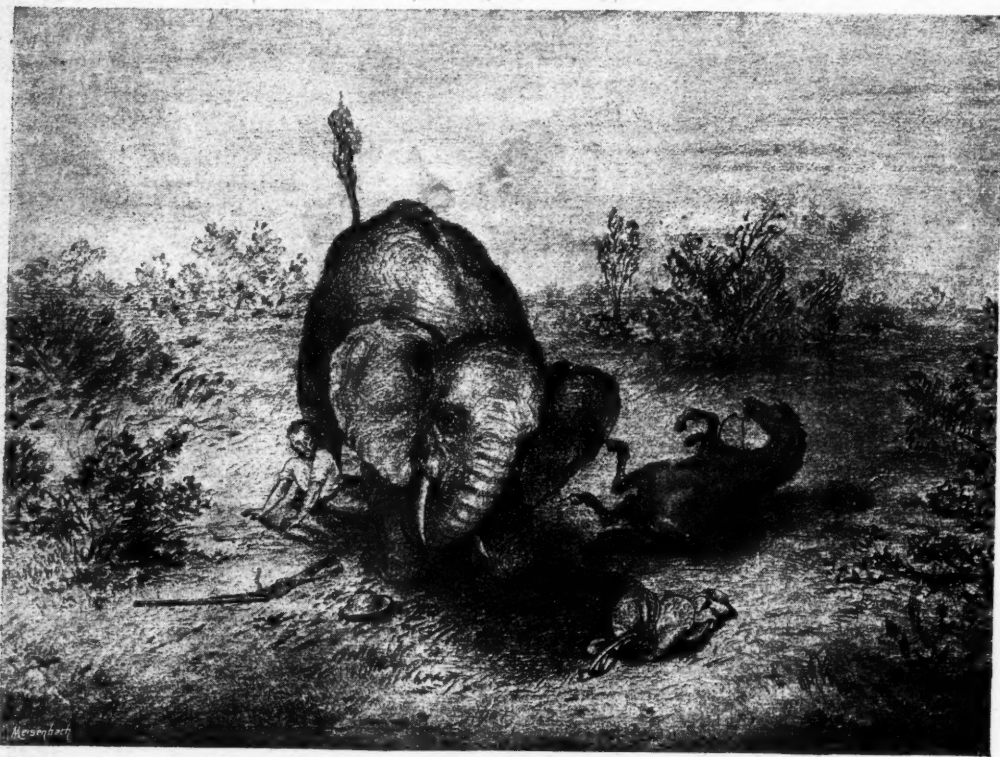
A NARROW ESCAPE

His narrowest escape from death by an elephant took place on September 17th, 1878, when Mr. Selous with George Wood and their Kaffirs slaughtered a herd of elephants near the Umbila river. There were some sixty or seventy animals in the herd, twenty-two of which they shot. They had a long day of it, and his horse was dead beat. Once Mr. Selous only got away by the skin of his teeth, for an elephant bull charged him, furiously trumpeting all the time like a railway engine, while his horse

had fortunately been thrown under its body. Had he been in front of the forelegs, he would never have lived to tell the tale. He wrenched himself loose, wriggled out from beneath her, and escaped into the bush. His eye was bruised, all the skin was rubbed off his right breast, but beyond feeling very stiff in the neck and down the back he was none the worse. His chief regret was that the elephant escaped. His horse, although badly wounded, also survived the encounter.

CHASED BY AN ELEPHANT.

Elephants are gruesome cattle to be at close quarters with. Poor Quabeet, a Kaffir who served George Wood, was killed by a tuskless bull. Quabeet was pursuing



A CRITICAL MOMENT. MR. SELOUS UNHORSED BY AN ELEPHANT'S CHARGE.

was so tired it would only canter. After the herd was nearly destroyed, Mr. Selous had an adventure with a cow elephant which nearly proved fatal. He shot her first behind the shoulder, and then again between the neck and the shoulder. On receiving this second wound she backed a few paces, flapped her ears, and then charged. Mr. Selous in vain spurred his horse; the poor beast was too worn out to gallop. In a moment the elephant was upon them. Mr. Selous heard two short sharp screams above his head—"All's up," he thought—and then the tusk of the elephant struck with terrific force into the rear of his horse, and he was dashed to the ground. Although half stunned by the fall, he felt he was unhurt, but the smell of the elephant was very strong. And no wonder, for the huge animal was kneeling over him; he

him when he suddenly charged, and, seizing the hunter with his trunk, knelt on his stomach, and then literally wrenched him into three pieces. The head, chest, and arms were thrown on one side. Then a leg and thigh were torn off, and the elephant, having wreaked its fury, departed. Mr. Selous had many narrow escapes from elephants when hunting on foot. One of his most exciting days was in the valley of Dett. Mr. Selous, with Wood, was stalking a herd in a dense bush. They had fired and hit some bulls. Mr. Selous was going in hot pursuit of a wounded bull "when suddenly the trunk of another elephant was whirled round, almost literally above my head, and a short sharp scream of rage thrilled through me, making the blood tingle down to the very tips of my fingers. How I got away I scarcely knew. I

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bounded over and through thorn bushes, which in cold blood I should have deemed impossible; but I was urged on by the short piercing screams, which, repeated in quick succession, seemed to make the whole air vibrate, and by the fear of finding myself encircled by the trunk or transfixed by the tusk of the enraged animal. After a few seconds (I don't think she pursued me a hundred yards, though it seemed an age) the screaming ceased." It was a near shave. Mr. Selous emerged from the bush stark naked.

THE ORIGIN OF HIS SCAR.

He always hunts bare-legged when on foot, wearing only a flannel shirt girt round his loins, with a leathern girdle and a hat. In plunging through the bushes three-fourths of his shirt, the girdle, and the hat had disappeared, and there was hardly a square inch of skin on his front uninjured by the thorns. His adventures, however, had not ceased. He resumed the pursuit of the bull, and, firing at him at short range with an elephant gun loaded twice over by mistake, he very nearly lost his life. The explosion lifted him clean from the ground. He turned a somersault and fell face downwards, the gun flying yards away in the rear. His face was covered with blood, caused by a deep cut two inches long, made in his cheek by the recoiling gun. His shoulder was injured; he could not lift his right arm; but notwithstanding all this, he went after the elephant again and contrived to get another shot. His attendant, panic stricken, declared that his master was bewitched; but he still pursued the elephant. This time he had to face another charge. He was within twenty yards, charging at full speed through the grass, when he was stopped by a four ounce ball on the head. He was not killed, however, and ultimately the whole herd got off without losing a single tusk.

ELEPHANTIANA.

Mr. Selous is full of elephant stories. He has killed over a hundred of these monstrous pachyderms. He says that although they smell a man very quickly, they do not discern him well with their eyes. If he stands quite motionless, the odds are they will mistake him for a tree or a stump, and leave him alone. African elephants stand about ten feet high, and their tusks weigh from 30 to 70 lbs. each. The most edible part of the elephant is its heart, after that its foot and its trunk. The elephant is a natural reservoir of fat, and out of his cavernous interior the natives carefully excavate every particle of tallow as soon as he is disembowelled. As they bathe in his blood, and allow it to dry on their carcases, they are not very desirable companions. The elephant when wounded goes on, and on, and on for ever until he drops, hence it is seldom any use following up the trail of any but a very badly wounded beast. When very hot they insert their trunks in their stomachs, draw up water, and sprinkle it over their backs—preferring apparently to have the moisture outside rather than inside. The natives eat all the elephant to the bare bones if they can keep the carcase from the lions and the hyenas. They eat it when putrid, just as greedily as when it is fresh killed. In this they resemble the lion, who will batten on a seething mass of maggoty putridity day after day, never caring in the least to kill fresh meat so long as any carrion remains. Whatever feeling of interest we may have in elephants at a distance, a herd of wild elephants must be about as undesirable an appurtenance of an agricultural community as could be imagined. They trample down plantations, wrench away the branches of trees, rout up the roots of every edible shrub with their tusks, and generally rush

like a great porcine avalanche of ruin across the country. Hence as civilisation comes the elephant must go. And go he does—nor does he stand upon the order of his going. Poor wretch, he carries on his head the premium for his own destruction. A pair of average tusks, weighing say 50 lbs. each, represent a money value of £25 each. Every elephant, therefore, may be said to carry a £50 note payable to his slaughterer, to say nothing of his value as victuals.

THE FUTURE OF THE ELEPHANT.

In talking over his exploits with Mr. Selous, I expressed the feeling which every one must have who reads the story of the massacre of such numbers of animals, and found to my delight that Mr. Selous heartily agreed with me.

"I am not a hunter by nature," said he, "I am a naturalist. If I had been properly trained as a youth, and could have obtained employment, I should have devoted all my life to scientific observation, and would have collected specimens instead of slaughtering elephants; but I was not trained as a naturalist, and I was shut up to elephant-hunting as a means of making my living. I made it pay. It was rough and heavy work, but it gave me my livelihood; and after all, the elephant is not a creature with whom civilisation can rub shoulders. As civilisation advances, the elephant must disappear. I do not think that the African elephant will be domesticated south of the tropical regions. For practical purposes you will get more work out of a span of oxen than you will get from a full grown elephant. In Central Africa, in the equatorial regions it may be possible to preserve him, but he will not pay his expenses in regions where oxen and horses can be used. The African elephant is much quicker on his feet than the Indian, and the experiment of utilising him either for war or industry is a doubtful one. He costs too much to keep."

In reply to the question as to whether there were any elephants living in his country—i.e. in the country in which he made his living as an elephant hunter when he first went out—he said there were still a few stragglers, but there were not sufficient to make it worth any one's while to hunt them for the sake of their ivory. There were still some on the Pungwe, where he shot last October, but in Mashonaland, and along the Zambesi, where once they abounded, there were practically only to be found some straggling specimens.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LION.

After elephants, Mr. Selous has most to say about lions, of which he has shot over twenty. Mr. Selous has had many adventures with the king of beasts. On one occasion (that shown in the accompanying illustration) he killed three full-grown lions with four shots. Lions, it seems, are easily killed. A bullet that would not break up an antelope will do for a lion. *Per contra*, their flesh is capital eating. Lion pie is almost as good as veal pasty, and quite as white. Mr. Selous is much impressed by the eye of a lion. It is, he says, of a fiery yellow of intense brilliancy. The lion measures from ten to eleven feet from nose-tip to tail-tip, and weighs well on to four hundredweight. But instead of holding his head nobly in the air, as royalty is supposed to do, his leonine majesty always walks with his head lower than the line of his back. Sometimes he raises it to take a look at an intruder, but he lowers it promptly, and trots away with a growl. When at bay, with open mouth and glaring eyes, he holds his head low between his shoulders. He keeps up a continuous growl, twitching his tail from side to side; and Mr. Selous declares that even then he

is as unpleasant-looking an animal as can be seen in a day's march. Another illusion that Mr. Selous destroys is that of the animal's mane. He asserts that the lions at the Zoo are much more nobly maned, with rare exceptions, than their wild congeners. Leisure and regular meals seem to agree with lions as well as with human beings, and the menagerie lion is for show purposes much more imposing a lion than the monarch of the African desert.

THE KING OF BEASTS AND HIS WAYS.

On the other hand, Mr. Selous does something to vindicate the roar of the lion from the discredit heaped upon it by Livingstone. The great missionary likened it to the booming of an ostrich. Mr. Selous says that the ostrich boom sounds as loud at fifty yards distance as the

but they come along like a dog at a clumsy-looking gallop, and can usually be overtaken by a good horse. They kill their game in different ways. They spring upon the shoulders of buffaloes, seize their nose with one paw, and break their neck by suddenly jerking the head backward. Horses are sometimes bitten in the throat, sometimes in the back of the neck behind the head. They never carry off their prey, but merely drag it along the ground, holding it by the back of the neck. When eating a large animal they tear open the belly near the navel and first eat the liver, heart and lungs. If they vary this they begin by eating the hindquarters. Sometimes they bury the entrails in the earth, returning to them hereafter. Hunger is the chief source of the lion's courage. "A hungry lion is a true devil, and fears nothing in the world."



THE DEAD LION AND THE WIDOWED LIONESSES.

roar of a lion at a distance of three miles. The two notes are as different as the notes of a concertina and a cathedral organ. Mr. Selous says there is nothing in nature more grand and more awe-inspiring than the roaring of several lions in unison, especially if the listener, as Mr. Selous was on one occasion, is not more than fifteen yards from the performers. The old lions who have worn down their teeth are the most dangerous to human beings. With them, as with tigers, it is necessity, not choice, which leads them to diet off man. Mr. Selous does not believe there are two species of African lions. The black maned and the tawny maned are both born of the same mother. They travel about sometimes in troops, sometimes in couples, and sometimes accompanied by a score of hyenas. Mr. Selous says that horses or oxen that have never been mauled by a lion have no instinctive fear of the brute, but once let them experience what a lion's scratch or bite is, they ever afterwards go mad with terror. Lions can get over the ground at a great pace,

CHARGED BY A BUFFALO.

After the lion, Mr. Selous tells us most about the buffalo, of which he has shot over two hundred. An ugly customer a wounded buffalo must be when he charges, but Mr. Selous maintains that in comparison with the number of buffaloes shot only a small proportion charge, and that he is not nearly so dangerous as the lion. On May 20, 1874, however, Mr. Selous narrowly escaped death at the horns of a buffalo. Twice he had pulled the trigger at an old buffalo bull at a distance of thirty yards, and twice the gun had missed fire. A third time he prepared to fire, when the bull suddenly wheeled round and charged, with his nose stretched straight out and his horns laid back, uttering short angry grunts. He was upon Mr. Selous in a moment. He fired full in the bull's face, but it did not stop him. In a second his horn was plunged deep in the poor horse's stomach, wrenching out the entrails, and tossing horse and rider into the air as a bull will toss a dog. The bull stopped short. The horse galloped

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away, and Mr. Selous lay flat on the ground within a few feet of the buffalo's nose. The bull then charged again. Mr. Selous lay as flat as possible, and the buffalo rushed over him. It struck at him as he lay, but fortunately missed him with the point; it struck his right shoulder with the round part of the horn, nearly dislocating his elbow, but otherwise he was little hurt. The buffalo galloped off, but the horse was so injured it had to be shot. The most exciting sport in the world is that of following into thick covert the blood spoor of a wounded buffalo. When he charges it is almost impossible to stop him, and often the only chance is to shin it up the nearest tree, against which, however, he is apt to charge so furiously as to render it very difficult to hold on. In the open buffaloes can outpace any but the fastest horse. In charging they always hold their noses straight out, and only lower their heads just as they strike. Their horns are from three to four feet across, and each horn about three feet long.

THE "PLEASURES" OF SPORT.

In facing great game it is necessary to have imperturbable self-possession. To aim quietly and shoot coolly at the nose of a lion just about to spring upon you requires some nerve; but it is probably less trying than the effort to take sure aim at the heart of a trumpeting elephant who is thundering through the bush on murderous thoughts intent, or even to spot a buffalo when charging. The hunter needs to have great indifference to pain. Mr. Selous mentions occasionally that he spent a whole day in picking thorns out of his body. Almost at the beginning of his wanderings, a companion ignited some powder, and an explosion followed, by which he was badly burned all over the neck and face; the eyes and the insides of lips and nostrils were so badly burned that he did not recover for some time, notwithstanding the vigorous rubbing of his skinless face with oil and salt. On his first giraffe hunt his horse cannoned against a tree trunk so violently as nearly to break his right leg, and he had to wander for nearly ninety hours without food or water, spending night after night in the freezing cold of an African winter, where ice will form over small bodies of water, etc. On another occasion he cracked the tibia of his leg so badly by a fall from his horse that some of the serum ran out, forming a lump on the bone and laming him for some time. I have already described the way his cheek was cut open by the double-loaded rifle. From all these and many other wounds, bruises, and accidents he escaped, and Mr. Selous is now as sound in wind, limb, and eyesight as he was when he first landed in Africa.

During his second sojourn in the wilds he suffered severely from fever and ague, as well as from all manner of hardship from the lack of food and water. Thirst must be an almost intolerable torture. Oxen, Mr. Selous says, in the coolest season will not pull a wagon without water for more than three days and four nights; in summer, they will not pull more than two days and two nights without water. They will, however, walk when yoked for long distances to the water. The African traveller has plenty of nature's best sauce to his meals, and he needs it. To live day after day for weeks on nothing but the flesh of such animals as he may be able to kill makes a man pine not so much after the fleshpots of Egypt, as after the vegetables and the bread, which are unattainable luxuries in the desert. When travelling with waggons, the hunter is within range of civilisation. It is only when he is far afield, without tent or shelter, with no companions but his native boys and his trusty

rifle, that he enjoys to the full the savage gipsying that first lured Mr. Selous to South Africa.

SOMETHING LIKE A GAME BAG.

Of the innumerable animals that fell a victim to this sure shot we need not speak. It seems a sin to kill a giraffe, a zebra, or an antelope, they are so beautiful and so rare. But Mr. Selous was continually compelled to kill them for food. Here are two of his game lists:—

I.—FROM JUNE 5TH TO DECEMBER 5TH, 1874.

Elephant	24	Koodoo	3
Rhinoceros, black ...	5	Sable Antelope ...	1
" white	4	Roan	1
Hippopotamus	1	Taesebe	3
Buffalo	19	Waterbuck	1
Giraffe	2	Leelwe	3
Zebra	7	Pookoo	7
Wart Hog	4	Impala	5
Lion	1		1
Eland	1		1
		Total	93

II.—FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1877, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1880.

Elephant	20	Ostrich	3
Rhinoceros, black ...	10	Crested Bustard ...	6
" white	2	Lion	13
Hippopotamus	4	Spotted Hyena ...	3
Giraffe	18	Antelopes of all sorts	304
Buffalo	100		
Zebra	48		
Wart Hog	17	Total	548

III.—THE EFFECT OF CAREER ON CHARACTER.

Mr. Selous has not been brutalised by his warfare with brutes, neither has he lost interest in the affairs of the world. In politics he is a Liberal at home and an Imperialist abroad.

HIS PRIDE OF RACE.

He found, naturally, much food for complacency in contrasting the English with the Portuguese in their dealings with the natives. The Portuguese are hospitable enough to English travellers, but in their dealings with the natives they are cruel. He found them to be slave traders and cruel, as all slave traders are. One Diego, a mild little man, flogged, till the blood came, a pretty young girl who had been captured and enslaved. It is impossible not to sympathise with the honest pride of race with which Mr. Selous records the confidence of the natives in the word of an Englishman. The natives of a country recently raided by the Portuguese sang hymns of praise to the English, "Children of the Almighty, people who did not kill and plunder." Mr. Selous says:—

I am proud to rank myself as one of that little body of English and Scotchmen who, as traders and elephant hunters in Central South Africa, have certainly, whatever may be their failing in other respects, kept up the name of Englishmen amongst the natives for all that is upright and honest. In the words of Buckle, we are neither monks nor saints, but only men. However, a Kafir who is owed money by one Englishman, perhaps the wages for a year's work, will take a letter without a murmur to another Englishman hundreds of miles away if he is told by his master that upon delivering the letter he will receive his payment. . . . Whereas on the Lower Zambesi, near Zumbo, you cannot get a native who has been in the habit of dealing with the Portuguese to stir hand or foot in your service unless you pay him all or part of his wages in advance.

THE WHITES AND THE BLACKS.

I asked him whether he thought, on the whole, that it would have been better for the blacks if the whites had never entered their country.

"No," said Mr. Selous; "I do not think the native is likely to be treated over kindly by the white man; but the worst treatment he ever gets from his white masters is benevolence compared with the treatment which he used to receive from his black neighbours. Nothing is more remarkable than the evidence with which the country abounds of the absolute extermination of whole tribes by their internecine wars. There was once an immense population in Mashonaland; but there are hundreds of square miles without an inhabitant to-day. The people are simply killed out; and as it is there, so it is in many other places in South Africa. The black man was a worse enemy to his brother black than even the Portuguese whites; but even in the case of Portugal most of the mischief that is done is done by the black men upon each other. Educated or half-educated blacks by the Portuguese population having the right to levy a tax upon a certain area or prazo, as soon as they buy their district they simply put on the screw to the uttermost, so as to make a profit out of their transaction. If the unfortunate wretches do not pay, they simply seize all their women and use them as slaves until their husbands and fathers ransom them by paying whatever blood money the extortioner or tax gatherer chooses to exact."

THE ENGLISH AND THE MASHONAS.

"What are the relations between the English settlers and the natives?"

"Oh, fairly good. In Mashonaland, for instance, although there may have been a few isolated crimes here and there against the native women, there is no mixing of the blacks and whites, nor do I know of a half-breed in the country. Elsewhere in South Africa the half-breeds are not a bad race of men, physically speaking, but there does not seem to be anything like the same facility of inter-breeding that there is in India. With the pure natives I have had only one trouble, to which you have already referred. I have travelled for the last twenty years constantly, in the open every night, with no body-guard, and without any protection beyond my half-dozen native unarmed servants. I have been with the most degraded and the most advanced natives, and with the same result."

MISSIONARIES.

Of the vexed question as to missionaries, Mr. Selous's testimony is clear. He has nothing but praise for the hardworking and indefatigable missionaries who pioneer civilisation in Central Africa; and he expressly says that the only natives whom he has ever either admired or respected were the sons of some of Khama's headmen, who had been educated by Mr. Mackenzie at Kuruman. It is indeed difficult for such a slayer of animals not to feel admiration for a man like Mr. Sykes, who in 1859 established his mission-station at Emhlangen in Matabeleland, in the midst of roving lions, who used to come and drink every night at a pool two hundred yards from his doorstep, and whose most appreciated pastoral duty was the driving of wild elephants out of the cornfields of his flock.

HIS ONE COLLISION WITH THE NATIVES.

It is notable that Mr. Selous's warfare has always been with quadrupeds. His ceaseless battle with brutes seems to have marked him off as the friend of man. Only on one occasion did he ever have a hostile collision with his fellow men. And if he had but taken warning by the earnest and repeated exhortation addressed to him by the departed spirit of an old friend, he would have avoided that solitary exception.

It is a curious story, and one naturally full of interest to me owing to my present experience of automatic writing. Mr. Selous, who is a keen scientific student of phenomena of every kind, has always kept his mind open on the subject of the alleged spiritualistic phenomena. His acquaintance with Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace in the days when that eminent naturalist was demonstrating to his own complete conviction that there were unseen intelligences round us, naturally saved him from the disdain with which most materialists are wont to dismiss all evidence that conflicts with their preconceived conclusions. Mr. Selous has not directed much original investigation into this field, but he has not neglected opportunities from time to time which arise for observation.

A WARNING FROM — ?

Mr. Selous, in 1888, found himself at a station on the western border of the Transvaal on the eve of a hunting expedition north of the Zambesi. He made no objection to an experiment which was proposed by some friends of his who were deeply interested in the subject of spiritualism. Dr. —, who had married one of the daughters of a missionary in Matabeleland, and another daughter who was married to Mr. K—, were of the party. Mr. Selous had known the missionary, and had been well acquainted with one of his sons, who two years previously had been killed by the natives north of the Zambesi during an expedition which Mr. Selous had partially equipped. Mrs. K— asked Mr. Selous to see if he could not get any message by automatic writing. He took a pencil in his hand and took up a position to write. Mrs. K— then placed her hand lightly upon the back of his fingers. Almost immediately the pencil began to write. Mr. Selous is quite convinced that he had no idea what the letters were being formed by the pencil, nor did he look at the words as they were being written, but purposely turned away his head. The message ran as follows: "David Thomas, Selous, go out of the country." After reading this Mr. Selous asked why? His hand wrote: "Because you will be murdered." Then it stopped. Presently it began again and wrote, "Because you will be murdered by the natives." Mr. Selous still kept his hand upon the table, and the message was repeated two or three times. As it was evident that his hand was going to keep on writing "Selous, go out of the country, because you will be murdered by the natives," Mr. Selous laid down the pencil and got up. Mrs. K— took up the pencil, and laying her hand upon the paper waited to see if the same mysterious force would use her hand. Her hand began to move as Mr. Selous's had done, and wrote exactly the same message, "Selous, go out of the country, because you will be murdered by the natives." This message, repeated so often, and written with such emphasis without any consciousness on his part, and which could not have been written by Mrs. K—, who simply lightly rested her fingers on the back of Mr. Selous's hand, might have impressed most men, but Mr. Selous treated it lightly. He had been hunting and exploring for so many years among the natives of South Africa that he paid no attention to the warning, went on with his preparations, and started for the interior.

A PREMONITORY FOREBODING.

When he reached the Zambesi he was oppressed with the sense of something being wrong. Do what he might he could not shake it off. He had never before, nor has he since, felt such a sense of gloom oppress him. So strong was this impression of impending calamity that he

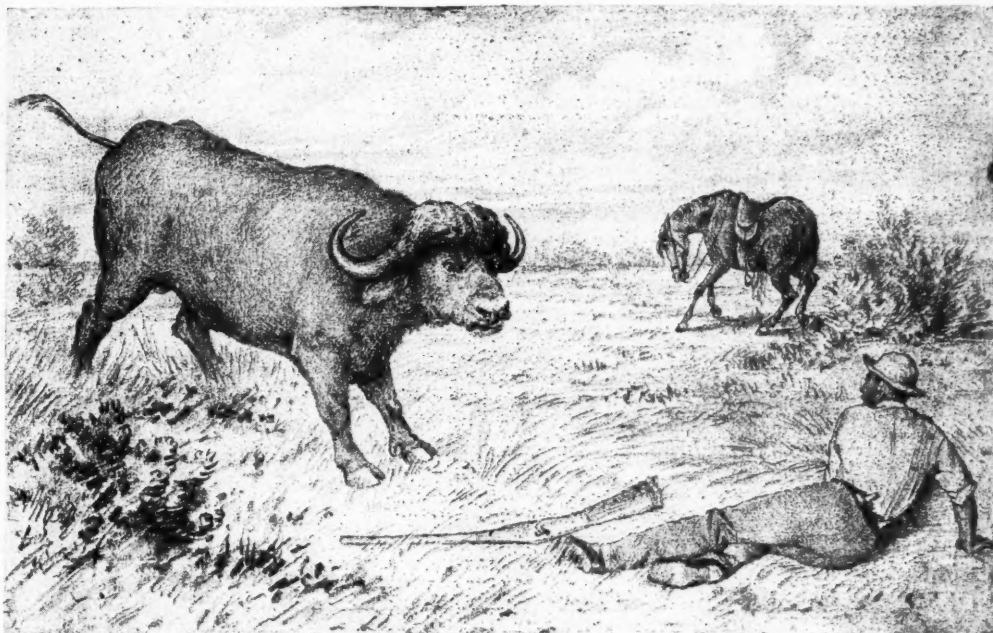
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did what he had never done before: he wrote to a friend in the Transvaal as to what should be done in case he never returned alive. His determination to hunt north of the Zambesi, however, was much too strong to be thwarted by a presentiment, which he in no wise connected with the warning written in the Transvaal before he started. He crossed the river. The plan of his hunting campaign was to strike northwards, so as to reach the Garanganze country, west of Lake Bangweolo, where he hoped to find plenty of elephants and to secure their tusks. He took with him sixteen donkeys and twenty-five porters. On crossing the river he found that the tribes who eleven years ago had been most friendly were now very hostile; so, instead of following his original route, he made his way directly to the plateau, which he gained without difficulty, and marched north-

all probability he owes it that he is alive to-day. As he had retired for the night, he had nothing on excepting his shirt. Hearing the noise of the impending attack, he put on a light coat strapped round his middle, and seeing that his cartridge belt had only four cartridges left, he was preparing to open a fresh package to replenish his store, when suddenly four guns were pushed through the stockade and fired almost point-blank at Mr. Selous and his boys. Fortunately Mr. Selous had just turned on one side to replenish his cartridge belt, so that he was out of the line of fire. One of the bullets cut open the cleck of one of his men. Instantly more shots were fired upon the little camp. The word was given to escape under cover of darkness into the jungle grass, which stood seven feet high. All was over in a few seconds. The natives, who had guns,



ADVENTURE WITH A BUFFALO. RIVER NATA, MAY 20, 1874.

ward. On the 7th of July he reached Minenga, a chief of the Mashukulumbwe, a race who regarded all clothing as a superfluity, and went about constantly stark naked, carrying horrible barbed javelins. The next day Mr. Selous went out and shot game for the benefit of the natives. The chief seemed friendly.

A NIGHT ATTACK.

In the evening the fires were lighted, and the little party laid down to sleep beside their donkeys and their baggage, which represented a total value of about £100. Mr. Selous was lying close to two natives who could speak Dutch, when news was brought from the village that all the women had left it. As soon as he heard this, Mr. Selous ordered the fires to be covered up with sand, so that there should be no light to guide those who might be bent on attacking them. To this timely precaution in

were some rebel Marotse, who it appeared afterwards had incited the Mashukulumbwe to attack the camp for the sake of securing possession of the powder. The Marotse opened with their guns, then their allies hailed assegais upon Mr. Selous's party. It was densely dark, and they could only tell that the assegais were flying thick by hearing them strike the ground or the packages. Then the camp was rushed. Mr. Selous then retreated backwards, rifle in hand. He was loth to use any of his four remaining cartridges, and also feared that he would hit some of his men if he fired. As he was retreating thus, he suddenly tripped his foot and fell. He was literally charged over by the assailants, but beyond a few bruises he was none the worse. All his stores were seized and the camp looted. His powder and guns were lost, and he, clad in a shirt, a thin coat, and a pair of shoes, with a rifle and four cartridges, was wandering alone in the jungle.

ALONE IN THE JUNGLE.

After having tried to come across traces of his men, twelve of whom, it may be mentioned, were killed, while six others were wounded, Mr. Selous set off by himself to try and get to his waggons. He shot an animal, and so had something to eat. It was intensely cold at night. He had no blanket; and, attracted by a fire blazing in a native village, he approached it and warmed himself. Hardly had he laid down than he was conscious of the approach of some of the natives. One of them stole his rifle and bolted, while the others threw a handful of dried grass upon the fire. As it blazed up he saw another native preparing to shoot him with a musket, whereupon he fled into the darkness and escaped once more. His position was now worse than before, for he had no food and no rifle. He kept on, however, with indomitable pluck, and after fourteen days of terrible privation he came up with some of his party. It was not until another week that they were able to reach the waggons. It was a narrow escape, narrow enough to have justified the warning of David Thomas. Curiously enough, as soon as he got back to his waggons all feeling of oppression and of presentiment of calamity disappeared.

WRECKED IN THE ZAMBESI.

As soon as he could pull himself together again he resumed his journey to the northward and travelled to Lialni in the Barotsi Valley. The expedition, however, was not very fortunate, for on returning down the Zambesi in a canoe his boat was upset and sunk by a hippopotamus in twelve feet of water. He lost everything that he had, including a fine tusk of ivory, excepting a waterproof bag containing his journal, blankets and cooking pot. Everything else went to the bottom with his collection of butterflies and cartridges. The perils of hippopotami by water and lions by land were the usual incidents of his life as a hunter.

SOUTH AFRICA AS A COLONY.

I asked Mr. Selous what he thought of the opportunities South Africa afforded for European colonisation. He said he had no doubt Europeans could live, thrive, marry, and multiply on all the plateau lands both south and north of the Zambesi. Families of European missionaries to the third generation had shown that the English lost nothing in vitality or physical energy by living in Matabele, and he had no doubt that, in the next century, all that highland would be peopled up with the English and Dutch. The experience of Europeans in Mashonaland had been conclusive on this point. There would be fevers, no doubt, even on the plateau. If ordinary Englishmen were to travel from London to Aberdeen, sleeping in the open, and experiencing the hardships which an African explorer took as a matter of course under the tropical sun, they would probably suffer more from ill-health than what the African does from fever.

The first nine years of Mr. Selous's African experiences were chiefly devoted to hunting; the last ten have been spent in exploring and naturalising. From 1882 to 1892 he spent about eight years in Mashonaland. During that time he had been constantly roughly mapping out the country by taking compass bearings, wherever possible, from hill to hill, and sketching the course of the innumerable rivers and streams. During these eight years he was continually on the move, seldom sleeping two nights in the same place. He thinks he has climbed almost every hill in Mashonaland, and he is enthusiastic in his praise of the new land which the Chartered Company

has added to the English-speaking world. Of Mr. Bent and the cities of Mashonaland he speaks with little respect, and entirely repudiates his theories about Zimbabwe. He believes that the people who live in the country to-day are the descendants of those who built Zimbabwe. If the early builders of the strange temple originally came from Arabia, then they have mixed with the population they found there, which down to quite recent times has continued to build fortifications and dig gold just in the same way as their remote progenitors.

THE FUTURE OF MASHONALAND.

Mr. Selous believes in Mashonaland. It is a magnificently watered country, far vaster than Lord Randolph Churchill and other rapid tourists can imagine. Almost the whole of the country lies over 3,000 feet above the sea level, and some parts even as much as 5,000 or 6,000 feet above. During the hottest months cool winds blow from the ocean. Indeed, the nights are cold all the year round, and in winter even bitterly so. He says that an Englishman suddenly set down in the Mashonaland upland in the midst of the bracken with which the whole slope is covered, would imagine that he was on a wild moorland of northern Europe rather than in tropical Africa. During eight months of the year the country is very healthy, but in the rainy season there is a good deal of fever in the lower parts of the country. Mr. Selous thinks that Mashonaland will be one of the most prosperous of the British Colonies. The future of the gold-field is assured, and European women and children can live and thrive on any part of the plateau. Two papers are already published, the *Rhodesia Herald* and the *Rhodesia Chronicle*, in Forts Salisbury and Victoria. Brick buildings are being put up. Wheat, oats, and barley, and any vegetable can be more easily grown in Mashonaland than in any other portion of South Africa.

THE GUIDE TO THE LAND OF OPHIR.

It was to this land that Mr. Selous guided the British South African Company's expedition in 1890. According to the Talmud, when the Jews made their famous journey from Egypt to Canaan, the Archangel Michael, mounted upon the Horse of Life, rode before the host, guiding them through the wilderness. In fault of this celestial guide the South African Company had no inadequate substitute in Mr. Selous. Not for a single hour were any of the eighty waggons detained along any part of the four hundred miles of road that were made through a wild country of forest swamps and mountains. Seldom or never has so difficult a march been carried out with such complete success.

Mr. Selous is now in this country, busily engaged in writing his book, which will be published by Ward and Co., the famous taxidermists of Piccadilly. The "Hunter's Wanderings in Africa" tells the story of nine years' adventures in the lower end of the Dark Continent; the second volume will carry its story for eleven years further, and will be of much more general interest than the first, which is chiefly devoted to a narrative of a hunting adventure.

READING IN THE WILDERNESS.

When Mr. Selous was in the wilderness during the earlier part of his career he was of necessity without provender in the way of books. When a man has to tramp on occasion forty miles on end under a blazing African sun, carrying a rifle which weighs fourteen or fifteen pounds, it is obvious that he will not burden himself with a portable library. A pocket copy of Byron's Poems was often the only reading he could

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command, and it was by no means to be despised. In later years, when he had waggons and a horse, he carried about with him a good many books. His taste was scientific rather than religious. Among his chosen companions were Darwin, Buckle, Sam Laing, and others of that ilk, and many a weary hour did Mr. Selous beguile when stranded among primitive men by diligently poring over the pages in which the great scientist and the rationalist-philosopher printed their speculations as to the descent of man and the origin of civilisation.

GENERAL GORDON:—PARALLEL AND CONTRAST.

Mr. Selous in many things reminds one of General Gordon. He is almost as fair as Gordon, and there is at times almost the same kind of light in his eyes. Like Gordon, he is extremely modest and unassuming, with a kindly soul in him, and a passionate devotion to England. Both spent the best part of their lives in the African wilderness face to face with the same problems, and confronted by the same insoluble enigmas. Both had a passionate hatred of injustice, and a sense of duty which dominated even the instinct of patriotism. Mr. Selous, for instance, was, and is, almost Gordonian in his denunciation of what he regards as the injustice of England's dealings with the Transvaal. He expressed himself in his earliest writings, before the Transvaal was annexed, indignant at the high-handed ill-treatment which the Boers often had to put up with from the British authorities, and he shared the feelings of the Boers as to the annexation. To this day it is a mystery to him why Mr. Gladstone did not restore the Republic to its rightful owners in 1880, and so strongly did he feel on the subject that if Colonel Colley and Sir Evelyn Wood had carried any other flag than the British, Mr. Selous would have been fighting in the ranks of the victors of Majuba Hill. Mr. Selous, whether from his Huguenot descent or from his early indoctrination in the worship of the Puritan heroes of our civil wars, has a strong instinct for righteousness and an uncompromising outspokenness in condemnation of what seems to him cruel or unfair. Mount Cromwell, in South Africa, owes its name to Mr. Selous's admiration for the greatest man that England ever produced, and Mount Hampden also bears testimony to the sincerity of his devotion to the heroes of the Long Parliament.

"NATURE RED IN TOOTH AND CLAW."

But Mr. Selous differs from General Gordon as a man nurtured on Byron and Darwin and Buckle differs from a man nurtured on the Bible, and Thomas à Kempis, and the "Dream of Gerontius." Mr. Selous sees everywhere the working of a great scheme of law, of iron law often horribly unjust to the individual, however beneficial it may be to the race; and it inspires in him feelings quite other than the reverential childlike faith of General Gordon. In Tennyson's familiar lines he would say:—

... Nature, red in tooth and claw,
With ravine, shriek'd against his creed,

for his soul has dwelt among the lions, and his meditations in the wilderness have been often prompted by the hideous howl of the hyenas and the agonised wail of their victims whom they were eating alive. For Mr. Selous has been compelled to dismiss as altogether unfounded the beautiful theory which Dr. Livingstone built up as his own experience that the bite of a wild beast acts as an immediate anæsthetic. He has interviewed numbers of men who have escaped literally from the mouth of the lion, and he finds that they all suffered and suffered horribly both from fear and from the physical agony of the tearing teeth and claws. He has heard the pitiful howling of cattle seized by lions, and listened as the wild horrible moaning bellow of the victim became weaker and weaker as the lion proceeded on its meal, but never ceased until life was extinct. Alike among men and beasts there was before him the constant evidence of suffering and of death. His soul dwelt in the habitations of cruelty, and his life was spent among the primitive barbarities of the most ruthless races of the world.

MEDITATIONS IN SOLITUDE.

A man in the wilderness has plenty of time to think; and Mr. Selous, being naturally of a meditative turn of mind, has revolved many things in his mind in the long dark nights and in the dreary days when game was scarce and travel impossible. Fate, foreknowledge, free-will, the great metaphysical problems of all time which have acquired a deeper and more realistic tinge from the modern hypotheses of heredity, evolution, and the survival of the fittest, afforded plenty of subjects upon which he could break his mind upon in these solitary musings. Nor could he get much help from his Kaffir associates.

A Darwinian and a Cromwellian, a descendant of the Huguenots, and a child of the nineteenth century, he has emerged from his South African wanderings a materialist in philosophy, with the conclusion deep imprinted on his mind that the rule of life which Plato, Confucius, and Jesus formulated centuries ago, Do unto others what you would others should do unto you, sums up best the whole duty of man. Thus would he sum up all the law and the prophets. But sometimes when inclined to say that man is as the beast that perishes, and that at death there is an end of personality, there comes a doubt born of many strange phenomena among which the warning of David Thomas stands out conspicuous. If after all we are not mere cunningly compacted material machines, if after all there be something that survives after the body goes to its elements, then what comes of the materialist hypothesis? And may not the great spiritual teachers of all ages be right after all in asserting that our life here is but a mere infinitesimal section of an infinite existence? Who knows? Who can answer these things? And if we are on the eve of the Fourth Dimension, may we not be right in expecting a new Revelation confirming, summing up, completing the old?



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

(From a Photograph by Hughes and Mullins, Ryde, I.W.)

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

VARIOUS OPINIONS BY VARIOUS MEN.

THE Reviews as a whole are disappointing in their articles on the Home Rule Bill. The *Fortnightly* ignores the subject altogether, but the articles which are published elsewhere are very meagre.

By MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

The first place in the *Contemporary Review* for March is given to a brief paper by Mr. Frederic Harrison upon Clause 9. Mr. Harrison endeavours to make the best he can of a very bad business. It is his belief that Mr. Gladstone is not to be blamed, because if the British public insists upon contradictories, it must swallow the inconveniences. The whole matter resolves itself into this: either to have some better way of reconciling the incompatible, or to declare against Home Rule altogether. He also asserts that no one else has proposed a better makeshift. Therein, Mr. Harrison speaks without book. There has, from the first, only been one course possible for Ministers to take, and that is to allow the *status quo* at Westminster to remain exactly as it is. As no constitutional change was made in the House of Commons when London had received its County Council, neither need there be any constitutional change at Westminster because Ireland has been allowed to manage her own local affairs in a Parliament at College Green. Even Mr. Harrison, however, feels that Clause 9 will have to be dealt with in some way, and instead of proposing the right way, which is to strike it out altogether, Mr. Harrison makes the following suggestion:

Perhaps in Committee it will be found inevitable to make some modifications in Clause 9; and, provided no occasion be taken to embarrass the Government, there seems no real reason against it. There seems a conceivable compromise which Conservatives might push, and which, if Nationalists and Radicals could stomach it, would disarm much opposition. The objections to Clause 9 are: (1) the admitted difficulties of working restricted membership; (2) the burden on Ireland of having three sets of representatives in two Parliaments and two countries; (3) the uncertainty of Irish members at Westminster being real representatives of Ireland; (4) the uncertainty of their being regular attendants, if they were; (5) the dangers of having at Westminster so large a body as eighty members, who would remain more or less outsiders, and an incalculable element on divisions.

It would be a conservative policy to make the Irish Legislative Council of forty-eight *ipso facto* members of the Imperial Parliament without restrictions at all.

He does not, however, seem quite to understand the meaning of his own position, because although he says that they should be admitted without any restrictions whatever, he goes on to state that there should be no need for continuous attendance at Westminster. But if the Irish members form an integral part of the House of Commons without any restrictions, will they not have to attend continuously like anybody else?

By MR. REDMOND.

Mr. Redmond, in a brief paper in the *Contemporary Review* on the "Mutual Safeguards," remarks sensibly enough that now the secret is out most people wonder why it was ever kept a secret at all. If its main points had been frankly put before the country last July, Mr. Redmond thinks from its moderation from an English point of view, and its comparative thoroughness from an

Irish point of view, it is difficult to believe that a knowledge of its provisions would have diminished the Liberal majority. Mr. Redmond thinks that it is safe to presume that the measure will pass triumphantly through the House of Commons, and he also thinks it is equally certain that the House of Lords will condemn it to speedy execution. Mr. Redmond lays great stress upon the safeguards that have been introduced in the Bill for the purpose of preventing any abuse of authority on the one side, or interference on the other. He rightly ridicules the idea that this Bill is a final statement. He says:—

The less said in this matter of Home Rule about finality the better. For my part, I believe the day is coming when Federalism will be established as the system of government in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland alike. Home Rule for Ireland is but a beginning, and in view of this probability, not to consider other contingencies, it would be the utmost folly to speak of the proposed arrangement as final. With this reservation, I think Ireland will find in the present Home Rule Bill some not unsatisfactory safeguards against unwarrantable interference in her domestic affairs by the Imperial authority. But given ordinary common sense, fair play, and good faith upon both sides, such a compromise as is now proposed might reasonably become the basis of a peaceful settlement founded upon true Imperial unity and national freedom.

HINTS FROM CROATIA.

Mr. Donald Crawford, M.P., having spent some time in Croatia, sets forth in a few pages the origin of the Croatian Constitution; then an explanation of its features; and, thirdly, explains how it works. The Croatian Parliament, or Diet, consists of a simple Chamber of two orders, seventy-seven of whom are elected, while a smaller number is composed of ecclesiastical dignitaries and nobles. The chief reserved subjects are—(1) the military; (2) financial; (3) commerce, including currency, post, telegraph, railways, and high-roads; (4) industrial legislation. Croatia's contribution to the general expense is estimated at 6½ per cent., but she has never yet been able to pay her full contribution. Over the subjects not reserved Croatia has full authority. The Ban or governor is appointed by the Empire, and responsible to the Diet. Mr. Crawford thinks that the Diet has accomplished some very useful legislation, including the establishment of a complete system of Local Government with Parish and County Councils, and has also dealt favourably with the difficult process of transition from the tenure of land in common by families to an individual system. The Opposition is headed by Bishop Strossmayer, and it is before all things else a Slav party. They complain that the Government tampers with the freedom of elections, that the Diet has definitely suspended the law securing the independence of the judges, and the jury trial is refused for press prosecutions. Bishop Strossmayer's chief complaint, however, is as to the fiscal provisions, which are the cardinal point of all Home Rule schemes.

On the whole, Mr. Crawford thinks that the experiment of Croatian Home Rule, with all its drawbacks, is preferable to any alternative that he can think of. The country is progressing, and good judges are prophesying for Croatia a good commercial future.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Justin McCarthy says that the Home Rule Bill will pass the House of Commons, but will be rejected by the House of Lords. There will be

no dissolution, but there will be an autumn session, and by the time it passes the Commons there will have been agitation enough in the country to induce the House of Lords to think twice before venturing upon a second veto. Mr. McCarthy likes the Bill, but he does not like the financial clauses. Mr. McCarthy does not trouble himself greatly about the veto, and he thinks that Ireland is likely to be satisfied with the conditions of the veto in the Home Rule Bill, for he is convinced that the veto will never be used even by the most reactionary Tory Ministry unless there is some reasonable excuse for its intervention. He likes the second Chamber of the present Bill better than the arrangements about the second order in the first Bill. He does not particularly object to the reduced number of Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament, although he was under the impression that it was arranged at Boulogne that the whole number should be kept until the last question is settled at Westminster or relegated to College Green.

By MR. SEXTON.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Sexton sets forth under three heads the reasons why he objects to the financial arrangements proposed by Mr. Gladstone. The first reason is that the customs revenue which Mr. Gladstone proposes to impound amounts to £2,360,000, whereas the contribution to be paid to England under the Bill of 1886 amounted to £2,200,000. Secondly, because the contribution of £2,360,000 is greatly in excess of the actual profit which the Imperial Exchequer at the present moment makes from Ireland. Thirdly, because the contribution, demanded would not leave Ireland a surplus of half a million, or anything at all; the population has diminished; the revenue comes mainly from excise; the new police charges will swallow up all the nominal surplus; and Ireland wants a real surplus.

THE COUNTRY AND THE NINTH CLAUSE.

Blackwood maintains that the ninth clause is the essence of the Bill. If that is withdrawn, the whole Bill must fall to pieces of itself.

But whether the Irish members are to be permanently retained or whether they are to present themselves in Parliament only when summoned, the subject of two unequal orders in the House of Commons remains equally serious. A grave constitutional question arises, which to the British electorate is even more important than any scheme for permitting the Irish Home Rulers to misgovern their own country. We have now proposed the erection of two orders of members in the House, with different powers and privileges; a limitation of freedom of speech on the part of one order or the other to certain specified subjects, and an absolute denial of the right of voting to the inferior order upon subjects also specified. Such a radical change in the constitution of the Commons appears to us to be much too grave a matter to be effected by the subordinate clauses of an Irish Bill. The propriety of such an innovation can only be pronounced upon by the constituencies, and Mr. Gladstone has never condescended to ask their opinion upon the matter. The right honourable gentleman has in fact begun at the wrong end of his task. Instead of seeking to fit his Home Rule scheme into the constitution of the House of Commons, he should have begun by fitting the House for the reception of his scheme. Before the constitution of the House is thus tampered with, it is necessary that the electorate should be consulted, and give a verdict upon a subject which has never been put before them, to the importance of which they have awakened with surprise, and which may in the issue be of infinitely more consequence to the British democracy than any system of Home Rule that Mr. Gladstone ever has invented or ever will devise.

CANADA AND IRELAND.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL'S OBJECT LESSON.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL has come back across the Atlantic full of the idea that he has discovered in Canada an object lesson which will stand him in good stead in slaying any scheme of Home Rule. He publishes his article in the *Fortnightly* under the title of "American Sidelines upon Home Rule." I need not refer to what he says about the mischief of Irish rule in Boston and New York. That is familiar enough. It is more interesting to know what he thinks of Canada:—

Here, however, is a province under the British flag with the identical conditions of Irish life. The Unionist contention is that an Irish Parliament would be controlled by the Roman Catholic Church. This is beyond all question the case in Quebec. Cardinal Taschereau is infinitely more powerful in his palace than M. Chapleau can pretend to be at Government House, infinitely more powerful than M. Taillon and his Cabinet. And if after long years, as the net result of this dual form of government, we find corruption in high places, "buddling" reduced to a science, the provincial debt rolling up, the exchequer empty, education little short of a farce, the British element being squeezed out, a stationary population outside the towns, the Englishry paying five-sixths of the taxation, with no control over the Government, and a Church rich, arrogant, and powerful in the midst of a poor people—what, I ask, in the face of all this, are we to say?

Surely one Quebec is enough for the nineteenth century. Why run the risk of establishing another in Ireland? The object lesson is plain enough.

In Canada, which has eight parliaments for a population of five millions, the people are rapidly coming to the conclusion that they can have too much of an expensive luxury. In 1867, and but for Quebec, the union would have been legislative, and not federal. The interest of Quebec prevailed. The idea of the Church in Quebec surrendering its privileges to join in a legislative union with one Parliament could not be entertained, and the federal system was adopted. Why should Ulster be coerced into an arrangement from which Quebec was saved? Or what would be said if it were proposed to place Protestant Ontario under a big Roman Catholic Quebec? What is this, after all, but the Ulster problem? Already the Maritime Provinces are talking of amalgamating their three Legislatures. In other provinces it is proposed to abolish the Second Chamber; and the feeding gains ground that the federal system involves too many ridiculous and costly assemblies. But that can be said of the Canadian Confederation which cannot be said of the Irish proposals. It was entered into with the loyal and hearty acquiescence of the whole people. If there had been a hostile minority, such as exists in Ireland, confederation would have been an impossibility.

Mr. Bunting had better get Mr. Blake to answer Mr. T. W. Russell in the *Contemporary*.

Where the Male is Absolute.

OPPOSERS of women's rights should surely emigrate to South-east Alaska, where the dominion of the male is so absolute—according to a paper written by Professor Stevenson in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*—that, when childbirth approaches, the mother is driven from home, and compelled to find shelter for herself in the woods. No matter what the season may be, she is driven forth even into the rain and snow. The missionaries are trying to mend matters, but no doubt they will meet with great opposition on the part of the advocates of things as they are. The fact that women suffer in childbirth will be produced as a conclusive reason why their sufferings should be augmented to the uttermost, in order to carry out the will of the Almighty.

WAS TENNYSON A PAGAN?

YES. BY A PAPIST.

IN the *American Catholic Quarterly Review* for January Mr. George Parsons Lathrop has an article entitled "Was Tennyson Consistent?" Mr. Lathrop says that the poet was entirely consistent poetically to an exceptional degree, remaining the same at the last as he was at the first. But he was not consistent in religion, for, while being largely imbued with the thought, feeling, and conviction of a Christian, he missed becoming wholly one, and drifted towards the vagueness of an eclectic and agnostic religion. Mr. Lathrop sets forth with considerable vigour his reasons for dissatisfaction with Tennyson's religious belief. He complains that Tennyson makes Queen Mary little more than the Bloody Queen Mary of the Protestants, and when the play is analysed, it comes to this, he thinks:—

If the person, in the sense of the body, is secure, the heart and the devotion to Christian faith are apparently matters of no great import, and, most of all, the maxim that is to rule existence is "God save the Queen," especially when the queen happens to be anti-Catholic.

He is not much better pleased with "Harold," which, he says, is neither an effective nor an impressive play. Even with "Becket" he is dissatisfied, for he says that by ignoring the subsequent penance of Henry, and ending the play where he does, Tennyson comes to a conclusion which robs the work of all dramatic, historic, moral, or religious point. Neither is he much more pleased with "In Memoriam"; for while it is saturated with religious feeling, it is the religion of a virtuous and pious mind carrying on a war with its own doubts, but relying chiefly on its own innate power to wrestle with the enemy. Between the faith which comes of self-control and a vital realising of Christian truth in its entirety there is a wide gap, which Tennyson never filled up or bridged.

Tennyson also sees the place and the power of the Cross in the universal scheme of things; but the actual Cross is never firmly planted in his heart, the illumination of the supernal truth is never completely present to him here, but always hovering somewhere out of reach, past the land's limit.

Tennyson, thus failing, makes his ultimatum in saying that we must wait till death has flung open the gates before we can know our Maker. And it is plain from his final line, where he purposes to do away with "the glare of deathless fires," that he has so readjusted his belief as to abolish hell. With no firm or tangible clue to the Divine; with no clear sense of the Actual Presence here in the Church, and of immediate, constant, and vital communion with God through it; with but a gleam for beacon?

Always generalities, paraphrases of Christian truth—a curious evasion of self-committal to the exact and unalterable points of Christian facts and doctrine—and an insensible merging of the soul in a whirl of æonian matter!

Mr. Lathrop further complains that Tennyson's poetic judgment eliminates further punishment from the scheme of things. He was not an atheist, nor would it be quite fair to call him an agnostic, but he was very vague. In his latest, as in his earliest poems, he hovered on the verge of agnosticism. As he grew older he did not grow more Christian:—

His power of expression did not weaken; on the contrary, it was in some respects clarified, strengthened, and ennobled as he grew to old age. But his attitude did not change in any essential. He increased in mental stature, but hardly in vision. The old hesitations, doubts, uncertainties of reflection that were present in "The Two Voices," and "In Memoriam"—the alternations of uneasy speculation with sudden bursts of faith and devoutness—reappear in his work to the end. He never attained to a clear solution, a perfect faith; and to some

extent the din of materialism, the dizzying fumes of chemistry, the vaporous theories of modern natural science when it insists on diffusing itself far beyond the province of its facts, and even juggles with the facts themselves—all this overcame him and threw him into greater confusion, during his later years, than in the period of his prime.

Mr. Lathrop concludes by saying that the poet's philosophy was sad, strange and procrastinating, tinged with a strong desire to make it lean to Latitudinarian, Unitarian, or Universalist, rather than purely Christian.

NO. BY A PROTESTANT.

As a corrective to this writer's view of Tennyson there is a bright little paper by an anonymous writer in the *Sunday Magazine*, from which I quote the following passage:—

What was the character of Lord Tennyson's religion? That his religious feelings were strong and deep, no reader of his poems will doubt. There is not in one of them, during a space of sixty years, one loose or irreverent expression. He has expressed for us the deepest religious thoughts in the loveliest language. Who has written truer words than he on prayer; on conscience; on purity; on the love and faithfulness of God; on the all-forgiving tenderness of Christ; on the strivings of the Spirit of God within us to subdue the baser elements of our nature; on faith; on love; on duty; on immortality; on the larger hope; on the patience and comfort of the Scriptures? His religion was not of the narrow ecclesiastical kind. He did not care one straw about small fustinesses of ritual. "Crowned and mitred over himself," as Dante said, he had very small regard for the arrogant usurpation and pretensions exclusiveness of priests. His religion was the religion of life, not of opinions or forms. He belonged to that Church which inscribes over its portals the two laws of love to God and love to man. He was profoundly indifferent to questions concerning altarcandles and green stoles. His religion was that of an early Christian, before the pure faith of the Gospel had been defiled by the turbid ecclesiastical influxes of the third and fourth centuries.

TENNYSON'S OWN VIEW.

Miss Agnes Grace Weld has a very brief paper in the *Contemporary Review*, which is more interesting than many papers of much greater pretensions. She says that her uncle always seemed to like best to talk about spiritual matters, and that no clergyman was ever a more earnest student of the Bible, nor could he find words strong enough to express his love and reverence for the Scriptures.

Speaking of his religious faith, she says:—

I can testify that the "Ancient Sage" sets forth his own views more fully than any of his other poems. How like a clarion his voice rang forth in these lines, which are a very gospel of hopefulness:

Cleave ever, to the sunnier side of doubt
And cling to Faith beyond the forms of Faith;
She reels not in the storm of warring words,
She brightens at the clash of "Yes" and "No,"
She sees the Best that glimmers thro' the Worst,
She feels the Sun is hid but for a night,
She spies the summer thro' the winter hail,
She tastes the fruit before the blossom falls,
She hears the lark within the songless egg,
She finds the fountain where they wait! "Mirage."

I asked my uncle whether he agreed with Bacon's dictum that Pilate's question, "What is truth?" was put jestingly:—

"No," he unhesitatingly answered, "it was in no spirit of jesting he uttered those words. They may have been accompanied with a shrug of the shoulder, and spoken in a cynical tone, but I rather believe they were wrung from the depths of a heart that had learnt that there was no truth in the religious systems then in vogue, and knew not where to seek it. Alas! that we should hear this cry repeated in our own age, and that men should fail to find their soul's craving for truth satisfied by Christianity. The great spread of Agnosticism and unbelief

of all kinds seems to me to show that there is an evil time close at hand. Sometimes I feel as if it would not surprise me to see all things perish. I firmly believe that if God were to withdraw Himself from the world around us, and from within us, for but one instant, every atom of creation, both animate and inanimate, would come utterly to naught, for in Him alone do all beings and things exist. He can and does answer every earnest prayer, as I know from my own experience. E— says there is something higher than God. If there be, then it must be God. Whatever is the highest of all must be the Deity, call it by what name you will. Wherever life is, there God is, specially in the life of man. We are all sons of God, but One alone is worthy to be called the Son of Man, the representative of the whole of humanity. That to my mind is the diviner title of the two, for none dare apply to himself this title save Christ, who is the representative of the whole human race.

"I believe that beside our material body we possess an immaterial body, something like what the ancient Egyptians called the *Ka*. I do not care to make distinctions between the soul and the spirit, as men did in days of old, though perhaps the spirit is the best word to use of our higher nature, that nature which I believe in Christ to have been truly divine, the very presence of the Father, the one only God, dwelling in the perfect man. Though nothing is such a distress of soul to me as to have this divinity of Christ assailed, yet I feel we must never lose sight of the unity of the Godhead, the three persons of the Trinity being like three candles giving together one light. I love that hymn, 'Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty,' and should like to write such a one.

"We shall have much to learn in a future world, and I think we shall all be children to begin with when we get to heaven, whatever our age when we die, and shall grow on there from childhood to the prime of life, at which we shall remain for ever. My idea of heaven is to be engaged in perpetual ministry to souls in this and other worlds."

Tennyson held, she says, that "Nature will never teach men morality, and her ravening tooth is a cruel one. It was the observed cruelty of Nature that gave rise to the cult of the Khonds, with their human sacrifices."

Then again he says:—

"Matter, time, and space are all illusions, but above and beyond them all is God, who is no illusion. Time has no absolute existence, and we can as little conceive of space being finite as of its being infinite. We can really understand the existence of spirit much better than that of matter, which is to me far more incomprehensible than space. We see nothing as it really is, not even our fellow-creatures; and perhaps when we see each other as we really are, we shall no more know each other than dogs do their masters in the path or on the snow."

In the *Calcutta Review* for January S. C. H. contributes an "In Memoriam" to Lord Tennyson. He begins well:—

In the soft moonlight didst thou fall asleep,
O Poet, setting with the Sun, and o'er
A misty bier thy brother angels stooped,
Calling thy soul aloft.

The poet proceeds to describe in detail the achievements of the late Laureate, and then concludes as follows:—

But wherefore thus do I
Sum up thy gifts, the details of our loss,
When thou art dead, O Poet? Ah! If thou,
That lovedst England, dost not quite forget
Ourselves, her distant sons, receive of love
These tears, where, sitting on some golden throne,
To Arthur and a purer Guinevere,
When Milton's harp and Shakespeare's pause awhile,
And Chaucer smiling listens, happy songs
Thou sing'st, and England's name is not forgot,
Nor India's glowing with new births of Fame.

SPOOK INSPIRED POETS.

A CURIOUS SPECULATION.

THE editor of the *Arena* has an article upon "Inspiration and Psychical Phenomena among our Latter-Day Poets." Mr. Flower says:—

In tracing history we are continually impressed with the fact that many of earth's noblest and finest natures profoundly believed themselves inspired, or that they were at times controlled by or in communication with extra-mundane intelligences, which fired their souls with vital thoughts, and not unfrequently impelled them to do deeds of the most extraordinary character. Take, for example, Joan of Arc. No one can doubt the sincerity of that wonderful shepherd girl, nor can it be denied that the visions of Saint Catherine and Saint Margaret were as real to her as was the person of the King of France. Furthermore, these visions and the words spoken transformed a timid, shrinking child nature into a military genius, whose whole being was electrified by that divine enthusiasm which infects other souls and is characteristic of those who are born for noble deeds, daring achievements, and heroic sufferings. Call her visions hallucinations if you will. They were to her absolute realities, and through conviction of these realities France was saved and the currents of the world's history changed.

In our own day the presence of this extra-normal power has been felt in a marked degree by many of our noblest poets and sweetest singers.

Mr. Flower then adduces as illustrations of this, Lord Tennyson and Victor Hugo. He says:—

Many eminent modern poets seem to have been imbued with the conviction that the loved ones who had passed from their physical perception still surrounded them, and were, in fact, guardian angels. Even when they saw fit to make no prosaic avowal of this conviction, the presence and persistency of this thought frequently overwhelmed them when they entered the realm of poetry. Nor can it be said that they sought in these verses to court public favour; for the ideas as they have given them were denounced by conventional theology, scorned by popular conservatism, and sneered at by cynical science. Longfellow affords a striking illustration in point.

The other poets whom he mentions are Louise Chandler Moulton, Phoebe Carey, Alice Carey, and Helen Hunt Jackson. From the last poet he quotes a poem upon "Our Angels," which teaches good sound doctrine:—

But they do come and go continually,
Our blessed angels, no less ours than His;
The blessed angels whom we think we miss;
Whose empty graves we weep to name or see,
And vainly watch, as once in Galilee
One, weeping, watched in vain,
Where her lost Christ had lain.

Whenever in some bitter grief we find,
All unawares, a deep, mysterious sense
Of hidden comfort come, we know not whence;
When suddenly we see, where we were blind;
Where we had struggled, are content, resigned;
Are strong where we were weak,—
And no more strive nor seek,—

Then we may know that from the far glad skies,
To note our need, the watchful God has bent,
And for our instant help has called and sent,
Of all our loving angels, the most wise
And tender one, to point to us where lies
The path that will be best,
The path of peace and rest.

A valued correspondent, who has passed his four score years, sends us a letter upon this subject, which was suggested by William Blake's assertion that his poems were written by direct inspiration from the invisible world.

AUDUBON THE NATURALIST.

SOME FRAGMENTS OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Scribner for March publishes some pages of interesting autobiography of the famous naturalist, John James Audubon, which were accidentally found in an old calf-skin bound book where they had been hidden for many years. The article is copiously illustrated with portraits of Audubon, one of which at least is very beautiful.

A FATEFUL MONKEY.

The naturalist attributes his early interest in the study of birds to the misconduct of a monkey in his father's house:—

One incident, which is as perfect in my memory as if it had occurred this very day, I have thought of thousands of times since, and will now put on paper as one of the curious things which perhaps did lead me in after times to love birds, and to finally study them with pleasure infinite. My mother had several beautiful parrots, and some monkeys; one of the latter was a full-grown male of a very large species. One morning, while the servants were engaged in arranging the room I was in, "Pretty Polly" asking for her breakfast as usual, "*Du pain au lait pour le perroquet Mignonne*," the man of the woods probably thought the bird presuming upon his rights in the scale of nature; be this as it may, he certainly showed his supremacy in strength over the denizen of the air, for walking deliberately and uprightly toward the poor bird, he at once killed it, with unnatural composure. The sensations of my infant heart at this cruel sight were agony to me. I prayed the servant to beat the monkey, but he, who for some reason preferred the monkey to the parrot, refused. I uttered long and piercing cries, my mother rushed into the room, I was tranquillized, the monkey was for ever afterward chained, and Mignonne buried with all the pomp of a cherished lost one.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

When he came to America he had a very narrow escape from death when skating on a river. He had been out shooting, and was skating home when the following incident occurred:—

Many a mile had already been passed, and, as gaily as ever, we were skating swiftly along when darkness came on, and now our speed was increased. Unconsciously I happened to draw so very near a large air-hole that to check my headway became quite impossible, and down it I went, and soon felt the power of a most chilling bath. My senses must, for aught I know, have left me for a while; be this as it may, I must have glided with the stream some thirty or forty yards, when, as God would have it, up I popped at another air-hole, and here I did, in some way or another, manage to crawl out.

After returning to France he came back to America and married his wife.

A PLEA FOR ABSTINENCE.

In his early youth he was, if not a strict vegetarian, an abstainer from all butcher's meat:—

I lived, until the day of my union with your mother, on milk, fruits, and vegetables, with the addition of game and fish at times, but never had I swallowed a single glass of wine or spirits until the day of my wedding. The result has been my uncommon, indeed iron, constitution. This was my constant mode of life ever since my earliest recollection, and while in France it was extremely annoying to all those around me. Indeed, so much did it influence me that I never went to dinners, merely because when so situated my peculiarities in my choice of food occasioned comment, and also because often not a single dish was to my taste or fancy, and I could eat nothing from the sumptuous tables before me. Pies, puddings, eggs, milk, or cream was all I cared for in the way of food. All this time I was as fair and as rosy as a girl, though as strong, indeed stronger, than most young men, and as active as

a buck. And why, have I thought a thousand times, should I not have kept to that delicious mode of living?

THE BENEDICTIONS OF THE BIRDS.

After his marriage it was not until he had lost all his money in various speculations that he took to drawing. He was sent all round the country to take likenesses at death-beds. In one case a clergyman had his child disinterred in order that Audubon might take his portrait before decay disfigured his features. Through all his misfortunes he found a consolation in birds. He says:—

My drawings of birds were not neglected meantime; in this particular there seemed to hover round me almost a mania, and I would even give up doing a head, the profits of which would have supplied our wants for a week or more, to represent a little citizen of the feathered tribe. Nay, my dear sons, I thought that I now drew birds far better than I had ever done before misfortune intensified, or at least developed, my abilities.

One of the most extraordinary things among all these adverse circumstances was, that I never for a day gave up listening to the songs of our birds, or watching their peculiar habits, or delineating them in the best way that I could; nay, during my deepest troubles I frequently would wrench myself from the persons around me, and retire to some secluded part of our noble forests; and many a time at the sound of the wood-thrush's melodies have I fallen on my knees, and there prayed earnestly to our God. This *never* failed to bring me, the most valuable of thoughts and *always* comfort, and, strange as it may seem to you, it was often necessary for me to exert my will and compel myself to return to my fellow-beings.

NATURAL HISTORY IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

MISS MINNIE MACKAY, the author of "Young Naturalists," writes to me as follows from Edinburgh:—

I am deeply interested in your account of "Happy Evenings for the Little Ones" given in this month's issue of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, and only wish I was resident in London to help. Not having experience enough in many ways to try a manual, I yet have this experience in regard to children and young people, that if their interest can be secured in the subject of Natural History, they will listen as greedily to the fascinating and true stories of it as they do now to a fairy tale. An intelligent interest in the life-histories of the commonest plants or insects will open to them a mine of pleasure and health, and I would almost say a pure passion will be begotten within them that will last for life. I have seen Dr. Taylor, of Ipswich, at his museum lectures keep an unruly audience of working lads in a state of breathless suspense by telling them the simple "Romance or Life History of a Primrose." To be practical, I would suggest that every Board School should have a room (however small) for the purpose of a little museum. Let the boys fit it up, as our boys did, with boxes (old soap boxes do quite well) ranged against the walls. Encourage the children to get specimens, even the commonest flower; name and classify it for them, and house the specimens. A fresh water aquarium would be a grand addition to the room, but this might be impracticable. Then I would suggest a magic lantern fitted for microscopic slides, by which the children could see sections of plants and insects, or any natural history object, to perfection. But as children hate a thing that has no "go" in it, give them a "happy summer evening" in the nearest field, park, or lane, to hunt for specimens. My heart is full of the subject, and I would be very glad to send a box of microscopic sections of plants and seaweeds (such as I have) mounted at the Botanical Gardens here. A knowledge of natural science helps greatly to put an end to cruelty in boys.

Our correspondent's suggestion seems to be eminently sensible and practical, but there is surely as much, if not more, to be said in favour of carrying it out in Edinburgh as there is in London. I shall be glad to hear from teachers and others the result of experiments of this kind in their schools.

"SPENDTHRIFT NEW SOUTH WALES."

MR. A. J. WILSON, of the *Investors' Review*, having generally done his best to blast the credit of New Zealand and Victoria, now turns his attention to New South Wales. This is the keynote of Mr. Wilson's article:—

New South Wales has sown the wind; the whirlwind is at hand, and with the whirlwind will come the darkness of a great misery. Banks and other establishments of credit will go down in the storm, drained dry by the rush upon them of demands they cannot meet; land will shrink in value; property of all kinds become unsaleable; trade will languish; and from all throats a cry of rage will burst against this accursed debt. This is the prospect for New South Wales, and all the raving of all the political ranters in the place cannot change it.

If New South Wales is not to be classed as a fraudulent debtor it must cut down its domestic expenditure to one half as a commencement. £5 per head for administration, £3 for debt due, make £8 per head, or £32 per annum for a family of four. Secondly, the people of the colony must be prepared to live on a more modest scale. Workmen must receive less wages, and work longer hours. Finally, the colony must give up its protectionist folly, and lay itself out to attract population by every means in its power. Retrenchment, economy, abstinence from borrowing, destruction of all barriers to emigration, are the necessary reforms. If they are not carried out, the colony will meet with a disaster which will throw back its development for at least half a century. 40 per cent. of the value of Australian export is required to meet interest on money borrowed out of the country. The paper is a powerful one, and is certainly not calculated to improve the reputation of New South Wales Stock. It might be labelled "Guaranteed Nightmare Producer" for any person who has funds invested in the Australian colonies. Sir Saul Samuel has replied to Mr. Wilson in the *Westminster Gazette*.

This is how the *Sydney Bulletin* anticipated Mr. Wilson's suggestion of all round economy:—



Or abolish Parliament altogether, and adopt the Penny-in-the-slot System.

THE RELATION OF PHOTOGRAPHY TO ART.

M. ROBERT DE LA SIZERANNE has an excellent article on this subject in the mid-February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He dwells, first, on the service photography has rendered to painters in enabling them to study correctness of detail. The conventional landscapes, the complicated architectural backgrounds, the "ideal" and impossible forms of men and horses have all disappeared. The whole art of "historic landscape" has been relegated to the Valley of Lost Lumber. In perspective, photography has made it possible for us to appreciate more accurately the size of figures in different planes. Most painters before the rise of photography will be found to have given too much importance to the figures of their background or middle distances, relatively to those of the foreground—a mistake frequently made by amateurs in landscapes. Photography has also simplified, to an astonishing degree, the production of panoramas. After noting the influence of photographs of distant countries in interfering with the production of fancy tropical landscapes and imaginary Eastern scenes, and the revolution it has brought about in the art of portraiture, M. de la Sizeranne goes on to discuss what may be expected of photography in the future. He devotes several pages to the discussion of Mr. Muybridge's instantaneous photographs, and inquires whether we are to accept the often extremely awkward poses shown in them as nearer reality than what the ordinary eye supposes itself to see. He thinks not—rather that the Kodak picture is a violent exaggeration; for it presents to us, immovably fixed, a position in which the animal only remained for so incalculably minute a fraction of a second that to the eye it blended with the position immediately following it, and so formed part of a harmonious motion. Every movement consists of a succession of poses, each lasting so infinitesimally short a time that we see none of them separately. What we do see (when the motion is not too quick to let us see anything distinctly) is a generalised representation of the whole, a kind of composite photograph, so to speak; and an approximate picture of this is nearer the truth than any number of instantaneous photographs of separate poses. It is, however, a distinct gain, that the classic charger, at full gallop, with all four legs extended in the air at once, who never existed on earth save in battle-pictures, should finally have been driven from the field.

Photography is growing more and more perfect every day; even the great colour problem seems to be as good as solved at last. M. Lippman has succeeded in producing several very successful photographs in colours, by availing himself of the laws of interference of light. Last spring, at the International Exhibition of Photography at Paris, he exhibited a picture of an Ara parrot (blue and yellow), and a branch of holly; at a later date he succeeded in reproducing a stained glass window in four colours, a group of flags, a plate of oranges with a red poppy, thus almost completing the chromatic scale. He uses a mirror, a film of gelatino-bromure, and a little mercury.

It may be said that, since this last step has been taken, photography leaves nothing for the painter to do. If it were true that the only object of art is the mathematically accurate reproduction of the world around us, this argument would be unanswerable, and the "realist" school, who maintain this position, are beginning to find that they have no *raison d'être* whatever. There remains, then, nothing for artists to do but turn their attention to those (of late somewhat neglected) regions which the camera cannot reach; and we may consequently expect a new development of imaginative and idealistic art.

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HOW THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WAS SAVED IN SPITE OF ITS CLERGY.

THE REV. DR. GREGORY, Dean of St. Paul's, has a very interesting article in the *North American Review* for February on "Changes in the Church of England." It is chiefly interesting for the picture it affords of the scandalous state of the Church of England at the beginning of the present century. He brings into very strong relief the fact that the spiritual condition of the Church was never lower than when its political power was the greatest. The Test and Corporation Acts, which were stoutly defended by Churchmen as essential to the maintenance of our national religion, are now denounced by the Dean of St. Paul's as having been one of the most effective hindrances to the growth of the Church's spiritual influence. Dr. Gregory does not say it in so many words, but it is easy to read between the lines, and see that if the Church of England exists at the present time as a power in the land, it is largely due to the success with which the Nonconformists have succeeded in stripping her of her illegitimate prerogatives. Here are some extracts from his article:—

The Bishops in times of political excitement were mobbed and insulted on the streets. As an example of what was done it may be mentioned that whilst the Bishop of London was laying the first stone of a church in a poor neglected part of his diocese, a bull was turned loose amongst the people gathered to see the ceremony. Pluralities were almost universal. Benefices were looked upon as estates to be held by men in Holy Orders, rather than as cures of souls. So lately as 1820 one man held the Deanery of St. Paul's with the Bishopric of Lincoln, both being well endowed; and he provided for one of his sons by giving him a canonry at Lincoln and another at Winchester and several benefices in different parts of the country, and for another son in a somewhat similar manner. The men who could thus accumulate to themselves spiritual offices, or rather the income of spiritual offices, could not be expected to be very regardful of the spiritual interests of their flocks. Ill-paid curates were placed in charge of the parishes in which the Rector did not reside; and it was a rare thing for a parish, however large or populous, to have more than one clergyman to minister to its wants. The consequence was that only the routine duties required by law were discharged, anything beyond that was considered superfluous. There was no aggressive action on the part of the Church against the unbelief and practical materialism that were growing up on all sides. The sick and the dying were uncared for, the people were unvisited, the children were untaught, the most solemn services of the Church were so negligently performed as to be productive of evil rather than good; whilst the social improvement and well-being of the poorer members of society were unthought of.

In some country churches the squire's seat was fitted up as a parlour, with a table and chairs and a fireplace, and with curtains to hide the occupants from the view of the rest of the congregation. Nor were the services more attractive. There was no chanting, hymns were unknown.

The week-day services in cathedrals were compulsorily maintained, but the choirs and clergy attended so irregularly and behaved so irreverently as effectually to keep worshippers away. There were few churches in which Holy Communion was celebrated more frequently than once a month.

Under these grave conditions, when the old defences for the Church Establishment had been swept away, and when a Government hostile to the Church was in power, schemes of all kinds were suggested for ending or mending the Church.

After showing this picture of the Church of England in its palmy days of power, when it relied upon the secular state for its strength and position, the dean traces the growth and the influence of the Tractarian movement, to which he attributes the revolution which has

taken place in the Church. Speaking of the Tractarians, he says:—

The principle for which they contended has been accepted to a great extent by the mass of English people. The Church has obtained a real living influence such as it did not possess; its claims to a Divine authority have been realised by foes as well as friends.

This is no doubt largely true, and it is only to be regretted that the dean does not lay more emphasis upon the fact that it is precisely in proportion as the Church ceases to rely upon the secular power that the nation at large learns to recognise the truth of the Church's spiritual claims. The reader will be inclined to ask whether, as so much benefit has been the result of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts and the abolition of the Church rates, a still greater benefit would not result from disestablishment?

DR. SMILES AND "SELF-HELP."

THERE is an interesting interview with Dr. Samuel Smiles in the *Young Man*. Dr. Smiles, it seems, is eighty-one years of age. He began life as a country doctor in Scotland, he became an editor in England, and then secretary to a railway company. After that he took to writing, and wrote "Stephenson's Life," and it was not till after it had proved a success that he succeeded in getting "Self-Help" published. The following is the story of one of the most successful books of the century:—

A Leeds firm was willing to publish it and divide the profits, but I wanted it to come out in London. So I offered it to Routledge; but the Crimean War was then raging, and the book-trade was consequently at a very low ebb. I remember old Routledge saying, "Nobody will read books now-a-days; newspaper accounts of battles and fights are much more to the public taste. If you will call any day you will find the manuscript on the counter of my publishing house." So I went one day and saw my "Self-Help" lying amongst a lot of other documents; I picked it up and took it away with me, and put it on one side, thinking "This won't do." But as soon as "Stephenson" was published, I thought, I will bring out that old manuscript "Self-Help" and see if I can't make something of it. So I took it to Mr. Murray and said, "Will you publish this?" "Yes—what is it?" "It is a book I have had beside me for some time; will you publish it on the same terms as 'Stephenson'?" The arrangement was, I had two-thirds and he one-third of the profits. "I will be very glad to publish 'Self-Help,'" said Mr. Murray, "but you must let me have half the profits." It was not quite finished, so I told him I would consider the matter. I eventually got him to publish the book at my own risk. "Self-Help" ran through a large number of editions; twenty thousand copies, I think, were sold the first year. It has been translated into all the languages of Europe without exception, and in some cases twice over—Italian, French, Spanish, German, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian; and also, curiously enough, into Japanese. The books went off, as a partner of Murray's used to say, like hot rolls.

Dr. Smiles at the end of his interview sums up his conclusions as follows:—

I would say to young men: Keep pegging away; if you fail, try again; with sobriety, integrity, and honesty, everything will come right in the end. Remember, I was forty-five years of age before I published a successful book. But I prided myself more upon my business qualities and habits than upon my literary labours. I was for twenty-one years connected with railways (the public knows little of that part of my work), and I was prouder of being an active, punctual, business man than of being a writer of books. When I look back into the past, it all seems like a dream.

THE HENRY TATE GALLERY.

THE notable feature of the *Art Journal* for March is the commencement of a special series of articles by Mr. Walter Armstrong, dealing with the valuable collection of pictures which Mr. Henry Tate proposes to present to the nation, and for which he is also prepared to erect a gallery.

The scheme, says Mr. Armstrong, now stands as follows: On the Embankment frontage of the Millbank prison site, an oblong piece of ground with a superficial area of 45,000 square feet has been marked out. This will allow of the erection of a building 300 feet long by 150 feet deep, with about two-thirds as much hanging space as the present National Gallery. As to the organisation of the gallery, the only thing yet settled is that it shall be under the control of the National Gallery trustees. Another unsettled question is that of endowment; the salaries of officers, wages of servants, cost of warming, etc., will have to be provided for by votes of Parliament.

A complete catalogue of the pictures, from which the authorities who are to rule at Westminster will have to choose, closes the present article. They are seventy-four in number, and only one—"The Remnant of an Army," by Lady Butler—is the creation of a woman. There are five by Sir John Millais, and one of them, "The Vale of Rest," is reproduced as the frontispiece to the article. It was painted in 1859. Sir John Millais, indeed, is the ruling spirit of the collection, being represented by four of his best pictures.

The *Magazine of Art* for March, too, begins a series of articles on the Tate Gallery by Mr. M. H. Spielmann. He recounts the history of the movement and the battle of the sites, and points out the most vital objection to Millbank—namely, the extreme dampness of the district. In conclusion, he says a word as to the building. The exterior is highly decorative, but Mr. Spielmann doubts whether it is quite worthy of so important a monument as it is destined to become. The pictures composing Mr. Tate's collection are to be noticed in succeeding articles.



THE PROPOSED TATE GALLERY.

DECORATION BY CORRESPONDENCE.

IN the *Art Journal* for March, Mr. Lewis F. Day has an article on Art in the Home, in which he says that a glance at the ladies' papers helps to explain the vogue of certain things which, one might have thought, no one would ever dream of buying. The column which deals with this question may be either a perpetual source of annoyance or amusement. Apparently, the mentors write not so much with any thought of raising the taste of the class to whom they address themselves, as with the determination to gratify it, such as it may be.

The answers usually begin with a word of welcome to a new correspondent, a little flattery, and so on. Then follows the advice. You are told where to live, what to spend and how to spend it, the hour to dine and what to have for dinner, etc. You can have advice as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the marriage you contemplate, and the way undue indulgence in early strawberries will run up the weekly bills. All this is enlivened with little scraps of information by the way concerning the tastes of the writer and her own children.

As to the practical advice given, there is a certain vague talk about "Art squares," "a haze of Eastern colours," "woodwork painted impressionist oak." Heavens, was there ever such jargon! It is also pretty generally assumed that it is wise to buy what is cheapest. What with curtains for the fireplace, mantel-frills, ball-fringe, and lovely weeping-willow muslin, one need never be at a loss. A Chinese mandarin-jacket will make an absolutely perfect piano-back. One lady tells us that it is a little joke of hers that if she were town legislator she would issue a sumptuary law to the effect that every house should be adorned with turquoise blue pots outside all the windows. It would be no joke for us!

It is rather a suspicious circumstance that a prescription should be habitually accompanied by the address where you must get it made up. A certain limited number of tradesmen are recommended again and again, to the exclusion of others who are by no means second to them in respect to the quality of their goods, moderate prices, taste, capacity, or trustworthiness.

But, concludes Mr. Day, the editor and his contributors very likely know their own business better than the reviewer who takes art seriously. That there should be a demand for this kind of thing, that it should even be endured, points to a condition of taste (to say nothing of common sense) among one section at least of the rising generation, which must very seriously discount the hopes we may have for the art of the immediate future.

Beethoven-Land.

IN the February number of *Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte* (Berlin), Herr Max Kalbeck has a charming article entitled "Beethoven's Homes." The illustrations, which are by Herr W. Gause, include the house at Heiligenstadt, in which Beethoven composed the Eroica Symphony (1804), and the Pastoral Symphony (1807-8); the Hafner house in Mödling, where Beethoven lived in 1818 and 1819, and in which he composed the "Missa Solemnis"; the house in Neu-Mödling, occupied by Beethoven in the summer of 1820, etc.

THE MISSION TO MILLIONAIRES.

HOW IT PROGRESSES IN AMERICA.

THE publication of Jay Gould's character sketch has been followed up in the *American Review of Reviews* by the publication of two valuable articles, one entitled the "Gould Millions and the Inheritance Tax," by Max West; the second, a very interesting survey of American millionaires of the present day, and the extent to which they contribute of their wealth to public necessities.

DEATH DUTIES ABROAD.

The fact that the State of New York receives a windfall of £140,000 Inheritance Tax upon the estate of Jay Gould has led, says Mr. West, to considerable discussion in America. It is rather curious to find that the principle of the Inheritance Tax is roundly condemned by many public writers, and to read that in most of the American cities Mr. Gould would have paid no legacy whatever if he had died two years ago; he would have paid nothing even in New York, for the 1 per cent. inheritance tax imposed in costs on direct inheritance was only passed in 1891, and it only applies to estates exceeding £2,000 in value. The exemption of direct inheritance from taxation in America is more remarkable, because, in Ontario and on the other side of the boundary, Jay Gould's estate would have been taxed 5 per cent. The Ontario rate is 2½ per cent. for direct heirs when the estate is between £20,000 and 40,000; 5 per cent. for direct heirs when it exceeds £40,000. If it is left outside the family it is charged 10 per cent. The proceeds of the tax are given to the asylums, hospitals, and other charities.

THE AUSTRALIAN INHERITANCE TAX.

As it is in Canada, so it is in the Australian Colonies, where the rates on legacies to persons other than relatives are sometimes extremely high:—

The "duties on estates of deceased persons" form one of the chief sources of revenue in Australasia. The rates are progressive in most of the colonies; in Victoria the maximum is 10 per cent., applying to estates of more than £100,000. The widow and children pay one-half the schedule rates. In New South Wales the maximum is 5 per cent. and no favour is shown the direct heirs. In South Australia, on the other hand, the succession duty is graduated from 1 to 10 per cent., according to relationship alone, and there is a probate duty in addition. Until recently the highest rate in Australasia has been the 13 per cent. maximum of New Zealand; but by an Act of last October Queensland now takes 20 per cent. of large amounts bequeathed to persons not related to the testator. Tasmania has a slightly progressive tax, levied on personality alone.

At the Cape of Good Hope the inheritance tax was introduced nearly thirty years ago. The rates are from 1 to 5 per cent., according to relationship.

ON THE CONTINENT.

On the Continent of Europe the Death Duty is one of the great resources of the Minister of Finance.

The heaviest inheritance taxes on the Continent are levied in Switzerland. In Geneva distant relatives pay 15 per cent. In six cantons the rates are progressive. When there is no will, the little canton of Uri taxes distant relatives 25 per cent., and even more on the excess above 10,000 francs.

In Germany the *Erbchaftsteuer* nowhere applies to direct heirs except in Alsace-Lorraine. Herr Miquel tried to extend the Prussian tax to direct heirs in 1890, but failed. The rates in Prussia are from 1 to 8 per cent., according to relationship.

The French law taxes the gross value of the property, without allowing deduction for debts—an unusual feature, which has caused much dissatisfaction. The maximum rate is 1½ per cent.

Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Poland, Roumania, Monaco, all have inheritance taxes.

The universal experience of mankind, therefore, is certain to result in the application of the same principle in the United States. Where the inheritance tax has been established it has come to stay. In New York it has become one of the principal modes of taxation. It brings in £500,000 a year. Mr. Max West says:—

Certainly no tax is less oppressive or paid with less reluctance. No tax is better adapted to replace the outgrown, antiquated personal property tax. With an inheritance tax and an adequate system of corporation taxes, most of our State governments could pay all their expenses, leaving all property taxes to the local political divisions, and avoiding the necessity of any attempt at State equalization.

ARE MANY MILLIONAIRES CONVERTED?

The discussion as to what proportion the State should take from the hoardings of millionaires at their death naturally leads up to the question as to what the millionaires are doing with their money now that they are alive. Dr. Shaw gives a very good account of many of the millionaires of America, but, judging from the comparative figures obtained from the different districts where he has been able to make comparison, it would seem that the proportion of millionaires soundly saved, so far as the abuse of their money is concerned, is comparatively small. In no State do the soundly saved seem to be in the majority. Some months ago, the *New York Tribune* published a directory of the American millionaires. The list fills a hundred pages, and contains 4,047 names.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF WEALTH.

The true doctrine of the obligation of the millionaire to society is thus laid down by Dr. Shaw:—

This social wealth—accruing from the control of mines, of lands, of patented monopolies, of railway and local franchises, and so on—is the wealth which, if it could have been diverted into the treasury of the State or the municipality, would have provided our young nation with the libraries, the hospitals, the provisions for the aged and helpless, the kindergartens, the practical training schools, the universities, the parks and gardens, the art galleries, the public baths, the statues and fountains, the music halls and endowed places of refined entertainments.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Giving, like other things, is contagious, and of this a very striking example is the report of Mr. Rockefeller's offer of 600,000 dollars to the Chicago University. The millionaires have piled up their money until, before long, the newest university in the world will have a fund of £2,000,000. To that sum, Mr. Rockefeller has contributed nearly one-half. If giving is contagious, not giving is equally so, and it is to be feared that the missionary will have much to do before he can hope to announce a hopeful revival of the saved class of America, or any other land.

DIVIDING THE SHEEP FROM THE GOATS.

As a matter of experiment, Dr. Shaw thought it would be useful to ask well-informed correspondents in certain selected cities to analyse the *Tribune's* list, and report as to the proportion of the names there enrolled represented public spirited citizens. The result is curious. There are 68 millionaires in Cleveland. Dr. Shaw's correspondents report that only 28 of the 68 are to a moderate extent mindful of their public opportunities and duties. In Cincinnati there are 70 millionaires, of whom only 21 are reported as comparative liberal givers for beneficent and public purposes. St. Louis is worse. There there are 45 millionaires, only ten of whom are men of pronounced and well-known liberality. Detroit has 42 millionaires, of whom one dozen are said to make a public spirited use of their wealth. At St. Paul, there are 28 millionaires, nine of whom are said

to be less stingy than the rest. Minneapolis has 44 millionaires, 14 of whom pass muster from the point of view of this fallen inquisition. Massachusetts has 300 millionaires, but a very few of them are of a generous disposition. The State of New York has 1,103 millionaires; the City of New York 405. Here is wealth enough indeed, and to spare, if only its holders could be converted.

THE MILLIONAIRE BEFORE THE JUDGMENT SEAT.

Dr. Shaw thus addresses them at the conclusion of his article, and it is to be hoped that some among them will listen, repent, and turn from their evil ways, and live. If they do not, they do not need us to tell them frankly that they are likely to go further and fare worse:—

When, at the day of judgment, these multi-millionaires of Gotham stand up to be questioned as to what use their lives ever were to their fellow-men, it is just possible that some cross-questioning archangel may remark to each one in turn: "There were more than ten thousand liquor saloons in New York city in the days when you lived there, and there were many hundreds of still more harmful places of resort. Why did you not see to it that there were at least as many free kindergartens as drinking-saloons in your city?" There ought, within the next five years, to be established in New York not a few dozen more kindergartens, but ten thousand of them, free as the air to every child whose parents can be induced to send it. And these kindergartens ought not to be established by the taxation of the people, but out of the surplus holdings of New York's thousand millionaires. They possess an aggregate of perhaps ten thousand millions of dollars. This sum has been taken from the social wealth produced by the united efforts of the mechanics, the farmers, the labourers, and the toilers of every calling in all parts of the country, of which New York is the commercial metropolis. And when the ten thousand free kindergartens are established and fully endowed, there will be thousands of other institutions and objects of public benefit, which the millionaires of New York ought to find it their pleasure and privilege, as well as their duty, to provide.

A PLEA FOR HUMAN CROSS-BREEDS.

TO REINFORCE IMAGINATIVE GENIUS.

MR. HAVELOCK ELLIS publishes in the *Atlantic Monthly* some facts concerning the ancestry of modern English poets, which in most instances have been obtained from the poets themselves.

TENNYSON.

"The Tennysons," writes Lord Tennyson, "come from a Danish part of England, and I have no doubt that you and others are right in giving them a Danish origin. An ancestor of my mother's, a M. Fauvel, or de Fauvel, one of the exiles at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, is French." He adds, "I have myself never made a study of my ancestry, but those who have tell me that through my great-grandmother, and through Jane Pitts, a still remoter grandmother, I am doubly descended from Plantagenets (Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and John of Lancaster), and this through branches of the Barons d'Eyncourt." These remoter interminglings are, however, of slight interest. Taken altogether, we see a predominantly Scandinavian stock of Tennysons mingling with the Fytches, Lincolnshire people, also, but with the foreign Huguenot strain.

SWINBURNE.

Swinburne's ancestry is also Scandinavian, but in this case the more emphatic and turbulent Scandinavian of the north country modified by distinct foreign Celtic and other influences. As Swinburne himself clearly expresses it, "The original root, of course, is purely Scandinavian, modified (possibly) by repeated exile in the cause of the Stuarts, and consequent French alliances." His great-grandfather, for instance, married a wife from the family of the Auvergnat Princes of Polignac.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

William Morris belongs to the Welsh border; and a border country, it may be noted in passing, is as favourable to the production of genius as it is to the production of crime. Both on the father's and the mother's side he belongs to Worcestershire, the home of a varied and well-compounded race, perhaps predominantly Saxon, though Mr. Morris is predominantly Welsh. The paternal grandmother, however, came from the Anglo-Danish county of Nottingham. "My father's father was Welsh, I believe," Mr. Morris writes, "and my mother's mother, also. My name is very common all along the border. The name," he adds, "is undoubtedly Cymric."

ROSSETTI AND BROWNING.

Rossetti was only twenty-five per cent. English:—

When an exile in London, Rossetti married the daughter of Gaetano Polidori, a Tuscan, who had married Anna Maria Pierce, who seems to have been of unmixed English blood, and who belonged to a family some of whose members attained to a certain amount of distinction. Her mother's name is believed to have been Arrow. It is worthy of note that the name Rossetti seems to indicate a fair and ruddy northern race.

Two of Gabriele's brothers (to say nothing of himself) were counted as local celebrities. His mother's surname was Pietrocola.

Robert Browning's great-grandfather was a West Saxon; his grandfather married a Creole born in the West Indies, and his father married Sarah Wiedemann of Dundee, whose father was German, and whose mother was Scotch.

OTHERS.

Mr. Coventry Patmore is English on the father's side and Scotch on the mother's, and one of his great great-grandfathers was a Prussian. Mr. Austin Dobson's father was born in France of a French mother, Mr. Roden Noel is descended from Irish, Scotch and Dutch. Olive Schreiner is German, English and Jewish; a Jewess was her great great-grandmother. Walter Pater was originally of French descent, but his great-grandfather settled in the Anglo-Saxon neighbourhood of Norwich. Baring Gould is a Devonian cross with the Cornish, that is, Saxon and Celt. Thomas Hardy is of a French family who migrated from Jersey, with a remote trace of Irish blood in him. Of the twelve persons whose ancestry Mr. Ellis examined not one is of purely English race, while only four or five are predominantly English. Of the English poets at the present time the majority are Irish, Gallic, Welsh or Cornish. Turning to other nationalities, Dumas had negro blood in his veins, and Flaubert Iroquois. Victor Hugo was a cross between a German of Lorraine and a Breton. Zola is a mixture of Italian, French, and Greek; Ibsen of Scotch, Scandinavian, and German. Pushkin had in his veins the blood of an Abyssinian negro. Napoleon was a mixture of Tuscan and Corsican; Boulanger of Scotch and French. Milton and Shakespeare, Mr. Ellis thinks, both had Welsh blood in them. Cross-breeding, although not the only factor in the causation of genius, is one of the factors in the determination of imaginative genius.

THERE are three articles which will be read with interest in the *Engineering Magazine* for February. There is Richard Speight's paper on "State-owned Railways in Victoria," which is written with the object of proving that results obtained show the practicability of State ownership and private administration. Another interesting article gives an account of the progress which has been made in pneumatic transmission, from which I quote elsewhere. The third paper describes how fire losses are brought about in fireproof buildings, and is illustrated with pictures of the burnt Chicago Athletic Club.

NEW SCHILLER LETTERS.

TWICE already the *Deutsche Rundschau* has been enabled to publish important contributions to Schiller literature in the shape of hitherto unpublished letters relating to the poet's connection with Duke Friedrich Christian von Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg. The first series of letters was given to the world in 1875, and was edited by Professor Max Müller; the second appeared a year later with A. L. J. Michelson as editor.

What the *Deutsche Rundschau* for January now publishes under the title of "New Schiller Letters" is scarcely to be compared, for interest and importance, to the two previous contributions; but the two letters of Schiller to Count Schimmelmann possess a certain charm, which is enhanced by several letters from Schiller's wife to the Countess Schimmelmann. It will be remembered how much Schiller suffered from ill-health and pecuniary difficulties, and how, about the end of 1792, the Duke of Augustenburg and Count Schimmelmann, "two friends, united by world-citizenship," wrote to the "noble man," offering him a gift of three thousand Gulden to enable him to take the rest he so much needed after a severe illness, and to relieve him of the necessity of systematic over-work in order to meet his responsibilities. And this gift was brought about by Baggesen, the Danish poet.

Schiller's letters to the Duke are now almost complete, but his letters to the Count have just been discovered among Schimmelmann's papers in the Royal Danish Archives, and Louis Bobé, who has edited them, adds some interesting particulars of the Count, of whom, as yet, no worthy biography exists. Schimmelmann was born at Dresden, but the best of his days were spent at Copenhagen as Minister of Finance in the Danish Government. With his second wife, a Dane, he made his house a salon or all sorts of intelligent men and women with the most diverse interests and views. Among them were Lavater, Niebuhr, Reinhold, Fichte, Baggesen, and too many others for mention here. "Poets," says Niebuhr, "have called Schimmelmann the noblest, and have not spoken too highly of him, for he was also the gentlest, the mildest, and the most modest."

Under date, Jena, July 13th, 1793, Schiller writes:—"At last I feel enough courage to approach a man to whom I owe so much, and what, undoubtedly is still greater in his eyes, one who has caused in me the purest admiration of his mind and heart." And again, on February 5th, 1796:—"The independence and leisure which you have procured me have rendered it possible for me to make important progress with my endeavours; and notwithstanding this activity, my physical strength, though not restored, has not been more impaired."

The first letter from Frau Schiller to the Countess is dated Weimar, April 4th, 1814, nine years after Schiller's death. "One bond unites us for ever," she writes, "the love of the good and the beautiful, and the love of Schiller's high thoughts which surround us. I know and feel that he remains dear to you both. How touching it was in the anxious days during the war, when the soldiers forgot for a moment their burdens and hardships, and sought out me and my house to honour Schiller's memory, and many a Prussian, Russian, and Austrian said to me, with tears in their eyes, how much they owed him." Charlotte Schiller's other letters to the Countess are dated August 2nd, 1814, and May 24th, 1816, and a fragment, of January 7th, 1817, is addressed to the Count, and is a letter of condolence to him on the occasion of the death of his wife. The Count's reply is also incomplete and without date, but the fragment shows how highly the Schillers were esteemed by the Schimmelmanns.

GOETHE'S MOTHER.

JOHANNES PROELSS, writing in Heft 6 of *Vom Fels zum Meer*, remarks that men born to create the beautiful, mostly inherit their intellectual gifts from their mother rather than from the father. That Goethe's mother stood in such relationship to her son has long been recognised, and the poet himself was among the first to acknowledge it in prose and verse. Since the appearance of Karl Heinemann's "Goethe's Mother," Frau Rat Goethe has been treated from almost every point of view, and there would seem little new left to be said.

One important side of her character, however, has hitherto escaped attention, and Johannes Proelss hastens to fill up the gap with a study of Goethe's mother as a Frankfurter, dealing with Frau Rat's political relationship to Frankfurt. Every one must be struck with the remarkable resemblance of Goethe to his grandmother on the mother's side. She belonged to an old Frankfurt family, and what we know of her shows a proud modesty; conscious of her own worth, she was able to hold her own; and though a woman of great dignity, she had a healthy faculty for joy, which kept her young even in her old age. Goethe's mother possessed the same qualities, but in her this faculty for joy and happiness was the dominating force in her character. Her lively imagination was inherited from her father.

Goethe's grandfather played an important part when Charles VII., soon after his coronation, sought refuge in the faithful free city, and he would seem to have been proud of his political significance, and to have brought up his daughter as a good Frankfurter. "Be proud that you are a citizen of Frankfurt," wrote Frau Goethe to her son at the time of the defence of Mainz (1792) against the French. "Every week 3,000 fl. are sent to our brothers, the brave Germans, to procure them provisions. I call that having German blood in one's veins. The sons of the merchants of our first houses wear uniform and are ready to defend their Father-town in case of need. . . . No wonder Frankfurt flourishes and gets rich. God must reward it." Frau von Goethe would never consent to follow her son to Weimar; only on his advice would she give up the famous house in the Hirschgraben for a flat in the Rossmarkt (horse market), the centre almost of many great public events connected with the history of the city. To her the main thing was that Frankfurt should remain a free city. A good Frankfurter, she was also a good German; her political interests and her democratic principles lay in her flesh and blood; and again and again she admonished her son not to forget his native city in his happiness at Weimar, but to remain a good German too.

In the *Music Review* for January we have some of Goethe's utterances on music as given in Eckermann's "Conversations with Goethe in the Last Years of His Life." On one occasion the private secretary reports Goethe to have said:—

The highest degree of the demoniacal is present in music. During all time man has felt its tragic power; and even to-day do we render ourselves unto its sway without knowing why, for it stands so high that no man's reason can solve it, and irradiates an all-controlling influence, which no one is able to explain. Therefore, the cause of religion cannot get along without music, which is one of the first means of affecting awe and worship in mankind. Among individual artists do we find the demoniacal more in musicians than in painters. Paganini possessed this power in the highest degree, hence his unusual popularity.

WHO WILL DELIVER US FROM INFECTION?

EUCALYPTUS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE HOSPITAL.

ONE of the greatest plagues of the present day is the multiplication of infectious hospitals. Even their stoutest advocates regard them as, at the best, only a *pis aller*, while many have good reason to regard them as centres of contagion, and hotbeds of disease. Anything that renders the infectious hospital unnecessary, therefore, is a blessing of the first magnitude, and this sentiment naturally led me to rejoice when I read in the *Medical Magazine* for February a paper on the "Treatment of Disinfection of Scarlet Fever by Antiseptic Inunction," which Mr. J. Brendon Curgenvin read at a meeting of the Medical Officers of Schools Association last January.

A HINT FOR MR. FOWLER.

Mr. Curgenvin maintains that he has proved by repeated experiment that Tucker's Oleusaban Eucalyptus Disinfectant is so admirable a disinfectant that, when it is judiciously used, there is no need for removing either scarlet fever or small-pox patients to a hospital. It ought to be brought before the attention of Mr. H. H. Fowler, of the Local Government Board, because, if Mr. Curgenvin is right, then there has been discovered a method of reducing to a minimum the risk of infection from scarlet fever; and, in view of the epidemics which periodically rage in our midst, it is surely the duty of the Medical Department at the Local Government Board to test whether or not there is anything in Mr. Curgenvin's discovery.

THE EXPERIENCE OF BEXLEY.

He asserts that the experience of the Medical Officer of Health for Bexley in Kent, where this disinfectant has been tried, has enabled the Local Board to dispense with the building of an infectious diseases hospital there. The Medical Office reports that, in one hundred and fifty-seven consecutive cases of scarlet fever treated in their own homes, there were only two deaths. In all the other cases the recovery appears complete. There has been no spread of infection, and the district is now free from scarlet fever. The ratepayers' money has therefore been saved, and the patients have been treated at home at the cost of a few shillings.

If this can be done at Bexley, why cannot it be done elsewhere? But Bexley is not the only case where good results have followed. In Enfield, in fifty-four houses where this disinfectant was supplied the disease was stopped with the first case in six cases out of seven. In the hands of medical men, who have seen that it was properly applied, he asserts that there has been no extension of the infection—i.e., scarlet fever breaks out in a house full of children, and by simply using this disinfectant the disease is arrested with its first victim, none of the other children taking infection. In one test case the father was so convinced of its efficacy that he confined two of his children in the same room with the patient for eight days, and allowed them to play on and about the bed of their brother, who was suffering from a sharp attack of scarlet fever, and there was no infection.

THE EVIDENCE OF SCHOOL MASTERS.

The Rev. Henry Parker, Rector of Mount St. Mary's College, Chesterfield, certifies that he stopped an outbreak of scarlet fever amongst the two hundred boys in his school. Several cases occurred before he used the Oleusaban, seven of which were malignant, but in cases where the treatment was applied promptly the fever was of an exceedingly mild type. It cleared it of scarlet fever in 1881, and it was equally efficacious in preventing a

spread in the case of chicken-pox. The head master of the Collegiate School at Belper had two cases, both of which were sent home, but in neither case, owing to the use of the disinfectant, did the disease spread in the family. At Wellingborough Grammar School, scarlet fever was arrested in the first case; and the Medical Officer of Health at Haydock, in Lancashire, says that he has several cases in which the spread of the disease has been checked by its use.

It is equally efficacious in cases of diphtheria. Dr. Murray Gibbs cured all his diphtheria patients in New Plymouth (thirty-seven in number) by its aid, while two of his medical neighbours, under other treatment, lost all their severe cases.

HOW TO USE IT.

Mr. Curgenvin then describes as follows:—

I direct that the patient should be lightly rubbed over with the antiseptic night and morning for three days, then each night, after a warm bath, for seven days; at the end of which time I consider he is perfectly free from the poison, and not in a condition to infect others. The disinfectant should also be sprinkled over the bed and pillow, and diffused in the air of the room by a spray diffuser. In all my cases treated in this manner I have not had one instance of infection. I advise also the administration of three to six drops of the "Oleusaban," according to age, in mucilage or on a lump of sugar three times a day, or the same amount of the oil of eucalyptus globulus in the same way. The only inconvenience to the patients produced by the inunction is a slight smarting on the more highly sensitive parts of the skin, and that not in all alike.

It stimulates the skin, producing a sense of warmth, and heightens the colour of the rash. If smarting is complained of less may be used, as it is only necessary that the skin should receive a slight, but complete, application, no spot being omitted. When the vapour is too strong it produces a slight headache. Should this occur, less may be sprinkled on the bed, and more fresh air admitted.

There is a good deal of difference in the various kinds of eucalyptus oil, some of which is very bad; and it is with those common turpentine oils that bad results have been obtained when some doctors have ignorantly attempted to apply it.

THE EXPERIENCE OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

If Mr. Fowler wants any further evidence to justify him in making an inquiry into this matter, I would add the following testimony from:—

Dr. Alder Smith, Medical Officer of Christ's Hospital, who states that at the close of last year scarlet fever commenced in the school with two cases. The first he watched until the eruption was out; he then used the Oleusaban Eucalyptus disinfectant, rubbing the boy all over with it. His temperature rapidly subsided, and he had a modified but general desquamation. In the second case he commenced inunction as soon as the first symptoms occurred, before the rash was developed. He recovered rapidly, and to his astonishment, there was no desquamation. No other cases occurred in the school.

If this Oleusaban prevents any case developing into malignancy, secures its speedy cure, and prevents its further infection, why should it not be more generally used?

A POINT FOR THE BRITISH HOUSEHOLDER

The question seems, however, to be one which concerns the British householder quite as much as either the doctors or the local authorities, and there seems to be quite sufficient justification in Mr. Curgenvin's paper for any householder supplying himself at once with some of this disinfectant, for use whenever any member of his family is attacked with whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or small-pox.

A PLEA FOR THE STUDY OF DREAMS.

By PROFESSOR SULLY.

DREAMS, the most familiar of all psychological phenomena, bid fair to be regarded as the most respectable. Mr. Greenwood has repeatedly expounded his experience and theories, and now in the *Fortnightly Review* Prof. Sully proclaims that the dream is often a veritable revelation, and is the ghost of our dead lives.

THE GHOST OF A DEAD PERSONALITY.

Prof. Sully points out that although consciousness continues, personality changes, and that none of us are exactly the same persons and hold exactly the same views that we did thirty or forty years ago. Our convictions and opinions are changed. We may or we may not remember what we were, but we are no longer the same. One of the advantages of dreams is that in sleep the latter self is suppressed, and what may be called the aboriginal personality revives and comes forth:—

In the case of many persons, for a certain period at least this reversion in dreaming to the experience of early life is recurrent and habitual. To this extent dreams constitute a second revived life, which intersects and interrupts our normal waking life. Here we find the dream touching analogically another and more distinctly abnormal region of human experience. Psychology has of late occupied itself much with the curious phenomena of double or alternating personality. By this is meant the recurrent interruption of the normal state by the intrusion of a secondary state, in which the thoughts, feelings, and the whole personality become other than they were. This occasional substitution of a new for the old self is sometimes spontaneous, the result of brain-trouble; sometimes it is artificially brought about in specially susceptible persons by hypnotising them.

When asleep we go back to the old ways of looking at things and of feeling about them, to impulses and activities which long ago dominated us, in a way which seems impossible in the waking hours, when the latter self is in the ascendant. In this way the rhythmic change from wakefulness to sleep effects a recurrent reinstatement of our "dead selves," an overlapping of the successive personalities, the series of whose doings and transformations constitutes our history.

Our dreams, by restoring the bodily factor of consciousness to its primitive supremacy, may properly be described as revelations. By noting this aspect of our dreams we may learn much concerning that organic substrate of our conscious personality which links us on to the animal series.

THE REVELATION OF THE ABORIGINAL EGO.

But this is not all that dreams do. They do not only revive the ghost of the antecedent personality, but they reveal to us what we were at the beginning when our animal instincts were fresh, and before our sub-consciousness was hardened by the experience of later life.

And now, perhaps, the reader begins to see how the dream becomes a revelation. It strips the ego of its artificial wrappings, and exposes it in its rude native nudity. It brings up from the dim depths of our sub-conscious life the primal, instinctive impulses, and discloses to us a side of ourselves which connects us with the great sentient world.

THE REVIVAL OF MEMORY.

In sleep we read again the records which have become almost indistinguishable in the rush and turmoil of life:—

It is indisputable, I think, that after we reach a certain age, our dreams have more to do with remote than with proximate events. I, at least, quite commonly find myself revisiting former abodes, communing with those long since dead, or lost in the shifting crowd of the living. I know men who have a recurring form of dream, dating back to adolescence, such as the undergoing of an examination, or the sending in of the first picture for exhibition.

This reversion of consciousness to the remote half-forgotten

past finds its explanation in a temporary disabling of that portion of brain-function which answers to our later mental acquisitions.

Even that is not all, for as Prof. Sully says:—

There is one other way in which dreams may become an unveiling of what is customarily hidden, viz., by giving freer play to individual characteristics and tendencies.

THE EXPLANATION.

This is Prof. Sully's explanation:—

The newest conception of the brain is of a hierarchy of organs, the higher and later evolved seeming to control, and in a measure to repress, the functional activities of the lower and earlier. Translated into psychological language, this means that what is instinctive, primitive, elemental, in our mental life, is being continually overborne by the fruit of experience, by the regulative process of reflection. By throwing the higher centres *hors de combat* you may bring back the earlier state of things in which sensation, instinct, and a rudimentary animal intelligence have it all their own way. Sleep is one means of stupefying the supreme controlling organs. Hence in sleep we have a reversion to a more primitive type of experience, an upwelling in vigorous pristine abundance of sensation and impulse.

THE MORAL.

The moral of it all is that the wise man will dream as much as he can, and acquire thereby the experiences of a new life by reviving the memories of early youth and exercising faculties which otherwise remain dormant:—

Indeed, from a philosophical point of view, it is difficult to say in what respect a dream is less a direct apprehension of the real than a perception of waking life. This being so, what does it matter that when we are illumined by the cold, penetrating light of day we see our dreams to be pretty unsubstantial bubbles, the creations of a sportive brain? Such intervals of scientific disillusion need not deter the wise man from repairing to the nocturnal phantasmagoria as a source of preternatural delight, as an outlet from the narrow and somewhat gloomy enclosure of the matter-of-fact world, giving swift transition into the large and luminous spaces of the imagination.

The Jew and the Jesuit.

WE are sorry to see a periodical of the standing of the *Civiltà Cattolica* lending its sanction to the *Judenhetze* and doing its best to stir up Anti-Semitic rancour by reviving the hateful old calumny of the sacrifice of Christian children at Passover and Purim. In an article entitled "Jewish Morality and the Mystery of Blood," which appears in the number for February 4th, it is stated in so many words that the Jewish defendants in the recent trials at Tisza-Eszlar and Xanten were only acquitted through the agency of wholesale bribery. An imposing list of Jewish crimes is given—beginning with the year 1071—but the evidence adduced, especially for the more modern ones, appears to us extremely vague and unsatisfactory. We do not think the article worth referring to in detail. Those who are responsible for it should read and perpend M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's articles in the *Deux Mondes*, which, being the work of a devout Catholic, are surely worthy of attention even from the *Civiltà* point of view. The last sentence in the article reads like a bitter sarcasm, "Let them abandon the Talmud to return to the Law of Moses, and then they will cease to be a danger to the Christians and a veritable plague to the nations who have generously given them an asylum, bread, and liberty!" Has the reverend Father who wrote the above studied the history of the Jews in Europe? We would remind him—with M. Leroy-Beaulieu, that "every country has the Jew it deserves."

THE MASTER OF THE MUSICAL FEUILLETON.

DR. EDUARD HANSLICK.

THE feuilleton is a product of our century, and its name indicates its French origin. The musical feuilleton came into use at a time when Paris was wont to be considered the desired goal of instrumentalists and singers. It was not till François Féty (the founder of the *Revue Musicale*), Hector Berlioz (who wrote for the *Journal des Débats*), Ludwig Börne and Heinrich Heine had revealed their ability in the daily papers, however, that there sprang up any rivalry between the French and German press for the



DR. EDUARD HANSLICK.

honour and glory of instructing the public, in a manner at once intelligent, graceful, and original, in the great musical events of the day. Now the musical feuilleton is an absolutely indispensable feature of every good French and German political paper.

"HANSLICK'S FEUILLETON."

In Heft 7 of *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Herr Max Kalbeck has an interesting study of Dr. Eduard Hanslick, who is universally admitted to be the master of the musical feuilleton; indeed, "Hanslick's Feuilleton" is read all the world over, and may often be seen in translation in American papers. It was Hanslick who gave one of the earliest critical notices of "Rubinstein and his Ideas," and his summary of that charming little book was quoted everywhere.

BOYHOOD.

Hanslick was born at Prague in 1825, and received his early education from his father. In matters of religion, especially, the father made a point of imparting instruction to his children himself in order to guard them from superstition. Eduard was also taught music by his father, and he had inherited a passion for the theatre from his mother. The boy's taste for music developed, and he was handed over to Wenzel Tomaschek, who in his time had exchanged jurisprudence for music. In time Hanslick took to writing, and among other things com-

posed a number of songs; but he regarded his creation with mistrust, and ended by returning to jurisprudence and the University.

THE TURNING-POINT.

Meanwhile among the classics on Hanslick's bookshelf there were Kiesewetter's "History of Music" and Hand's "Æsthetics of Music," while Ambros, who was writing for the *Bohemia*, encouraged the young jurist to do likewise for *Ost und West*, the second Prague journal. Thus he made his beginning on the press, and henceforth he may be said to have devoted all his energy to the work of musical criticism or the literature of music. His first work at Vienna appeared in the *Allgemeine Musikzeitung*, and his enthusiasm for Schumann and Berlioz and his polished style secured for him an engagement on the privileged Vienna paper in 1848.

"THE BEAUTIFUL IN MUSIC."

In 1854 appeared his famous treatise, "The Beautiful in Music," which has been translated into several languages and has run through many editions. It may be described as an inquiry directed mainly and primarily against the widely accepted doctrine that the office of music is to represent feelings. According to Hanslick, art is neither purely logical (intellectual) nor pathological. If music is to be treated as an art, it is not our feelings but our imagination which must supply the æsthetic tests. A still greater sensation was a series of lectures on musical science, begun in 1859, and continued during several winters. They were supplemented by musical illustrations, and attracted a very select public. The course in the winter of 1862-3 is noteworthy for the circumstance that Brahms went to Vienna in 1862 and became the musical illustrator at the lectures. Altogether, the lectures were such a success that Hanslick was constrained to believe that lecturing was his proper calling, and he now turned Privat-Dozent of the History of Music at the Vienna University, and attracted numerous audiences of students.

THE "NEUE FREIE PRESSE."

In 1855, he had also been appointed musical representative of the *Vienna Presse*, and nine years later, when the *Neue Freie Presse* was projected, he at once joined the paper, and thousands of subscribers followed him. Looking back on his phenomenal success, he writes: "My only merit now is my age; but when I came to Vienna it happened to be at a time when all other music critics knew less about music and wrote worse than I." But he has also maintained his supremacy during the period of about fifty years that he has been engaged in musical criticism. His feuilletons are critical and artistic, and he both delights and instructs the reader. He is always fresh and alive, yet his articles do not lose their original charm. Indeed, few hesitate to attribute a great measure of the success of the *Neue Freie Presse* to its splendid feuilletons, conducted by Eduard Hanslick, Ludwig Speidel, and others.

OTHER WORKS.

With all his duties as Privat-Dozent and critic, Dr. Hanslick found time for musical research, and among the fruits of his labours were "Die Geschichte des Konzertwesens in Wien," published in 1869 and chronicling everything of interest in Vienna concert life since 1750; and "Aus dem Konzertsaal," published in 1870, as a record of his own experiences. Since 1875 he has published several volumes at Berlin:—"Aus dem Opernleben der Gegenwart," "Musikalische Stationen," "Moderne Oper," "Aus dem Tagebuche eines Musikers," etc.

875 ADOPTED CHILDREN.

DR. BOWMAN STEPHENSON AND HIS ORPHANAGE.

THERE is a very interesting, copiously illustrated, and useful article in the *Sunday Magazine* under the above heading.

Dr. Stephenson was born in Newcastle, and belongs to the same Northumbrian family from which Stephenson the engineer sprang. He was first notable for his passionate devotion to music, and long before Moody and Sankey were known in England he used to sing and play in the streets to crowds gathered to hear him preach. His harmonium was carried from place to place by willing hands. Sister Dora, his daughter and only child, has been reluctantly but definitely drawn into the work of



SISTER DORA.

public speaking. She had a prejudice against it at first, but her father being once unexpectedly detained she spoke a few words in his place, and since then has frequently and effectively addressed large audiences in various parts of the country. The most interesting part of the article is that which describes his home. He began by taking a few lads and putting them into a cottage with a man and woman to look after them. His boys and girls are divided into family groups, each living in a house distinct from the others. Each group consists of twenty-five children, with whom two ladies live constantly. There are now fifty Sisters of the Children; they are drawn chiefly from the middle class. There is no vow of any kind, and members of all the evangelical churches are members of the sisterhood. The only qualification apart from capacity to do the work is freedom from religious prejudices.

The Wesleyan Conference, in a spirit of the highest wisdom and truest Christianity, freed him from the worries and movements incidental to the ministerial position, and set him specially apart for the pursuit of the all-important work to which he had so signally given his heart and mind and body—the work to which he had consecrated himself with all the energy and power with which God had endowed him. Now, this practical parson has 875 children in his charge, divided into several separate groups or homes. First, there are eleven Homes at Hackney. Then there are five branches of the work situated in the country—one at Alverstoke, chiefly for children of delicate constitution; a second at New Oscott; a third at Ramsey, Isle of Man; and the fourth at Gravesend. Besides these, there is a fine “farm colony” at Edgworth—quite a self-contained village—where 200 children are being brought up in the ways of health, industry, and morality. Dr. Stephenson has also got his “over-sea colony,” but in his case it is a “colony” only in name. It is true that he has established at Hamilton, Ontario, a home capable of temporarily housing 100 children, but he only has the children remain in the institution whilst they are waiting for a situation. His plan is to get the children incorporated into the ordinary family life of the country at the earliest possible moment; to keep the children apart as a separate body, to cause them to grow up as a community foreign to the common life of the colony is, he holds, acting in a way distinctly inimical to their best interests, as well as contrary to the general welfare of the colony. Dr. Stephenson gathers his families from all parts of the country—there are even children from the Shetland Isles and the Norman Isles. Attached to the homes at Hackney is a beautiful chapel, where Dr. Stephenson often preaches, and where the services on the Sunday mornings are characterised by a beautiful completeness and charm. There are now nearly 900 children under Dr. Stephenson's control; and altogether, more than 3,000 boys and girls have benefited by that prompting of the heart which found practical manifestation in the district of the New Cut twenty-three years ago. The work demands about £16,000 annually. A considerable proportion of this sum is raised by the children themselves—that is to say, by means of concerts given by choirs of the children in various parts of the country.

It is satisfactory to know that this noble worker, who is constantly brought face to face with some of the worst consequences of the failure of our present pseudo-civilisation, is distinctly of a cheery and hopeful disposition. His interviewer says:—

Dr. Stephenson closed a very pleasant and profitable chat by assuring his visitor that in his opinion the general view as to the condition of modern society is far too desponding. The instruments and facilities new to this age, he explained, caused us to get a more microscopic impression of life and affairs than was possible to our forefathers, with the result that our view is absolutely out of focus as compared with our historical knowledge; and he contended that if the manners and conditions of various periods could be put fairly into comparison with the manners and conditions of to-day, it must be confessed that we have in recent times in this country made enormous advances.

“All this ferment and agony on the part of the common people,” he observed in a concluding sentence, “is a sign of a stirring of life in the depths, which is the surest and best sign of progress; and observing it, we may continue to pursue our way in a spirit of high hope and confident expectation.”

MR. NEWMAN HALL begins, in the *Sunday Magazine*, a series of reminiscences of persons whom he met between 1816 and 1842.

EDNA LYALL, in *Good Words*, is making progress with her new serial, “To Right the Wrong.” It is a more ambitious attempt than she has made hitherto, as it is an attempt to describe our Civil War. It will be interesting to see how her effort compares with Mrs. Charles’ “Draytons and Davenants.” It is not an easy thing for a novelist to bring Cromwell upon the scene and not come to grief.

MON SALON.

REMINISCENCES BY JULES SIMON.

In his review M. Jules Simon every now and then gives a charming article in which he embodies some most interesting reminiscences. "My Salon," which appears in the *Revue de Famille* of February 1, is one of those chapters, and from it the following extracts are taken.

His salon, says M. Simon, did not belong to the elegant; it was simply a reunion of some fifteen or twenty men of letters and as many politicians, who met every Thursday on a fifth floor, simply to talk. But that salon no longer exists, though it is probable that it will



M. JULES SIMON.

be reopened during March for five receptions, when M. Simon is convinced all his old friends who are still alive will be sure to put in an appearance; there will not be many ministers, senators, or deputies, but there will be plenty of great artists and members of the Institute.

Such reunions had a certain attraction under the Empire. Some were half-fashionable and half-political, and a certain amount of etiquette had to be submitted to; but the

only political salons where one was quite at home were those of Hippolyte Carnot and Jules Simon. Carnot received on Wednesdays and M. Simon on Thursdays. Carnot's was more of the world; his house was rich and correct, and there were more old deputies seen there. At M. Simon's there were more journalists, otherwise very much the same people met at both houses.

M. Simon recalls a number of guests who had to disappear with the *Coup d'Etat*; there was also quite a colony of proscribed Italians. The house was not closed after the *Coup d'Etat*, but those who still went knew that M. Simon was closely watched. After a time, again, the reunions were restored, and many famous politicians maintained the irreconcilable character and reputation of the house. There were philosophers and artists; Ollivier, Picard, and Hénou were also of the number. After 1863, when M. Simon was a deputy, all the members of the Opposition came, and occasionally one or two members of the Liberal Right ventured in their midst. Few Thursdays passed without a visit from Marie, Carnot, and Rémusat, after their return from exile.

Among the journalists was the brilliant Prévost-Paradol, who discussed politics with Pelletan; both had the same sentiments but never the same opinions. D'Haussonville was more passionate; he was the genius of the Opposition in person, absolutely inaccessible to discouragement, fear, or bad humour. At the beginning the mistake was made of receiving every one who came, but it soon grew embarrassing, for it was not easy to ask Gambetta, Ferry, and Floquet to speak in whispers.

The chief attraction of the soirées was gossip. About ten o'clock some one would arrive and excitedly call out, "You know the news?" Every one would press round

and hear the story of a duel or some other folly; but M. Simon is at a loss to say what sort of people the Parisians had become if half or a quarter of the gossip was true. The visitors had no scruples; they went straight for the world.

For instance, a little imagination would have made out that Victor Hugo was a tobacconist. He had installed himself in a curious house in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, and was paying the penalty of the beautiful sixteenth century façade by numerous inconveniences. There was no porter and no private entrance, and the tenants had to pass through the shop of the proprietor, who was a tobacconist. One night Charles and Francis Hugo wished to be let in long after the usual hour of closing the shop. The proprietor complained to the father, and he admonished his sons, but to no purpose. The result was that Victor Hugo undertook to guard the house himself till midnight, and one night was asked to sell two pennyworth of tobacco over the counter.

Goudchaux passed his time between Paris and Brussels, and took back and forward news to and from the exiles. Many indiscretions were also committed in the salon; but the police shut their eyes to it all. On the tables pamphlets, verses, and indeed all the novelties disagreeable to the Government lay in abundance. Some smuggled in copies of "Napoléon le Petit" and other works, which were concealed under the mantel-shelf. Copies of the "Lettre sur l'Histoire de France," a violent satire against Prince Jérôme by the Duc d'Aumale, were also circulated in large numbers.

It is now fifty years since M. Simon took up his abode in the Place de la Madeleine. From his balcony he has seen all the Governments and funeral processions—Louis Philippe passing in review the National Guard, Louis Blanc borne on the shoulders of the people, etc. Almost every European celebrity has mounted his five floors—M. Thiers, Victor Hugo, Castelar, Cardinal Lavigerie, Gambetta, etc. But, writes M. Simon in conclusion:—

It is not to the greatest names, but to the most beloved that I feel attached. Sometimes it seems that if God had treated me according to my deserts, he would have given me a paternal home somewhere to keep together my friends. As it is, I have only this corner, from which the owner may chase me any moment. But before the final departure, which cannot be far off, I could not help giving myself the pleasure of making this tour of the souvenirs which detain me in their midst.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN AUSTRIA!

THE little magazine, hitherto known as the *Römianische Revue*, has, with the January number, changed its name and address, being now entitled *Römianische Jahrbücher*, and its place of publication being Hermannstadt instead of Vienna. All this seems to have been brought about by the publication of an article in the *Revue* on the Roumanian deputation to Vienna and the proposed Nationality Congress. A contemporary drew attention to the article and accused the *Revue* of treating the Anti-Semite party with contempt. The *Revue* replied that it did nothing of the kind, and refused to take back one word of what it had said. The number in question was confiscated nevertheless. The new name and editor, with the new place of publication, have made no other change in the magazine, and under Dr. W. Rudow's editorship it continues to represent the political aspirations of the Roumanians in all countries, with special regard to the condition of the Transleithanian half of the Austro-Hungarian empire. It is written in German, but occasionally Roumanian matter is given. The magazine has just entered on its ninth year.

ASTROLOGY IN ENGLAND, 1893.

OUR TEST. THE ASTROLOGERS AT WORK.

My reference to the proposed test seems to have been misunderstood. I have got six enrolled astrologers, and as many more amateurs, to whom I have submitted the birth moment of one person whose name is sufficiently well known to the public to make his horoscope interesting, and they are working it out. He is not, however, so well known that the date of his birth gives any clue to his personality. I have received several birth-moments from my readers, but as none of them relate to persons sufficiently well known to be of general interest I have not troubled to send them to my astrologers. I hope my readers will accept this explanation. I could not impose every subject volunteered upon the astrologers, and it would obviously add to the general interest if the subject was sufficiently well known to enable the public at large, when the trial is completed, to form some estimate of the accuracy with which it is possible to forecast the future, to read the past, and to diagnose character from the conjunction of the stars at the moment of birth.

ASTROLOGY IN LONDON.

SOME LUCKY HITS BY ASTROLOGERS.

MR. EDGAR LEE, writing in the *Arena* for January, gives some remarkable instances, of the truth of which he says he is prepared to vouch, of accurate predictions made by London astrologers. He gives the first place to an astrologer whom he calls the "Seer of Charing Cross Road," and asserts that his predictions for the last forty years approach the marvellous. To this day his house is visited by many leading people in society, while more than one of our commercial magnates and Stock Exchange speculators seek his advice. The Prince Consort, Lord Beaconsfield, and George Eliot are said to have been among his patrons.

ON THE EVE OF JUBILEE DAY.

There is another astrologer, a hoary-headed wizard, who dwells in the Caledonian Road, close to King's Cross, and yet a third, whose address is not given, who is said to have predicted not only the safety of Her Majesty on Jubilee Day, but that there would be an accident happen to someone who, though not royal, was connected with the royal family. It would also appear that it would be a horse accident. It will be remembered that the Marquis of Lorne was thrown from his horse before the ceremony began in the Abbey. The same night that he made that prediction, two young foreigners asked for a forecast of their careers. To one of them he replied, "Your end will be sudden, and by lead; and so far as I can see, the end is so near that it is not worth while casting your nativity." The young man laughed; but some time afterwards, when the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria shot himself, it was recalled that the London wizard had predicted his doom.

BEFORE THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

A still more remarkable story is that of yet another astrologer, who has since passed away. This gentleman, who also lived in London, received a mysterious visit from a stranger in 1869, and was asked what was the most advantageous date for Prussia to quarrel with France. The astrologer demanded, before giving an answer, the actual birth-moments of the King of Prussia, the Emperor of the French, Bismarck, Moltke, the Empress Eugenie, and the Marquis Leboeuf, as well as the coronation dates of the first Hohenzollern and the first Napoleon. The materials were supplied, and a week or two were employed in drawing up his conclu-

sions. The astrologer then declared that the best time for Prussia to quarrel with France would be in the afternoon, as near as possible, midway between the 4th and the 19th of July, 1870. The stranger received this information and departed. The famous quarrel with Benedetti at Ems took place on the 11th and 12th of July, 1870. In the following February, when Paris was on the eve of capitulation, the astrologer received a letter containing Berlin bank notes to the amount of £200 sterling, with the simple words written on a plain sheet of paper, "With the thanks of Germany."

THE SATURNIAN SECRET OF LOVE AND HATE.

Mr. Lee concludes his paper by describing a curious theory as to the influence of Saturn upon likes and dislikes. According to this theory, everybody in the world is either a positive or a negative, the positives being born when Saturn's light shines on the earth, the negative when the light is shining through one of its rings. The author of this ingenious hypothesis says:—

You will always, or nearly always, find when this feeling of repulsion comes over you, that the birthday of the object of your dislike is four, five, or six months away from your own, and the farther away it is, the more certain and intense the dislike. The year matters little unless it be seven, fourteen and one-half, twenty-two, or twenty-nine years from yours, these being the dates of Saturn's squares. Two individuals born in the same month, if they come together in business along swimmingly. In the case of husband and wife indeed too fond, and such a match frequents were much jealousy; but let the husband be born in May November, and the result will be disastrous.

If this theory is to be accepted, we shall, reason for forbidding the bans of couples¹ of their rail-days do not lie sufficiently close together.

recognises that them, but Pullman

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN IN NEW ENGLAND^{awings}

THE *New England Magazine* for February publishes an^{at} appeal for the erection of a worthy memorial church on the site of the old church at Plymouth, which has been burned down. This was the first Christian church which was set up in New England. It was the church of the men of the *Mayflower*, the first purely democratic church in history. It is proposed to erect a handsome memorial church in the basement of which there will be a memorial hall whose frescoed walls and windows richly dight shall tell the pilgrim story. The Pilgrim Society will hold its meetings and store its library there, and on festivals men will assemble from far and near to commemorate the foundation of the republic. Above the hall would be the church proper, which the editor suggests should be constructed on Sir Christopher Wren's plans. He says, what is not generally known in England, that every church up to the time of the Gothic revival was an imitation of Sir Christopher Wren. When the New Englanders began to build churches which were not merely barns, Christopher Wren was the great example. They imitated Wren's churches in New England, and from New England all over the West:—

Let the new church at Plymouth, then, a memorial to the Fathers of New England, be also a monument to the great architect who inspired the New England meeting-house. Let it copy his best interior, the exquisite St. Stephen's, Walbrook, than which nothing could be better adapted to the purpose; and let it copy its best spire, the famous St. Mary-le-Bow. There is a double reason for this latter; for the architect who looks at the picture of the old meeting-house at Plymouth which preceded that which has just been destroyed sees at once that its designer was influenced by some of the lines of Bow steeple, and tried in his modest way to reproduce them.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF THE SERVANT GIRL.

HOW TO MAKE DOMESTIC SERVICE POPULAR.

"How can we make domestic servants popular?" asks Miss Frances M. Abbott in the *Forum* for February. She answers her question in an article entitled "How to Solve the Housekeeping Problem." She points out that household servants are better paid than almost any other women who perform manual work. But it commands no respect. So long as servants are regarded as a distinct class, separated from the rest of the community by plain barriers, so long there will be no health in the social body:—

Nursing is now looked forward to as a profession by hundreds of American girls of good families and refined antecedents. The work is often hard, and sometimes of the most menial order; the nurses have to wear uniforms when on duty, and they must become members of others' households; but their knowledge gives them recognised authority, and their service in saving life confers on them a badge of merit.

Another kind of service has lately risen in dignity because it has been taken up by cultivated people. At the summer resorts in many parts of the country, notably at the White Mountains, the dining-room attendance has passed into the hands of college students and local school-mistresses. A quick eye, a steady hand, a sure foot, and a long memory are the essentials for a skilful hotel waiter, and these requirements are admirably met by our keen-witted youth who are for an education. Their position is recognised by those whose wealth is not recently acquired.

The reason why housework is repugnant to self-reliance is not so much on account of the work itself, as of the conditions under which it is performed. The servant lacks society; she is isolated from the family she can never call any time her own. Girls will day amid the steam of a laundry, the fumes of a stove, the bad air of a sewing-room, because there they have companionship, their hours are defined, and they are their own mistresses when the day's work is done.

In thickly-settled communities with modern apparatus it is becoming more and more practicable to have household labour done outside the house. There is an immense waste of force in the average kitchen. The time, labour, and fire spent in cooking a dinner for a small family would often suffice for one four times as large. It is possible to make a great reduction in the kinds of food that need to be cooked at home. One important item that might be eliminated is bread-making.

Other departments of housekeeping besides cooking can be handed over to skilled outside labour. All kinds of carpet-cleaning, rug-beating, and window-washing can be hired by the hour in cities. Even such daily routine as dusting, lamp-trimming, and dish-washing can be performed in the same way. Work of this sort in elegant houses must be done by people of intelligent minds and careful fingers who understand the value of costly *bric-à-brac*. It has opened up a new occupation for women of refinement suddenly thrown upon their own resources.

The hopeful side-light of the situation is the growth of girl bachelor establishments which are growing up in all the American cities. In these establishments two or three girls club together to do the house work, getting as much as possible, such as laundry work and bread-making, done outside.

WHY DOMESTIC SERVICE IS UNPOPULAR.

Miss Clementina Black in a very brief paper in the *Nineteenth Century* explains why girls hate domestic service, although it is better paid and is lighter work than in the factory. The chief reason is that a servant girl lives in a position of total personal subservience. She is despised, not because she does menial work, but because she puts herself under another person's beck and call. She is practically removed from her

own circle and placed in another. She is exposed to much greater temptations than ordinary workers, and Miss Black says that if she were the mother of girls who had to choose between the factory and domestic service, she would unhesitatingly choose the factory. The only change that she can suggest is that servants should come and work for a specified number of hours a day, as dress-makers and charwomen already do. She thinks there is a great future open for the woman who will be able to organise a capable brigade of outdoor servants.

FARMING BY ELECTRICITY.

THERE is a very interesting article in the *Engineering Magazine* (New York) on "Practical Farming by Electricity." The writer, Mr. McKissick, discusses the question whether or not it is possible to apply electricity to farming. In 1892 the electric power system was installed at the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, where it superseded steam-power. The first advantage was that it reduced the danger from fire. The power was supplied from a dynamo in an electric laboratory three-quarters of a mile away. A 10 horse-power motor was substituted for a 15 horse-power steam engine and boiler. The result has been most satisfactory. From the experience thus gained the writer argues that it would be possible to adopt it with advantage for small groups of five farms. Electricity works all the machinery of the farm, and when night-work is required generates all the light that is needed. Mr. McKissick calculates that in the five farms within the radius of a mile the system could be worked with advantage. If the maximum required by one farm at any time of the year is 8 horse-power, the central station would need a 40 horse-power boiler, engine, and generator. The first cost of the plant for each farm he reckons would be £125, and the cost of the central station would be £360, making a total cost for each of the five farms of £185.

At one time we might see on farm No. 1 the winter's supply of wood being sawed; at No. 2 cotton ginned and pressed; at No. 3 the sorghum-cane crushed or cider pressed; at No. 4 a planer or a lathe at work; and at No. 5 a feed-cutter and corn-sheller, or perhaps the ensilage-cutter. With this system the farmer could saw up his own wood, gin and press his own cotton, grind up his feed-stuff and sorghum-cane, and cut up his ensilage, etc. A corn- or flour-mill could be added, and his toll for grinding saved.

Look at the advantages. The first cost of the electric system is about \$250 or \$300 more than the private steam-plant. The interest on this amounts to, say, \$25 per year. He saves four-fifths of the wages of a fireman, and (assuming wear and tear to be the same on all engines) four-fifths of the wear and tear; he saves in the hauling of fuel, he saves water, he gets rid of the element of danger from fires. Too much stress cannot be laid on this last point. If there should be a waterfall in the community, by means of a turbine we could use this natural kinetic energy and save fuel, wear and tear on boiler and engine, and other repairs. If this should be the case, there would be no comparison between the two systems as to economy.

If this motor system were in vogue, see how rainy days could be utilised. Corn could be ground up into feed-stuff for cattle or into meal for bread, cotton-seed crushed, grain threshed, cotton ginned, wood sawed into lumber, and in a variety of ways could something useful be done that requires power for its operation. If this motor system could be established throughout the country, there would be a wonderful improvement in farms and farm products. There would be more system about our farms. There would be no need of waiting for the thresher, the cotton-gin, or the sorghum-mill to come round each year. We could do their work at home. Look at the saving of our horses and mules.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD OVER SEA.

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF LORD MEATH.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Lord Meath has a very interesting article, entitled "A Britisher's Impressions of America and Australasia." He returned last year from a tour round the world, passing through Australia and New Zealand, returning by San Francisco and New York, when he visited America for the fifth time. His paper is very interesting and suggestive. I can only summarise very cursorily some of his observations. He was much struck by the similarity of method, whether under Republican or Monarchical reforms, in which the English-speaking people govern themselves round the world. There is no doubt that the people really rule; there is greater individual freedom in Great Britain and Colonies than the United States, where the police regard themselves more as the masters than the servants of the people. Socialists are under a special ban, and in Chicago are not even allowed to show the red flag from a private window; no meetings of any kind are allowed in the city parks, and Lord Meath narrowly escaped arrest for walking in the carriage-drive of the Central Park of New York.

NEW ZEALAND.

His account of New Zealand is most interesting. In that colony the working man holds the firmest grip on the reins of power; it approaches nearer than any other country Lord Meath has visited to the ideal of the socialists, where there shall be neither poverty nor riches, and where the land and all the means of producing wealth should belong to the State. But for the action of the Upper House, which rejected the Land Bill, no man would be able to hold more than two thousand acres of land, under penalty of five years' imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for false declaration. All land yet unappropriated has been nationalised, all the railways are in the hands of the Government, and the Premier is anxious to place the State in possession of all mines, factories, and steam transit lines. As he has just added twelve working-men Senators to the Upper House, he will be able to carry whatever measures he pleases.

THE NEGROES OF THE STATES.

Lord Meath thinks there are few, if any, self-ruling lands in which the best class of citizen has less voice in the government of his country than in America. The election of judges by the people occasionally tends to lower the character of the judicial bench and the respect entertained for it, and he devotes two pages to describing the savagery with which negroes are lynched, not only in the South, but even in the North. When Lord Meath was in America, a day of fasting and prayer was held in all the coloured churches on the subject, and Judge Tourgee said at St. Paul's last year that:—

If there is not a marked change in the attitude of the country towards the coloured race, we shall have within the next ten years a massacre such as has not been paralleled since the French Revolution. The gravity of the danger which threatens us is not appreciated. I am amazed that the negro has been patient under the intense persecution which he has to endure.

THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.

Lord Meath does not seem to think that the condition of religion prospers under the voluntary system; it may work pretty fairly well in cities, but in country districts the position of the clergy is very trying.

To show the poverty of some of the country clergy in America, a bishop told me that when visiting in his diocese he always wore patent leather boots; for he knew that if he did

not the clergyman with whom he was staying would have to blacken them with his own hands. And a clergyman in New Zealand informed me that he had to submit at vestry meetings to the most foul and abusive language from men who chose this opportunity of venting their spleen on him, knowing that he was helpless. To refined and cultivated men with a sense of the high responsibilities attached to their sacred office such a position must be almost unbearable.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

The American newspaper does not please Lord Meath. He admires the American magazines, and admits that some of the Sunday papers are very well written, but the ordinary daily paper in America gives him no pleasure:—

There is a want of dignity and refinement in the tone of the ordinary newspaper, especially in the West, where the writer seems often deliberately to seek out flippant or vulgar phraseology with which to clothe his ideas. In Europe one looks forward with a sense of pleasure and of keen interest to the arrival of the morning newspaper, feeling that, as a rule, much matter for thought and interest will be presented to his mind; but in the States it is different. He rises from the perusal of the paper feeling that he has been dragged along a low level of crime and vulgarity. Of course there are exceptions to every rule, and doubtless a native would in most States know where to turn in order to obtain pleasure and information from his newspaper reading; but a stranger is not possessed of this information, and suffers accordingly.

In Australia and New Zealand the journals were much less vulgar than in the States.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

The Americans think a very great deal of their railways and their palace cars; Lord Meath recognises that there is much luxury to be found in some of them, but they have their drawbacks. In many of the Pullman cars the seats are fixed to a central pivot which swings with the swerving motion of the train. The result is that travellers who are not good sailors are apt to be sea-sick in a Pullman car. You cannot lie down as you can in an English carriage when you have the apartment nearly empty. The accommodation for hand baggage is very small, and you are apt to be suffocated or stifled with excessive heat. The system of checking the luggage there is very good if you have plenty of time, but it entails sometimes a delay of four hours before you can get your luggage delivered. In the sleeping cars the men and women sleep in berths above and below each other, and they are expected to dress and undress behind the same curtain. The best sleeping cars are on the line between Melbourne and Adelaide in Australia. Lord Meath also praises the New Zealand carriages. Engine-drivers are provided with a leather-cushioned seat and elbow rests, and he wonders why they cannot be provided with similar conveniences in this country. Both the States and Colonies are ahead of England in the matter of telephones, electric lights, and also in electric and cable cars. American trams are often scandalously over-crowded and no one complains. Sydney has the best public gardens in the world, but the public parks and open spaces of America are as a rule superior to those of the Colonies, and only inferior in some particulars to those of England. In San Francisco they have steam merry-go-rounds supplied as an adjunct of the park, and ball-rooms in Chicago, and dressing-room attendance and lockers and lavatories for athletes in Boston.

HOTELS.

The American hotels are better appointed than ours. The average charge per day varies from 16s. to 20s. in

Australia and Canada. In New Zealand they are more like those old-fashioned Inns in country towns; the cost of living in New Zealand hotels is 10s. a day. Lord Meath specially commends the arrangement in the American hotels by which guests are awakened at any appointed hour; the bell continues to ring until you get out of bed and stop it.

POLICE TELEPHONE.

He also specially praises the arrangement by which street lamp-posts are utilised for the purpose of connecting the police on beat with the telephone station, and also with the arrangement for signalling for help. Every policeman on his beat has a key, and as these telephonic lamp-posts are studded all over the town, he may communicate at once with the central office whenever he wants assistance. He can hoist a semaphore, or at night time a red coloured glass globe, to summon the patrol waggon, which is always ready to drive to the point of danger.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

Lord Meath thinks that in America property is divorced from responsibility, and reverence is unknown to the rising generation. In California the parents complain that it is impossible to control their children. They say because the weather is so fine all the children and family live in the streets; boys and girls get into roving independent ways, and resent the slightest restraint on their freedom. The American child is prematurely brought forward and often spoiled, especially the girls; children from five to ten, with earrings, bracelets, and high-heeled shoes, give themselves the airs of grown-up women; they sit at table with bored faces, give orders to the waiters, and partake of the same food as their parents. Colonists and Americans alike are proverbial for their hospitality, but in the West especially their manners are free and easy. Lord Meath has several times had his ticket stuffed between the ribbon and the hat by the guard; a waiter never answers when an order is given, and a casual acquaintance will poke you in the ribs whenever he thinks it necessary to draw your attention to a joke. From these extracts it will be seen that Lord Meath's paper is very lively reading, and will provoke considerable comment in the Colonies and the States.

MR. YATES THOMPSON, LATE OF THE "P.M.G."

I HAVE received the following characteristic letter, and publish it as requested, expressing my regret that in repeating statements current during all my time at Northumberland Street, I should have inadvertently done Mr. Thompson more than justice. Their intrinsic unimportance probably accounts for the fact that they were never contradicted before. I am particularly sorry the legend about Lord Milton is unauthentic. I have told it so often as it was told to me, in order to convince hostile critics that they did not know the real Mr. Thompson, and, behold, it was not true! Next time I try to say kindly things about my late proprietor I must really take care to send him a proof:—

I have read with pleasure the remarks in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS of this month in which you publish your regret for the expressions used by you in your November number as to "the cynical and unashamed use of the money power in Journalism," so far as those expressions contained, or could be thought to contain, any reflection on my *bona fides* in selling my newspapers (as you now rightly state I believe I was doing) to a Liberal purchaser.

I wish I could pass in silence the "Character Sketch" of

the *Pall Mall Gazette* in your present number. I have perused it with care, and it is not too much to say that wherever, as is frequently the case, the facts and scenes described are facts and scenes with which I am personally familiar and in which I took a personal part, I find that your description of them positively bristles with inaccuracies. Let me give as an instance, and by no means an exceptional or unfair one, the personal facts which you relate about myself:—

ENTER MR. H. YATES THOMPSON.

This, together with other things, led him to hand over the paper as a kind of marriage dowry to Mr. Henry Yates Thompson, who, in the beginning of 1880, married Mr. Smith's daughter. Mr. Henry Yates Thompson was a Liberal, who had served as Lord Spencer's secretary when Lord Spencer was Viceroy at Dublin Castle. He came of a Lancashire family of considerable wealth and reputation, who are all Liberals, both in politics and religion. He was not devoid of political ambition, and being withal a man of imperturbable courage and self-possession (Lord Milton, with whom he travelled in the far back country of Canada many years ago, declared that nothing whatever could disturb Mr. Thompson) he accepted with his bride the paper which her father had assisted in founding.

Now observe the misstatements of this little paragraph. I did not marry in 1880, but two years previously. The "marriage dowry" *canard* therefore falls to the ground, like the "Kops' ale" *canard* of your November number. Again, the Lancashire family which you speak of in such complimentary terms, and whose name I bear, may possibly deserve your praises, but it has, so far as I know, never been "Liberal" either in politics or religion, unless to be Conservative in politics and Church of England in religion can by any fanciful stretch of words be so interpreted with regard to my father and grandfather. I am, as I need scarcely say, much gratified by the "imperturbable courage and self-possession" which you ascribe to me, but as to Lord Milton, whose evidence you quote in support of your allegation, and as to the "back country of Canada" where I am stated to have travelled in his company, I can only say that I never knew Lord Milton, and never travelled in the back country of Canada. The "far back Canada" *canard* must therefore take its place with the "marriage dowry" *canard* and the "Kops' ale" *canard*.

Now, my dear Mr. Stead, I don't say that these misstatements are of any particular consequence. There are others in your article of graver importance. With these, however, I would rather deal when you publish the more elaborate "story of the eventful years during which you reigned in Northumberland Street," which you foreshadow in your article. But I do say this, that, because you had asked me to be interviewed and I had refused, you had *no right* to invent or publish invented details of my private life and print them with an air of confident familiarity and intimate acquaintance. Such conduct smells of the society newspaper, not of the higher journalism as I have understood it.

I must trouble you with one other contradiction, as the reputation of Mr. Cook is concerned as well as my own. On page 154 you say:—

The reign of Mr. Cook was one of untroubled placidity. The last time I saw Mr. Thompson I emphasised his satisfaction at the way in which things were going. He said that Mr. Cook was the best editor he had ever had—"he was so much more amenable."

Now this is partly true and partly false—of course, as I hasten to add, not intentionally so. I have not the least doubt I told you that Mr. Cook was the best editor I had ever known. I have often said so. He was superior both to Mr. Greenwood and to you in many things, but chiefly in that he was devoid of egotism and very careful and accurate in statement. It is absolutely untrue that I ever used in reference to him any observation which would convey such a sneer as would be conveyed to any ordinary mind by the expression "he was so much more amenable."

In conclusion, let me express the hope that as you have used my name so freely in your "Character Sketch," you will give this letter the same publicity that you have given to the misstatements of which I complain. If, however, you print my letter, as I certainly think you are under all the circumstances morally and honourably bound to do, I must respectfully beg to insist that you will print it ungarbled and unabbreviated—I am very truly yours,

H. Y. THOMPSON.

26A, Bryanston Square, W., February 18th, 1893.

POOR LAW REFORM.

BY THE REV. SAMUEL BARNETT.

In the *Contemporary Review* for March the Rev. Samuel Barnett has a thoughtful article on this subject. He maintains that Poor Law Relief at the present moment fails from lack of thoroughness, and he proceeds from that to declare that the great thing needful is to capture the loafer and clap him into the House of Correction. This being so, the great object of Poor Law Reform ought to be to get hold of the loafer, to take him out from among the poor, and to confine him until he has learned some habits of punctuality and work. To do this, it is necessary to devise a plan for dividing the unfortunate from the idle by some agency more regular than the official judgment, to give the unfortunates a chance, and keep a rod in pickle for the back of the lazy. In place of the hopeless feeling that prevails in workhouses at the present time, he would establish the hopefulness and brightness of a manufacturing establishment. When any one comes for relief, he says:—

They must be met with the distinct offer: "Will you submit to training for six or twelve months, during which time your home shall be kept together and you yourself fitted to earn a living in a shop or on the land?" They who accept the offer will at once be put to work. Some will be sent to the farm colony to be taught to dig and do rough field labour, to take new strength into their bodies and be fitted for agricultural employment at home or abroad; others will be put to tailoring, to wood or iron work in the workhouse, and be sent out at the end of their time with the self-reliance which comes to those who have a trade in their hands. They who refuse the offer, as well as they who abuse the offer, will be sent to the House of Correction, there to be kept at hard labour for such time as may seem good.

Mr. Barnett will have the Poor Law close its Casual Wards and give up outdoor relief. The field left open to charitable agencies would still be large. They could be appealed to for money to start those who have been trained either at home or abroad, some of whom will be fit to put upon the land, some to be equipped with tools. In dealing with the aged poor, Mr. Barnett thinks the Poor Law has failed grievously. Those indoors are not happy, although they have not deserved punishment, and paupers outdoors are not in any real sense relieved. The Poor Law has given no stimulus to effort; it has lowered the rate of wages, and made old age anxious and sad. Mr. Barnett is in favour of universal pensions, which would enable the State to discharge its unpaid debt to the old, and render it possible for the aged to lead an honourable, peaceful, and self-respectful life. The Poor Law relieves 21,395 paupers between sixty and sixty-five indoors, and 61,000 outdoors. Friendly Societies and charity bodies might be appealed to to supplement the five-shilling minimum of the State Pensions. In dealing with the sick, he says:—

The obvious reform is to remove the intervention of the relieving officer. Let it be every one's right to get advice from the parish doctor, medicine from the parish dispensary, treatment in the parish infirmary, fever hospital, or lunatic asylum.

Voluntary bodies might undertake to add the luxury of nursing, change of air, and special skill of general or medical hospital. Mr. Barnett does not think much remains to be done in dealing with the children. He concludes his paper as follows:—

The simple principle of Poor Law reform is "thoroughness." It must do thoroughly what it has undertaken, and not extend its operations. As it has undertaken the care of the old and sick, let its care be thorough; as it has undertaken to provide for the unskilled, let it do so thoroughly by making them

skilled. At last the public who now protects the loafer will be induced to leave him alone, and, he, driven by his needs, will accept the correction which will fit him to become a worker.

TO THE LAND! TO THE LAND!

A SCHEME FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

MR. HAROLD E. MOORE has an interesting article on the "Unemployed and the Land" in the *Contemporary Review*. He describes the various Farm Colonies which exist at the present moment, and then points his practical conclusion on a survey of the whole matter. He criticises at some length the result of the Salvation Army experiment at Hadleigh. He thinks that it is possible the colony will be able to pay its way, although to do so it ought to make a surplus of £4000 a year. He thinks that the Salvation Army has shown that the unemployed men will work upon the hardest labour, such as digging gravel, or excavating foundations. The residence upon the Colony has better fitted men physically, mentally, and morally to obtain independent maintenance in the future. As a result of his examination of the various systems of restoring the labour to the land, he says:—

It is evident that if this be practicable, it must be in one of three different ways—viz., either by the men becoming (1) independent tenants of small holdings collected together with the view of obtaining the advantages of co-operation in working their land, and dealing with the produce; or (2) labourers banded together into a community, and working under the directions of an elected committee having control of the necessary capital; or (3) labourers employed by individuals or organisations finding the requisite money.

He dismisses the first two as impracticable, and expresses his approval of the third method by which work could be given to any man who, being destitute, is prepared to give his services in exchange for his maintenance only. He would assist him every way possible while on the farm, in order that in the future he may be able to get a better livelihood. The first thing to be done is to get a suitable estate, upon which it will be necessary to spend £4 per acre in breaking up the grass land. Shelters for the men will cost £15 per head, and the working capital would cost a further sum of from £10 to £12 per head. He thinks that 900 acres should be worked by from 120 to 125 men, with occasional steam power. He calculates that its produce would sell for £8000 a year. The interest and ordinary expenses, excluding hand-labour, would absorb one-half of that sum, leaving £4000 available for the rations of the unemployed. He thinks that a capital expenditure of £30,000 would be required for a farm colony upon which 300 men would be employed. The London County Council has recently spent £20,000 in providing a lodging-house for 300 men, and he hopes that some English capitalists in co-operation with the Poor Law authorities may make a similar experiment with the land. His final conclusion is as follows:—

It seems, therefore, on consideration of previous experience, that though it is impossible to find any means of permanent occupation, or independent establishment of the unemployed upon the land in this country, yet it would be possible to provide rough handed work by doing which men could be maintained without dependence upon charity. Further, it would appear that such work and the general industries provided would afford useful training and experience, especially to those who wished to be established upon land abroad, a course which is financially practicable.

MR. WILLIAMSON has begun, in Dublin, the publication of a temperance monthly, entitled *Common Sense*.

THE STRATEGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF EGYPT.

BY A GERMAN SOLDIER.

MAJOR OTTO WACHS, the well-known writer on Eastern military politics, contributes to the February number of the *Jahrbücher für die deutsche Armee und Marine* an important article on the "Strategical Significance of Egypt and the Red Sea."

EGYPT AS A FORTRESS.

To the military eye Egypt appears as the Eastern bastion of the African continent, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea being its wet ditches on the North and on the East, and the Libyan Desert and the Soudan its dry ditches on the West and on the South. The weakest and most exposed side is on the South towards Nubia and the Egyptian Soudan, with Berber and Khartoum as the advanced quarters of the fanatical hordes ready at any moment to overrun and lay waste the fertile lands of Lower Egypt. In the opinion of Major Wachs, no definite solution of the local problem can be arrived at without taking the question of the Soudan into consideration. From the land side the road out of Egypt to the Soudan lies along the Nile, whilst from the Red Sea it can only be approached from Suakin or Massowah. If any advance is to be made on Khartoum the objective in the first instance should be Berber. The possession of Tokar affords an excellent basis for pushing forward to Kassala, whence, by following the course of the Atbara River, Berber can be reached with far less difficulty than from Suakin.

A FULFILLED PROPHECY.

Egypt, it need hardly be said, from the earliest times has played a most important part in the history of the civilised world, and still affords a standing verification of the prophecy enunciated by Ezekiel (xxx. 10-13): "I will make the land waste and all that is therein by the hand of strangers . . . and there shall be no more a prince of the land of Egypt." For twenty-three centuries the valley of the Nile has at various times been conquered, wasted, and ruled by Persians, Macedonians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Turks; but the home of the proudest and most ancient royal line of kings, the land of the Pharaohs, whose imposing sepulchres still show no signs of decay, has never more been ruled by a prince of the land of Egypt.

The military value of Egypt was fully recognised by Alexander, who, before his adventurous march to the Indus, took care to assure his rear by keeping a firm hand on the Delta and on Alexandria, which he had founded some five years previously. Under the Ptolemies Egypt was the first naval and mercantile power of the world, whilst Alexandria during the Middle Ages formed the most important emporium of trade between the east and west.

NAPOLEON'S ESTIMATE OF EGYPT.

Bonaparte, in writing to the Directory from the foot of the pyramids, said that "in taking and keeping Egypt I take in hand the destinies of the world," whilst Kleber, not generally recognised as acquiescing in the views of his chief, asserted that "Egypt is for France a *point d'appui* whence she can command the commerce of the four quarters of the globe." It was not, therefore, merely lust of conquest which impelled Bonaparte to lay hold of Egypt, but rather his keen insight which made him recognise at once that the land of the Pharaohs not only commands the Mediterranean but also the reversion of the tottering power of the Turks in Asia Minor, besides affording the possibility of striking

a death blow to the British rule in India. And yet at the beginning of the present century Egypt possessed infinitely less strategical importance than at the present moment. In those days the Red Sea was still a Turkish lake. Mehemet Ali clearly foresaw the increased danger that would arise through external complications from the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez. He compared the digging of the canal to the Bosphorus which is certain one day to lead to the downfall of the Porte.

THE LORDS OF THE RED SEA.

Now that the Red Sea is the highway to the East, Egypt possesses more or less interest to every nation in the world; but to England the Red Sea is almost as important as the Thames. The neutralised Suez Canal, now under the protection of British bayonets, flows into the Red Sea, whose western shore as far down as the lower limit of the Italian protectorate is under the influence of England. The southern exit at the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb is closed by the curtain island of Perim, and the inlet to the Gulf of Aden is further safe-guarded by the possession of Aden and the Island of Socotra. At present the French colony of Obock, in the Bay of Tajurah, cannot be said to offer any cause of disquietude, but since the Republic has revived its claim to the peninsula of Cheik-Said there is considerable danger of the southern outlet of the Red Sea being seriously threatened. The mainland of Cape Bab-el-Mandeb, which forms a portion of the Cheik-Said territory, dominates the Island of Perim by 135 metres, whilst Manbali Point, still further distant, but only 9 kilometres from Perim, dominates the island by 250 metres.

A glance at the map of the basin of the Mediterranean will show the preponderance of the British power in the Levant. England not only holds the strong position of Alexandria in the South, but also dominates the Gulf of Iscanderoun, where the coast of Syria joins on to that of Asia Minor, thanks to the dower brought home from the Berlin Congress by Lord Beaconsfield.

A FATAL DOWER.

Egypt, as history proves, has rarely and only for short periods brought good luck to its protectors; more generally it has led to their ruin. Does England feel herself strong enough to avoid the fate of her predecessors? If not, then the words with which Renan greeted Ferdinand de Lesseps in the French Academy—that Egypt would prove a present to the naval power which would serve as a punishment to her avarice if she over-estimated her strength—may prove to be true.

Major Wachs seems to be of the opinion that England may be able for the moment to retain her naval supremacy; the sea, however, is a treacherous element, and England would be extremely unwise to rest content with her present efforts, and she would be guilty of inconceivable folly if she failed to take into account the changes which may affect the balance of power in the Mediterranean. The security of her military communications between Gibraltar and Egypt has already undergone considerable change since the French have begun to give practical proof of their intention to convert the dream of "the Mediterranean a French lake," into a reality by fortifying Biserta. As soon as the proposed Narbonne-Bordeaux Canal, which will allow of the passage of the heaviest armour-clad ships, from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, is completed, England's naval supremacy in the Mediterranean will be a thing of the past, and the control over the Suez route will fall unquestionably into the hands of France.

PHOTOGRAPHING AN ASTRAL BODY.

M. DE BODISCO'S REPORT.

M. DE BODISCO, Chamberlain of the Tzar, communicates to *L'Initiation* for February, which is published at 29, Rue de Trevis, Paris, an account of the success which he has at last achieved in photographing an astral body. The pictures illustrating his article are badly printed, but they distinctly show the luminous forms which he declares represent the photographic result of the appearance of an astral emanation from the body of a medium. On the 17th of August, 1892, five persons of good faith met in a darkened room for the purpose of securing a photograph of the astral body. Hardly had the circle been formed by the sitters touching hands than two of their number fell into a trance. A luminous point appeared, which gradually grew until it developed into a luminous body, enveloping the right hand of one of the mediums. This luminous substance resembled broken ice, sparkling with a bluish radiance and lighting up neighbouring objects. The light appeared to proceed from the palms of the medium. A pencil was placed upon the table and was encompassed by this luminous fluid, and began to write without any of the sitters touching it. During this time the hands of the medium were distinctly visible. The pencil wrote: "You have before you an astral body." Then the astral fluid disengaged itself from the pencil and grew into a mass resembling snow lit up with electric light. The medium, who had her eyes shut, mechanically put a small quantity of this marvellous substance into the right hand of M. de Bodisco, and then some into his left hand. In the left hand the matter condensed while they looked at it until it assumed the appearance of a stone of a very considerable weight. Then the medium said: "In the right hand you hold the astral fluid, while in the left you hold the astral fluid in a condensed form. Know that this substance represents the only portion of the material body which is imperishable. The material world has been slowly created from this astral substance. It is the zoo-ether, the primary matter of vital force. In this tissue of every one is pictured the past of your existence, and this explains the influence of the past upon the present. Your eyes are too material for you to see the interrupted chain which exists between the fluid which you hold in your hands and its connection with us." The medium then placed the fluid of the stone upon the table, and immediately it became like quicksilver, in a luminous mass, which the medium raised to the eyes of M. de Bodisco, asking him to examine it. This he did for about five minutes. He admired the transparency and the fineness of the luminous tissue. He pressed it between his fingers, but it exhaled no odour. After watching it for some time, it gradually began to dwindle and disappear into the body of the medium. Then he lit the candle and roused the mediums, who were as pale as death, and knew nothing whatever of what had taken place. The sitting had lasted about an hour. After having some tea the circle was again formed and the mediums went into a trance. The magnesium light was got ready and everything prepared to photograph the luminous light. After the exposure was made a picture was taken which forms the first illustration of M. de Bodisco's article. When the sitters had recovered from the momentary effect of the dazzling light, they saw that the medium was covered over with a tissue which filled the room with a light like moonlight. The medium then rose and advanced towards the table, lifted off the tissue, and covered each of the sitters with it as if in a veil. When M. de Bodisco was enveloped in it he felt a feeling of con-

temptment. "Those luminous knots which you see in the tissue is the vital force," said the medium. "When the veil is placed over your head you have the possibility of imbibing this vital force. During an illness it loses little by little its lustre, and at death quits the body." The two mediums were entranced, but the other three persons saw the same phenomena. The other photograph revealed a living human head in the centre of the astral fluid. The medium who was chiefly instrumental in producing this phenomena is Mlle. K—, the author of several spiritualistic romances. M. de Bodisco declares that if the Academy of Science is willing to make the arrangements necessary, and invite the mediums to come to Paris, he will reproduce anew the same experiences in the month of September this year under conditions which will satisfy the most sceptical.

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

IN PRAISE OF THE MINORITY.

IN the *Arena* for February Gottfried E. Hult has a poem in praise of the minority. It is a sturdy little poem, instinct with the excellent doctrine that the majority is always in the wrong, a great truth which the modern theory of one-half *plus* one of the voting electorate is apt to forget:—

Who form this scorned Minority, uncouth?
It is the Magi seeking new-born Truth,
Whom the Majority, with fear and hate,
Is ever plotting to exterminate;
The chosen heroes whom we always find
Placed in the van and fighting for mankind;
The sons of God whose blood and tears bedew
Gethsemanes of Progress, who are true
In every moral conflict, and who bring
The world its blessings through their suffering.

A WOMAN'S VIEW OF THE VENUS OF MILO.

IN the *California Illustrated Magazine* for February we find the following poem, which is a woman's idea of the Venus of Milo. The writer is Cora E. Chase:—

Why did they call thee Venus, thou fair shape—
Goddess of Love? Is love alone so good?
I would have named thee, thou imperial thing,
Not "Love" but "Womanhood."
Surely, love lingers in thy swelling breasts,
And laughs among the ripples of thy hair;
But who, of all thy followers, dares confess
Thou art less chaste than fair?
Oh thou art Love and Hate and many more—
And Scorn and Pride and Faith and Unbelief—
Great faults and follies that we half adore,
And sweetest Sympathy in joy and grief!
Beneath the gracious calm of thy fair form
A world of passions lie, of ill and good:
Not Love alone, but composite of all,
Thou marble dream of glorious womanhood.

THE DEAD KING.

GEORGE HORTON has an excellent little poem in the *Century*, entitled "The Dead King." I quote the first and last two verses:—

The king was dead. His body lay
In splendour, stern and grim,
While round him fell the solemn day
Sifted through windows dim.
Right royal seemed his upturned face,
For on it lingered still
The majesty of all his race
And of his own high will.

The king was dead: before God's throne
A soul stood in the light,
Shriveled, misshapen, stripped, alone,
And trembling with affright.

PSYCHOMETRY AND EVOLUTION.

A CORRESPONDENT at Christ's College, Cambridge, writes to me as follows:—

As I take a deep interest in the psychical researches of our day, and the marvellous revelations of latent mental powers to which those researches have led, I was induced, by the communication of the Rev. Wooding (in *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS* of last month, p. 781) and by your own recommendations, to test Miss Ross's power of diagnosing character from a lock of hair. I sent her a lock of hair, *without giving the age and sex of the subject*. As my previous experience of the pretended possession of abnormal psychical powers had rendered me in many cases somewhat sceptical, I expected to get from her a list of typical characteristics, colourless enough to apply more or less to a great number of people.

Judge, therefore, of my surprise when I received from her, by earliest return of post, a character sketch whose fulness and accuracy were as astonishing as they were unexpected.

In the first place, she told me that whatever subject the hair belonged to, the "magnetism" she found on it was my own. (I may say the hair was my own.) Then followed a long list of characteristics. Of these some were necessarily general. But most of them were special and marvellously to the point. Indeed, such is her intuitive insight into character that she mentioned three or four qualities which I doubt whether my closest friends have ever detected in me, as I have never to my knowledge betrayed their existence in me. Nay more; she mentioned a couple of characteristics which seemed to me, when I first read her letter, to be altogether incorrect. But reflection has shown me that they are there, and only require circumstances to foster their development. It is unnecessary to point out that the fact that she was conscious of qualities in my character of which I myself was unconscious is one which suggests many questions of great interest.

But to say that she has the power of diagnosing character is saying too little. She gave a pretty accurate description of the power and bent of my intellect. She did more: she pointed out, in a general way, the relation of my opinions and beliefs to those ordinarily held in our day; and she told me my attitude towards passing topics of the day.

From all this it is evident to me that there can be no doubt about her possessing an abnormal power of insight. The only question is, what are the exact *limits* of that power? If those that are interested in the advance of psychical knowledge would experiment on her with a view to determining this question, their inquiries may lead to very remarkable results.

May I, in conclusion, mention a point of view of looking at these phenomena which gives them an added interest? It is this: the study of abnormal psychical powers seems to me to be a study of what will in after ages be called "missing links" in the chain of Evolution. The past history of Evolution is full of gaps which now can never be filled up. Is it unreasonable to suppose that similar gaps will recur in future? Though the new humanity of the far future may indignantly disdain their descent from the wretched pigmies of our day, these yet may cherish the consciousness of having nourished them on their bosom, and of having seen some faint streaks of light that were heralding the dawn of that greater day. This may seem fantastic. But let us not forget that nothing is more fantastic than the fitful glimmering of an unseen truth.

The gift which Miss Ross, whose address, by the way, is care of Mr. Wright, 41, High Street, Smethwick, Birmingham, possesses seems to be limited to the reading of character, and does not extend to the diagnosis of disease.

Mrs. Eda Ellis, of 124, Roundhay-road, Leeds, was recommended to me on account of her remarkable diagnosis of the state of health of the Welsh clergyman who wrote to me last month—Mr. Wooding. As an experiment I sent her a tuft of hair from a man and a portrait of a woman, and asked her to tell me what was the matter with each of them. Her reply was very remarkable. She wrote back, saying that the man was

suffering from over-strain; that if he took rest he would get quite well, as there was nothing more the matter with him. It was perfectly true, for the man in question was myself, although I gave her no knowledge of the fact.

The portrait was still more remarkable. She wrote that the lady in question had just recovered from an attack of influenza, which had occasioned weakness in the left lung, which threatened to develop into a very serious illness unless it was promptly attended to. She recommended removal to a warm, bright climate. When she said this, I was rather puzzled, for, although I knew that the lady in question had recently recovered from influenza, I had no suspicion that there was anything the matter with her lungs. Seeing her shortly afterwards, I asked her whether or not she suffered anything from her chest. She said, yes, she had a pain in her left side, with a troublesome cough, and occasional spitting of blood. I asked her to go to a doctor, which she did. The next time I saw her, I asked what he had said. She replied that he said her left lung was somewhat badly affected, and that she must live as much as possible in the open air.

Should any of our readers wish to test the psychometric gift of these two ladies, they can do so by sending a portrait or any article which has been worn or even closely grasped by the subject, together with a fee of five shillings.

I may add that, since the appearance of my last number, I have received several letters speaking in the highest terms of the character and capacity of Miss Ross.

SOME STORIES OF SECOND SIGHT.

THERE is an interesting paper in *Good Words* upon "Highland Seers." It is interesting if only as illustrating how much the subject of occult phenomena is in the air:—

Ann was known as a woman who professed to have "second sight." The carpenter's shop was behind her house, and she could tell of a funeral some days beforehand by mentioning that she heard the joiners at work during the night!

On another occasion my informant tells me he and a friend visited a woman similarly gifted. She asked the friend whether there was any one sick at the place he came from. He replied that no one in particular was ill, though a farmer's wife was complaining a little when she left home. She said that farmer's wife was now confined to her bed and would never rise. So it turned out. She died on the Thursday following.

In a district of the north, which I shall not indicate, there is a woman well known and much respected who is said to possess "second sight." We will call her Mrs. McKenzie, though that is not her name. Of her powers there are many stories related. On one occasion a gentleman returning from a sale was seen by a neighbour coming down the path on the opposite side of a river. He never returned home. They searched everywhere up and down the water, but never found the body. After a time his friends went to consult Mrs. McKenzie, and asked her if she knew whether the body would be found. She mentioned a pool in which the remains lay stuck in a tree root, but on going there their search was fruitless. On going back to her she told them distinctly that they were too long in going to the place she had indicated, that the body had got free of the roots, and now lay in a certain pool which she named. On going there they found it!

The same seer was at the marriage of a relative, and in course of the night remarked that she would remain no longer as she saw death among the dancers. She left, and on the following morning news came that a brother of the bride had been accidentally killed in Edinburgh the night before.

A near relative of Mrs. McKenzie was a gamekeeper in England, and was killed in a fray with poachers. The body could not be found. She told them that they would find his body in a sand hole, where it had been put by two men. The following night she said that the body had been removed to a quarry in the neighbourhood, and wrote at once to that effect. The body was found there!

ANATHEMA!

By MR. A. J. WILSON.

"ANATHEMA" would be a good title for the *Investors' Review*, whose Editor, Mr. Wilson, blasphemes at large against all and sundry with great vigour and skill every quarter.

I notice elsewhere the war dance which Mr. Wilson executes over the prostrate form of the New South Wales Treasury. Another characteristic article is that in which he examines the claims of so-called Beneficent American Life Insurance. Mr. Wilson thinks that certain American insurance companies are so fraudulent that he has given the most emphatic instructions that no advertisements of any of them should be received by the *Investors' Review*. He will be "no party to any attempts at misleading the public, especially in a matter so vital to human well-being as that of life insurance." Another article which will cause a good deal of sensation is the exposure of the extent to which the Maxim-Nordenfellt Company has its stock held by officers in high position, who, it is suggested, use their position for the purpose of palming off a second-rate gun upon the nation. The drift of the article will be seen from the following remark, which is placed in the mouth of an American to whom the writer had been making some strong observations as to corruption in the United States:—

"Yes," assented the American, "we are pretty bad, I admit; but still, I would advise you to clean your own pig-stys out before helping us to clean ours. We can stand a good deal in the United States, but we never have stood, and never shall stand, servants of the Republic becoming traders and manufacturers in order to profit by Government contracts, or in any way to be connected with joint-stock companies intended to make a profit out of the public Treasury, or for any purpose. We do not engage a clerk to keep books and copy letters, or to buy stores, and allow him to write to the newspapers to eke out his income, and now and then start a war scare for the good of trade; nor do our ambassadors abroad act as business agents on any pretence. We draw the line somewhere and somewhiles, which is more than you seem to do in this super-eminentely respectable old country of yours."

Another article of a similar nature is that in which the Duke of Devonshire is attacked for his connection with the Naval Construction Company. In his survey for 1893, Mr. Wilson can see hope nowhere except in the election of Mr. Cleveland.

THE NEW RAILWAY RATES.

He warns the railway companies that if they persist in increasing their rates they will do more to create discontent and imperil the position of the capitalist than a generation of political and socialist juggling. No step more dangerous to the capitalist has been taken in our time. To the railways more than to any other agency we owe our depressed agriculture. They have depopulated rural England, and are beginning to depopulate the inland towns. People appeal to Parliament, and the net result of the collective wisdom is to give the railway companies more power to oppress the community than ever. Has Parliament, indeed, become a mere band of performers upon the most perfect wind instrument known to mankind? For good, all-round swearing Mr. Wilson's article upon the new railway rates is about the best we have seen for some time.

DR. HUNTER'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. Hunter, writing in the *New Review* upon "Railway Rates and the Commonwealth," states his conclusions as follows:—

The conclusion to which one is inevitably driven is that the policy adopted ten years ago by the Board of Trade is a

mistake, and that it is not by means of schedules of maximum rates that the traders can be protected from unreasonable charges. That a railway company should be permitted to make rates that are reasonable, and not more than reasonable, is a proposition that can hardly be gainsaid. But who is to determine what is reasonable? Not the railway manager, for that would be unfair to the trader; not the trader, for that would be unfair to the railway companies. It must then be some skilled and impartial person, having no interest on one side or the other. The common law tribunal of a jury is open to serious objections, not the least of which is that a verdict of a jury would not bind a fresh jury or conclude the controversy between the parties. The Railway Commission would hardly do, as it now consists of a judge of the High Court with two assessors, and a judge would be thrown away upon such practical questions as the reasonableness of a railway rate. An arbitrator appointed for a particular occasion would not be satisfactory, for one arbitrator might differ from another, and this is a matter upon which uniformity is essential. Opinion is, therefore, moving in the direction of throwing upon the Board of Trade the duty of appointing proper persons to advise them on the reasonableness of rates, and the success which has attended the Board of Trade in the cases submitted to it under the conciliation clauses of the Act of 1888 encourages a further extension of its powers. It is not necessary to constitute a new court or tribunal within the Board of Trade. It would be sufficient that proper persons appointed by the Board of Trade, after hearing parties and making such inquiries as were deemed advisable, should have power to say, in case of dispute, what the reasonable charge ought to be. The courts of law, if the necessity arose, would do the rest.

The Shipping Companies of the World.

MR. J. W. GORDON, continuing his articles upon the "Way of the World at Sea" in the *Leisure Hour*, gives some interesting particulars of the great steamship companies of the world. He takes the companies according to the number of their ships with regard to their size, a method which has the curious result of bringing to the top of the list the Irawaddy Flotilla Company, which owns 120 vessels which ply upon the Irawaddy. Then comes the Italian firm of Rubattino with 107, then the British India Steam Navigation Company with 106, and then the Danish Company of the Forenedes Dampskibs, which has the same number. The Wilsons of Hull come next with 85, then the Austrian Lloyds and the North German Lloyds with 72 each. The French Transatlantic Company has 68, the Russian Steamship Company has 65, and the French Messageries Maritimes with 60. The P. and O. have 60 ships, but they are much larger, and would stand at the head of the list if value and not numbers were taken as the criterion. The Elder, Dempster and Company and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand come next, followed by the Italian Transatlantic Company and the General Steam Navigation Company, which have 49. The Allan Line has also 49. The Hamburg American have 46. The Anchor Line, the Lamport and Holt have 44 each. The Amazon Steam Navigation Company have 38, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company 37. After these the numbers dwindle till we come to the Cunard with 26, of which 4 are tugs. Of these vessels there are 30 of over 19 knots an hour, 160 over 18, and 200 over 15.

THE *Literary North-West* is the title of a magazine published at Minneapolis, with portraits of Addison and Steele on its cover. It has reached the fiftieth number of the second volume. It is illustrated, and contains the usual miscellany of prose and poetry. The only article which is of any interest outside the North-west is an account of two American artists, Douglas Volk and Burt Hawood. Both of them studied in Paris.

WHY I AM A SOCIALIST.

MR. FREDERICK HENDERSON in the *Young Man* sets forth his views upon this subject. The most interesting part of the article is Mr. Henderson's portrait. His argument is simple: because the State can do some things well, the State can do all things well. That I do not do Mr. Henderson an injustice I think is proved by the following passage:—

We not only control the conditions of certain industries, but we carry on many works under direct public control. The State carries on the postal and telegraph services. Local authorities carry on, in many cases, the industries that provide our large centres of population with water, with artificial light, with means of street transit, with art galleries, museums, libraries, parks and open spaces, drainage, protection against fire, and a hundred other things; and in every case with good results. And if water, why not food, and clothing, and houses? Is it not evident, for example, that the housing accommodation of a great centre of population would be infinitely better managed as a public department than as at present, at the haphazard mercy of speculative and jerry builders, estate agents, and house knackers? The enormous rental value of London, instead of going to maintain in idleness the people at present living upon it, would then go to the whole people, whose collective labour has created it. A County Council that can manage a difficult and complex work such as the main drainage of London, could surely run the factories that supply London with clothes, with boots, or with any necessity of life: could eliminate the middleman in all these trades, and by direct public control could secure better and purer articles, could save all the wealth now wasted in the mere effort of competition, and could secure for the whole people the benefits accruing from each industry. If the State can successfully manage the post-office, why should it not run the railways, own and work the mines, and in all these departments secure for the whole people the benefit of industries which the labour of the whole people makes fruitful?

Before Mr. Henderson is very much older he will probably see occasion to modify his views on this subject. Considering the difficulty which we have of forcing the Post Office to keep pace with the most elementary needs of the community, the argument of the Post Office tells quite as much against socialism as for it. Indeed, it would not be difficult to construct a very powerful argument against the extension of State socialism, from the uniform hostility which the permanent officials at the Post Office have shown to almost every attempt to make this public department serviceable to the community. As they were in the days when they opposed Sir Rowland Hill, so they are to-day when they are opposing Mr. Henniker-Heaton in his attempt to carry out a great reform which is the natural corollary of Sir Rowland Hill's achievement.

ANNIE S. SWAN.

THE *Young Woman* publishes an interview with Annie S. Swan, the Scotch novelist, whose real name is Mrs. Burnett Smith, for her husband, Mr. Burnett Smith, has settled in London at 52, Camden Square. Miss Swan won the second prize of the Christmas competition of the *People's Journal* when she was fifteen or sixteen years old. She had a considerable struggle to get her manuscript accepted; it was sent back to her nine times, and the tenth time she rewrote it, and was swindled at the end by Tompkins of the Charing Cross Publishing Company. She attributes her wonderful health to her power of being able to lay anything aside at will. She always has two books in hand, and has written a book for every one of her thirty-three years. She is contemplating a scheme for

getting hold of young women who are engaged in the Metropolis in literary and journalistic work, with the view of cheering

what are often very lonely lives. There are many almost friendless girls in London who are struggling to obtain a living in the world of letters, and personal contact with one who has fought the battle single-handed and achieved success would alone be a great help and encouragement.

Speaking of the difficulties of young authors, Miss Swan says:—

I have received some very pathetic letters asking for introductions to editors and publishers; but I do not think introductions are of any use. Unless the work offered has merit of its own, the case is hopeless. I had no one in the days of my early struggle to advise me, for we had no literary connections, consequently I made several mistakes in sending things to unsuitable quarters, as well as offering what was better fitted for the flames than the distinction of print. I attribute my success largely to the fact that I never attempted to go beyond my depth. Not having had an intellectual training, I have confined myself to the writing of simple, healthful stories of everyday life, putting my heart into them, and thus touching a responsive chord in the hearts of my readers.

MR. NEWNES'S SECRET OF SUCCESS.

In the *Idler* Mr. Blathwayt gives an account of an interview with Mr. George Newnes, in which Mr. Newnes explains what he considers to be the secret of his success. He says that he works hard and more quickly than most men do. He thinks that the Board schools tend to a certain hardness and roughness of character, which he hopes is being softened down by the dissemination of *Tit-Bit* literature. Mr. Newnes does not think that the masses will ever take to literature like the *Saturday Review* or the *Nineteenth Century*. Questioned upon this subject by Mr. Blathwayt, he said:—

"Radical though I am and absolute believer in the sovereignty of the people, I do not think that the masses will ever take to any paper which consists mainly of essays or leaders. They want things served up with other interesting matter, and with as much of the personal element as it is possible to give them. The masses still incline entirely to the lighter side of literature. They work hard enough in everyday life; their recreation and their literature *must*, therefore, be as light as possible."

"And now, Mr. Newnes, for one more question—a good long one," I laughingly added. "Having all your life been so successful yourself, as you look round London, with the struggle for existence, and the mingling of classes which makes that struggle for existence still harder, how do you really account for your own wonderful success, and how would you recommend others to be successful too, even though only in a small way?" "I really don't know how I can answer that question," he replied. "The only thing is, I have always been struck with the fact that so many people go about with their eyes shut, and do not see the chances which may be before them. They have no idea of doing anything beyond what they may have seen done before, and what they are told to do. They are frightened by originality lest it might be disastrous. I suppose I have been inclined to do things differently rather than the same as other people, and I have always struck while the iron was hot. That, I think, to put it very briefly, is the secret of any success which has attended my efforts."

Belford's Magazine.

Belford's Monthly is making a character of its own for itself. The first paper is devoted to an account of its late editor, Col. Donn Piatt. Its short stories are remarkable, one, "House Number 13," being very gruesome. The literary papers include "A Study of the Poetry and Philosophy of Shelley," another upon "The Evolution of Marion Crawford's Talent." A writer of a paper on "American Nomenclature" pleads for the substitution of Columbia for America and Manhattan for New York.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE most interesting paper in the *Nineteenth Century* is Lord Meath's impressions of America and Australasia, which is noticed elsewhere. The opinions of Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Thomas Sexton on the Home Rule Bill are also referred to on another page.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Charles Barry, eldest son of the designer of the Houses of Parliament, has been asked by Mr. Knowles to describe a scheme for making the House of Commons large enough to contain its members. At present it contains sitting accommodation for 430 members, and 38 reporters; the House consists of 670 members. No statistician has as yet ventured to compute the number of reporters who want seats in the gallery; so Mr. Barry proposes to extend the House laterally, and Mr. Knowles publishes the plan of the enlarged House of Commons. The sides are bulged out, the galleries intended for the use of members are done away with; he would give the ladies a second gallery above their present one; by this plan he would seat 670 members and provide accommodation for 65 reporters. The present House of Commons contains 127 thousand cubic feet, affording 430 members 296 feet each; the altered House would contain 230,000 cubic feet, and afford 343 cubic feet to each of the 670 members. The whole of the work could be done in two recesses without the necessity of ejecting the House for a single session.

IS CRIME DECREASING?

Sir Edmund F. Du Cane replies to an article in the June number of last year, maintaining that crime had increased chiefly on the evidence of the increase of juveniles in the Industrial schools and the number of police. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane says that the prison population has decreased in local prisons from 26,361 in 1876-7 to 12,663 in 1891-2; in 1869 the convict population was 9,726, and on the 31st March 1892 it had fallen to 4,701. In 1869 there were 2,006 sentences to penal servitude, and in 1891 there were 751. In 1867-8 the police reported that the known criminals at large were 87,668, last year they reported that the number had fallen to 51,000. The number of houses of known bad character had fallen from 8,743 in 1869 to 2,429 in 1891. Half of the increase of cases heard by the magistrates, which amount to near 200,000 in the same period, is due to the Education Acts, which are responsible for nearly 100,000 cases. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane proceeds to examine the fluctuation in the crimes of each class separately. He comes to the conclusion that preventive institutions have had the effect that was to be anticipated, and that crime is really decreasing in the country.

JEWISH WIT AND HUMOUR.

The Chief Rabbi publishes his lecture at the Jewish Institute on the above title. He makes the most of Heine and the Midrash. The following is one of the examples of the readiness of Jewish repartee:—

At a festive banquet, representatives of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish clergy had been invited, and were engaged in pleasant converse. The Rabbi, faithful to the dietary precepts of his religion, partook of only a few of the

dishes. An appetising joint of roast pork was set on the table. The Catholic priest turned to his neighbour, and asked, "When will the time come that I may have the privilege of serving you with a slice of this delicious meat?" "When I have the gratification of assisting at your Reverence's wedding," the Rabbi rejoined, with a courteous bow.

HANSOMS AND THEIR DRIVERS.

Mr. W. H. Wilkins describes the grievances of the hansom and cab drivers of London gathered by a long series of interviews. It seems that Hansom, the inventor of the "gondola of London," only received £300 for his invention, and died as recently as 1882. Mr. Wilkins thinks that the great bulk of the London cabmen are underpaid and over-worked. He says:—

"It is just because they do not combine that they remain underpaid, overworked, and isolated. That is, in fact, the problem which confronts those who find no remedy for the present state of affairs, and whoever solves it will do much to lighten the burdens which now press heavily on a numerous, hardworking, and deserving body of men."

THE FORMATION OF VALLEYS.

Prof. Alfred R. Wallace, in a paper entitled "Inaccessible Valleys: a Study in Physical Geography," describes the Yosemite and other valleys in America and Australia in order to do away with what he regards as the popular delusion that these valleys were produced by some great catastrophe. He holds that they were made, as all valleys are made, by the erosion of running water.

It was for the purpose of bringing clearly before non-geologic readers the total inaccuracy of the popular view—that every rock-walled valley or deep alpine gorge has had its origin in some "convulsion of nature"—and to impress upon such readers the grand but simple theory, which we owe mainly to the late Sir Charles Lyell, of the efficiency of causes now in action in producing the varied contours of the earth's surface, that this account of some of the most remarkable of known valleys has been written.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Baron Ferdinand Rothschild begins a paper upon the financial causes of the French Revolution. Mr. J. G. Jackson replies to Lord Grimthorpe's attack on "Architecture, a Profession or an Art?" Archibald Forbes writes an article which he calls the inner history of the Waterloo Campaign, and the Duchess of Leeds contributes a letter upon the battle written by Sir Felton Hervey, one of the Duke of Wellington's aide-de-camps, on the 3rd of July, 1815. Mr. Herbert Paul writes on the classical poems of Tennyson. Leopold Katscher discusses Alfred de Musset. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali pleads for the establishment of a gold standard in India, and fixing the rupee as a token coin at 18d.

In the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* the Rev. R. H. Walker publishes notes on Uganda, with a map and plan. He gives a more intelligible account of that small plot of land than can readily be found elsewhere. There is also a report by the Rev. Dr. Weitbrecht on the Decennial Missionary Conference at Bombay.

THE NEW REVIEW.

In the *New Review* Björnstjerne Björnson contributes the first part of a short story entitled "Mother's Hands." Mr. William Archer discourses upon "the Drama" in a style that is just a trifle too self-conscious. Mr. Albert Vandam describes the internal working of the *Comédie Française*.

HOW TO FACE THE COMING CHOLERA.

Dr. Ernest Hart, surely one of the most indefatigable of medical writers, has a long article on the coming cholera, which he sums up as follows:—

The final conclusion of all this is that for the prevention of cholera we must in the first instance trust to State measures or local measures, to the purification especially of soil and water as the immediate and constant vehicles of the propagation of the cholera bacillus; secondly, that we must purify the air, mainly because an impure air is the means of lowering the vitality of the human organisation, and so of predisposing to the reception and propagation of the cholera bacillus in the human stomach and intestines—not because it is in fact a carrier to any extent of the contagious particles; third, we must by all means avoid the chalk and opium treatment which has recently been recommended by authority (as in pre-scientific days) as a thing valuable to the public health, to be much considered by local authorities; and as individuals we must firmly adhere, first, to the continuous boiling of any suspected water before it is allowed to be drunk; and, second, to the use of acid drinks such as sulphuric acid, lemonade, or sulphuric acid orangeade; and as a matter of treatment of preliminary diarrhoea, a combination of diluted sulphuric acid with an aromatic stimulant should be the root of ordinary preliminary treatment of diarrhoea or the early stages of cholera.

AFTER THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

M. Andrieux describes what he thinks will be the result of the knavery practised in connection with Panama upon the provincial electors. He predicts, although he admits that the wish is the father to the thought, that the French constitution will be modified and something of a Dictatorship will be established. This is his scheme:—

The Executive power should be delegated for a fixed period of time either to an individual, as in America to the President, or to a body such as the Swiss Federal Council. The sovereign power chooses its Ministers, or rather its delegates, itself, and only dismisses them when it ceases to be satisfied with their services. The responsibility of Ministers is sanctioned by their liability not to be re-elected at the end of a certain time, if they have lost the confidence of the country. I maintain that an authority thus constituted for the benefit of the central power is at the same time the best guarantee of liberty.

THE COMMON SENSE OF HYPNOTISM.

Mr. Lloyd Storr-Best maintains that hypnotism does a great many things that the regular practitioner cannot do:—

Contrast with this empirical application of the "medicine of the imagination," the precision of hypnotic treatment, by which, granted a sufficiently deep hypnosis, we can with certainty place the sick man in that mental atmosphere most favourable to recovery. If he be haunted by melancholy ideas, those ideas can be exercised and pleasant thoughts substituted. If he lack hope it may by suggestion be instilled, and his mind made to dwell with cheerful expectancy upon the symptoms of returning health. Lastly, it remains to be considered whether hypnotism can be of any service in genuine organic disease. Here it seems likely that we should be able by means of hypnotic treatment to modify morbid processes, to arrest structural degeneration, and to awaken to more vigorous life the diseased part by improving its nutrition through an augmentation of its blood supply.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Mr. Edward Dicey sets forth once more his well-known opinions as to the duty of regularising our position in Egypt:—

The legal reforms which our British representatives in Egypt consider to be essential for protecting the people, and especially the peasantry, from exactions and oppression are received with undisguised hostility by the Khedive, the leading statesmen of Egypt, the native administrators, and the whole Pasha class. And for reasons I have suggested above, these reforms receive at the most passive support at the hands of the Egyptian populace. Abbas Pasha based his futile attempt to emancipate himself from British control on the plea which he deemed most likely to command support, and the result, I think, has shown that in this respect his calculations were not ill-founded.

If, then, all reforms are unpopular with the only people who are capable of giving expression to their opinions, why should we try to make any reforms? This question Mr. Dicey replies to by asking another:—

Do we, or do we not, intend to remain in Egypt? In the former case perseverance in our policy of legal reform is a duty; in the latter, it is—to my mind—a folly. Under our present provisional régime in Egypt all our attempts to improve the institutions of the country are simply experiments as to the feasibility of putting new wine into old bottles.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH AS A JOURNALIST.

Mr. F. Dolman recalls the almost forgotten fact that from 1857 to 1865 Mr. George Meredith contributed articles to the *Morning Post*, and ground the party corn or chaff for the Tories in the *Ipswich Journal*, of which he was editor. He lived in Surrey, came up once a week to London, and wrote week by week one or two leading articles and a column or two of notes. It is rather unkind to a veteran to disinter such sins of his youth as these weekly notes, wherein he made mock at many of those men and things now most sincerely revered amongst us.

WHAT IS A NATION?

Professor Mahaffy gives his definition of a nation as follows:—

A nation is the largest dimension which a single society of men can assume, deriving its unity from the joint but varying action of the following causes:—

(1) As regards *race* if not unity, or at least the predominance of a race able to absorb or control those who dwell within the same locality; (2) As regards *locality*, a geographical area of adequate dimensions, of which the boundaries may advance or recede, but of which the nucleus does not change; (3) As regards *language and religion*, such uniformity as is necessary for community of intercourse and sentiment. These causes, to produce a real nation, must further result in (4) a common government, presenting to its neighbours a distinct political corporation; (5) A community of sentiment which makes all its members regard themselves as a single social organism, with a life and history of its own.

THE NEW UNIONISM.

Mr. Tom Mann writes on the New Unionism. His paper is appended as a follower to one by Sir Charles Dilke, whose attempt to exploit the Labour Party evidently finds favour with Mr. Grove. Mr. Tom Mann pleads very strongly to the Government to do something practical and at once. If they do not take advantage of the administrative powers which they possess in order to carry out many required reforms in the Government departments, he will be dissatisfied and disappointed. Speaking of the instability of employment, due to over-production, Mr. Mann says:—

The cure for this is that workers and employers should co-operate together and jointly agree to work such hours in each trade and district as will give all a share of the work to be done, and as far as possible regulate the output in such wise as shall avoid the building of ten ships when only five can be used.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

MR. FRANK HARRIS, deeming it unnecessary to notice the Home Rule Bill, the *Fortnightly* has no article on the subject, although Mr. T. W. Russell's paper on "American Side-lights on Home Rule" comes somewhere near it. I notice elsewhere Professor Sully's article on "Dream as a Revelation."

THE PROPAGANDA OF BI-METALLISM.

The *Fortnightly Review* appears to have been captured by the bi-metallists. The first place in the number is devoted to an article somewhat unusual in its pages, entitled "The Depression of Trade: Opinions of Men of Business." It is a summary of answers to the following questions, which were sent to from between two and three hundred leading representatives of English industry and commerce:—

Question 1.—To what cause or causes do you attribute the present depression of business? Is it in your opinion due to the over-speculation of 1889 and 1890 and the consequent crisis, or to a fall of prices resulting from an appreciation of gold?

Question 2.—Do you consider this depression likely to continue for a long time? Are there signs of a revival in your branch of business?

After giving extracts from their letters the writer says:—

It is manifest from the above inquiry that, in the opinion of nearly three hundred of the leading manufacturers and traders of Great Britain, the present depression of trade is exceptionally severe and promises to be enduring. Some of them attribute this depression to the injurious effects of the McKinley and other protective tariffs instituted in foreign countries and in our colonies; others to over-speculation, and yet others to the trade unions, which have increased the wages and diminished the hours of the workmen. But these appear to be secondary and minor causes. With scarcely an exception, all our correspondents speak of a fall in prices greater than that which can be attributed to the normal progress of industry—the introduction of labour-saving appliances, etc. Many admit that the demand for the special articles which they produce is good, while insisting with a curious unanimity upon a general and continuous fall in prices. It would seem therefore that the appreciation of gold is injuring our manufactures, our trade, and our commerce.

VACCINATION AGAINST ASIATIC CHOLERA.

We published in the January number a report of the experiences of the first lady who was vaccinated against Asiatic cholera. The discoverer of this method of dealing with cholera, Dr. Haffkine, writes an article explaining the characteristics of his process. He says that in all a hundred injections of anti-choleraic vaccine have been performed on human beings. One curious and novel fact that Dr. Haffkine mentions is, that dead microbes are just as useful as living ones. If you kill your microbe you can preserve him in phenic acid as long as you like, and the carbonised vaccine confers an immunity almost as complete as that resulting from the use of living vaccine. Dr. Haffkine is firmly convinced that if he were only to be allowed to test his method in an Indian or Siamese village, where vaccination against cholera could be made obligatory on all, the cholera would be rapidly and completely extinguished. Unfortunately before he closes his article he gives a hint that it would be necessary to vaccinate periodically against cholera. He is quite sure that immunity can be secured for four months, but how much longer the immunity lasts he does not know; at the worst it would be only needful to renew vaccination from time to time. From which it may be inferred that before long we shall spend the whole of our life in being vaccinated against one or other of the diseases to which

flesh is heir, until at last mankind will come to the conclusion that life itself is not worth living on such terms.

UPWARDS AND ONWARDS.

The optimists have it all their own way in the magazines this month. In addition to Sir Edward du Cane's demonstration that criminals bid fair to become as extinct as the dodo in England, we have now the Bishop of Bedford's paper on "Urban Populations," in which he declares:—

In spite of all that may be adduced to the contrary, I thankfully and unhesitatingly say that physically, morally, and religiously we are better—in the East End of London, at least—than we were, and that there are signs of still further improvement.

On one point of great importance the Bishop speaks with great and welcome confidence. He says:—

There is a more healthy public opinion which regulates behaviour and conversation than formerly. The factories where girls work are altogether different from what they were. It is no longer impossible for a respectable plumber or glazier, for example, to do work in such premises without being put to shame and distressed. Look at the streets in the lowest neighbourhood, and compare their state with what was their condition ten years ago. There is infinitely less trade in vice than there was. Young girls are not "on the streets" in the same numbers. The fallen are not encouraged and harboured by parents as formerly. If moral deterioration cannot be altogether banished, still there can be no doubt we are witnesses of a great improvement.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

There is a very eloquent article under this title by Mr. John Addington Symonds, in which he analyses the characteristics of the new spirit in the Italian Renaissance. The resurgence of personality in the realm of thought lies at the root of the whole matter. The second phase in its genesis was curiosity, and from this attitude came humanism. He says:—

The paganism of the Renaissance might be described as moral and religious indifference, an attitude of not ungenial toleration towards believers and unbelievers, saints and sinners. In like manner the rationalism of the Renaissance was intellectual indifference, interest in thoughts without regard for the sources whence they came or the particular shade of opinion they denoted. The naturalism of the Renaissance was sensuous indifference, an attitude of sympathetic observation toward every thing in nature, without false shame or loathing, an openness of sensibility to all impressions. These three factors were needed for the formation of the modern analytical spirit, which is impartial in judgment, unprejudiced for or against religious and ethical codes, reckless as to the results of its method, indifferent as to the moral or æsthetic qualities of the thing to be examined.

He does not venture in this essay even to glance at the history of the sustained conflict of the new spirit with the dogmatic theology, but he concludes with the following prophecy:—

What the issue of that conflict in the future will be is, I think, already certain. The struggle may continue, perhaps, for centuries, until the New Spirit shall have thoroughly imbued the modern mind, and Christianity be gradually purged of all that is decayed or obsolescent in its creed, retaining only that ethic which we owe to it, and which, though capable of being raised to higher stages, will remain the indestructible possession of the race.

A SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Charles Hancock describes M. Godin's Familistère at Guise, of which he speaks in the highest terms. He says:—

The great feature of this *mutualité sociale* (social reciprocity) is, that in addition to the workers receiving a liberal share of the profits of the concern, an apparently well-devised system

of community life has been established. The work carried on at Guise principally consists of the manufacture of stoves and heating apparatus, hardware goods, and building appliances; there are one thousand two hundred workmen employed.

But enough I saw to be convinced that this *garantisme social* in operation at Guise abundantly justifies the claim made for it—that it is the most important and practical undertaking of a social and industrial kind of the age.

WINE-GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. William Roberts writes brightly and with apparently good information concerning the wine industry of California. The wine industry of that country is at the present moment in a state of collapse, although wine has so far superseded whiskey that it is supplied free at all the tables in the restaurants. It is a characteristic of the Californian vine that phylloxera will not touch it. It is a misfortune, however, that in the champagne country of France the soil is too thin for the Californian vine to grow. Mr. Roberts is very severe upon the French wine-growers, who are shocked at the mechanical appliances used by the Americans to extract the juice from the grape. One French wine-grower told Mr. Roberts that the wine would be no good unless the grape juice was pressed out in a winepress by being trampled by bare human feet. And as to taking the scum off the wine by machinery, the Frenchman declared that it could not be done unless naked men got into the wine up to their necks, and so warmed the wine and cleared off the scum!

WOMEN IN MEDICINE.

Mrs. Garrett Anderson tells the story of the movement in favour of opening the medical profession to one-half of the human race that is most eminently qualified for the care of the sick. She gives Mrs. Blackwell the credit of initiating the movement, but pays due homage to the indomitable energy of Dr. Jex Blake. The battle, however, is now almost won:—

In the sixteen years which have elapsed since 1877 much more rapid progress has been made. In the place of one examining body prepared to give women a diploma there are now six, and instead of one medical school there are now eight.

About forty-five qualified medical women are now practising in London, and one hundred and forty-four are on the medical register. Many are making a good start in the provincial towns. They are holding posts under the Asylums Board, in the infirmaries, in children's hospitals, as inspectors of boarded-out children, as medical officers to the female employes at the General Post Office, London, and at the Liverpool and Manchester Post Offices.

A considerable number of the women who have been qualified as medical practitioners have gone to India, China, South Africa, and Australia.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

I NOTICE elsewhere the articles on "Home Rule," "Poor Law Reform," the "Unemployed and the Land," and "Talks with Tennyson." Mr. T. A. Archer replies to the Quarterly Reviewer who so brilliantly and yet so rudely assailed Mr. Freeman's claims to be regarded as an accurate historian. It is an excellent article, regarding it from the point of view of the courtesy of criticism, and seems to justify the contention that, as Mr. Freeman was in the central point assailed by the Quarterly Reviewer, Mr. Freeman was justified in his description of the Battle of Hastings. Miss Julia Wedgwood writes a characteristic paper on Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar." Mr. Wellon published his address, which he delivered to the Birmingham Teachers' Association, on "The Teacher's Training of Himself,"

in the course of which I note that he warns the teachers that they are likely to take much more harm by not reading novels rather than by reading too many. To read a novel is perhaps the best holiday that any one can have. It will give your mind an edge and elasticity.

THE CHIVALRY OF MAN.

Miss Mary Steadman Aldis, writing from New Zealand, under the title "Thou Art the Man," tells us a story of the "chivalrous" attempt of the New Zealand branch of the Typographical Association to drive female compositors out of the newspaper printing offices in that colony. The conduct of the Australian Labour Party in relation to the work of the women is about as pretty a contrast between principle and practice as the cynic could possibly desire. But Miss Steadman Aldis is justified in pointing out that our University authorities, who refuse the B.A. to women graduates, are just as brutally unjust, oppressive and tyrannical as the New Zealand trade unionists. No women are to be allowed to have a share in the government of the University lest they should be permitted to try for fellowships, which men have monopolised, and have no wish to share with women. It remains to be seen how much longer endowments left for the education of the nation are to be withheld from one-half of the nation.

Truly national they can never be until the half still excluded shall be admitted to every right and privilege, until the question of sex shall be placed upon the same footing as the question of sect, and both be lost in the great light of justice.

THE TRUE CATHOLICITY.

The Rev. R. E. Bartlett, writing on the "Holy Catholic Church," from the point of view of one who repudiates the doctrine that the Catholic Church is a society of persons governed by an ecclesiastical hierarchy, deriving its orders from a legitimate succession of apostles.

For the ideal that we shall keep before us, if we are wise, is the triumph, not of Episcopacy, nor of Presbyterianism, nor of Wesleyanism, nor of Undenominationalism, but of Christian charity, the bond of perfectness. True Churchmanship should consist, not in an attitude of haughty and rigid isolation from all forms of government and worship but our own, but in that spirit of wide sympathy, of mutual understanding, of unselfishness, of looking for points not of difference but of agreement, of which the Christian Church ought to be the most perfect embodiment.

THE USE OF HYPNOTISM.

Dr. C. Lloyd Tuckey replies to Mr. Ernest H. Hart's paper on the revival of witchcraft, in which he claims great things for the new hypnotism which, if they be not overstated, will render abortive all the outcries of Mr. Ernest Hart.

MR. SPENCER ON WEISMANN.

Mr. Herbert Spencer concludes his paper on the Inadequacy of "Natural Selection"; the chief aim of which is to disprove the theories of Weismann by calling attention to the facts proving the inheritance of acquired characters. In animals of a complex construction he thinks inheritance of acquired character becomes an important if not the chief cause of evolution. Such facts as the distribution of tactual discriminativeness which are inexplicable by the theory of the survival of the fittest are clearly explained as the result of the inheritance of acquired character.

The "Last of the Vampires," by Mr. Phil Robinson, is a brief but imaginative account of the discovery of the bones of a vampire and a man on the banks of the Amazon. It is an odd story which is hardly in keeping with the rest of the review.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The brightest paper in the *Westminster* is Lady Florence Dixie's account of her travels in Patagonia. Her adventures in that lone land are told with much spirit, and the article is one of the most interesting Lady Florence has written for some time.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Mr. Frederick B. Fisher, writing upon the Panama Scandals, arrives at an exactly opposite conclusion to that of M. Andrieux, for while M. Andrieux wants revision in order to strengthen the Presidency, Mr. Fisher wishes it in order to abolish it altogether:—

When revision comes the Presidency might be safely abolished, the interior administration of the country undergo a complete system of decentralisation, a more equable system of law administration entered upon, the functions of the Home Office strictly defined, and various other reforms be successfully carried out. But whatever happens, the Constitution must come from the people direct, and be immutable but by an appeal to the people direct. By these means alone can the insidious agitation of the pretending families be silenced, the safety of the Republic be guaranteed by the nation, the nation itself be finally united upon this vital question after storms so numerous and tears so bitter.

The article upon Moloch in England is a paper which will delight the heart of Mr. Waugh. It is based upon his reports, and concludes with a plea against child's insurance. Mr. Graham-Barton warns the Bishops that the Nonconformists are hostile to all spiritual supremacy in the state, warranted neither by scripture nor by common sense, and unless the bishops desist from their patronising tone they will be thrust out of a position which they ought never to have occupied, by a combination of all the dissenting forces. Mr. Hannigan praises Mr. William Watson.

BRITISH OBLIGATIONS ABROAD.

The most elaborate article is Mr. Charles E. Callwell's paper "British Guarantees and Engagements." He examines our undertakings in relation to Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Northern Savoy, Greece, the Ionian Islands, Sweden, Norway, and Turkey in Asia. He thinks that we should announce while it is still clear weather that we have no intention of fulfilling any of our engagements under any of these treaties. There is something to be said for this, no doubt; but suppose, in consequence of this unsolicited declaration, war were to break out, would our responsibility be not rather heavier than allowing the present more or less shady obligations to remain as they are?

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Crawford returns to the charge and pleads for the proper treatment of women, especially against the maltreatment of their husbands. She takes as her text Mr. Justice Denman's statement last year at Liverpool, that in certain classes the life of a wife was often less cared for than that of other people. This doctrine the judge thinks is nursed by the leniency shown by judges to people who murder or half murder their wives. Another article, this time an anonymous one, pleads that women should be taught something about the world in which they live, before they are launched into it. Mr. Joseph Nelson maintains that the north-west of Canada is the great corn-growing, cattle-rearing, and mineral producing country of the future. Mr. Robert Ewen in a paper entitled "Thorough Free Trade" pleads for the free use of paper money and the establishment of democratic investment banks with £5 shares, £1 paid up. These banks should be both saving and lending banks, and do regular banking business for the people.

BLACKWOOD.

Blackwood opens with a descriptive paper on "The Life of the Florentines of the Renaissance." It is followed, in curious contrast, by a paper entitled "Ten Days on an Oil River."

THE DARK PLACES OF THE EARTH.

The writer says:—

Only a few weeks before our arrival, for instance, thirty slaves were killed at a place not fifty miles from Bonny, in order that their late master might not be unattended in the land of spirits; while the relations of another deceased chief, also in the immediate neighbourhood, had lately buried alive two of his slaves in his grave, and had hung up two more, head downwards, by hooks passed through the sinews of their heels; in which position they remained until the flesh rotted away, and the poor wretches, still alive, fell into a pit full of spikes, on which they were impaled.

Among the rites formerly practised at Bonny, the most horrible, I think, was the monthly sacrifice of a virgin to the shark-god. At the first low water of every spring-tide a victim was led out to the water's edge, there bound to a stake and left until her agony was ended by the slowly rising tide or the sharper but more quickly striking fangs of the hungry sharks.

Among other pieces of out-of-the-way information he mentions that fine red damask is imported into this region in order to make winding sheets for the chiefs. The Son of the Marshes writes one of his interesting papers, "When the March Winds Blow." Sir Theodore Martin attempts another translation of Schiller's "Gods of Greece."

THE PLAGUE OF MICE IN THESSALY.

Sir Herbert Maxwell gives an account of mid-winter in Thessaly. He reports that the plague of mice in Thessaly which was asserted to have been stayed by the communication of mice typhus by spreading bread saturated with the virus of the disease was not true as the mice were to be found in some parts of the ground as numerous as ever. The remedy seems, moreover, to be more expensive than the disease, for Sir Herbert says:—

On the whole, therefore, the conclusion arrived at was, that although Professor Loeffler's method, when properly employed, is as efficacious, though not so swift in effect, as mineral poison, and has the immense advantage of being innocuous to all animals except those of the mouse tribe, yet it is open to the same objection as any other poison which must be swallowed by the object of attack—namely, the difficulty and expense of spreading it uniformly and simultaneously over a large extent of country.

The liquid costs five francs a bottle, which contains enough liquid for two English acres. It is obvious that the cost of applying this remedy to a Scottish sheep-farm would often exceed the total year's rent of the farm. Thus, to clear a farm of, say, 6000 acres, would involve an outlay of £600 in typhus-broth alone, besides the bread used and the cost of labour.

The Turkish landowners are importing holy water from Mecca with which to sprinkle the mice-infested plain. There is a pleasant paper full of Scotch gossip, entitled "Aberdeen and Aberdeen Doctors." Mr. W. B. Harris gives us an account of two years of Moorish politics, and the Rev. Mr. Bedford has an obituary notice of Lord Erabourne.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* Mr. Henry James writes on Gustave Flaubert, and Mr. Frederick Greenwood reviews Mr. Charles Pearson's pessimist work, "National Life and Character," under the title of the "Limbo of Progress." Mr. G. W. Hartley discusses the future of field sports. He thinks that hunting and shooting will sooner or later become extinct. The struggle for existence will leave no room for the sportsman.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for February is more interesting for American readers than for the British public. There are, however, one or two articles at least which are English.

HOW TO REVISE THE TARIFF.

The first place is given to Mr. W. M. Springer's paper upon "How to Revise the Tariff." Mr. Springer is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and his general idea is that the party now coming into power in the United States should accept the principles on which the Walker tariff of 1846 was based. It was a strictly *ad valorem* tariff, and as amended in 1857 its effect was to produce an average unit of duty from sea to sea. It was a duty for revenue only. The highest duties were imposed upon luxuries, and no duty should be imposed above the lowest rate that would yield the largest amount of revenue.

THE ETERNAL SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. R. P. Bland declares that Mr. de Rothschild's proposition was made in the interests of Shylock. He says that the issue before the people is the total destruction of silver as a money metal. The President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, New York, utters a warning note as to the consequences that will follow from the attempt to force silver into circulation. The most interesting paper, however, is an article by a "Depositor in a Savings Bank," who declares that the net result of the silver mania would be to confiscate two-thirds of the savings of the thrifty. He says:—

All these people who have put by a little money may one of these days wake up and find, not only their capital, but their interest, cut down by two-thirds the value. Every one who has bought a few shares of stock or a railroad bond may find his interest paid in a commodity worth one-third of what he had counted on receiving. Every one, too, who has been paying a premium on his life in good money may expect his family to find themselves on his death in possession of a policy equal in value to one-third of what they had the right to expect. Every old soldier who draws a pension (there are some who deserve them), every one engaged at a salary in every business, every Government employé and the recipient of trust funds, will receive his or her quota of interest or salary in the depreciated coin.

SHOULD IMMIGRATION BE STOPPED?

No, says Senator Handsbrough; there is plenty of room in the United States for 500 millions of people. America will take all the emigrants which she can get from Europe; but she wishes to pick and choose.

There is but one way to separate the good and indifferent from the very bad and unwelcome classes, and that is by a well-digested plan of consular supervision and inspection. Congress should give the Secretary of State a wide range of power in this respect.

Would it be too great a hardship upon the foreigner if we require him to take an oath before our consular agent as to his character, good intentions, etc., and have that oath duly attested by two reputable witnesses who know him? Is it too much to say that he shall also be able to read and write his own language?

OTHER AMERICAN ARTICLES.

Mr. Frederick R. Condit discusses the question of the "Codification of Laws," arguing rather against it. He reviews the experience of France, and reminds eager codifiers that even France allowed two centuries to intervene between the Code of Colbert and the Civil Code of Napoleon. General Gibbon sets forth the reforms which he considers necessary in the United States army, but as it is so small it is hardly worth while discussing the subject, at any rate outside the American Republic. Sir H.

Trueman Wood and Mr. Theodore Stanton describe the British and French sections at the World's Fair. Mr. Erastus Wiman in an article entitled the "Hope of a Home" suggests that there should be formed an organisation to be called a Society for the Encouragement of Thrift, whose soul purpose would be the constant encouragement and oversight of Building Loan Associations.

AMERICAN LIGHT UPON THE PANAMA QUESTION.

Rear-Admiral Ammen, of the United States Navy, in his recollections of the Panama Congress brings out very clearly the fact that when M. de Lesseps decided in favour of cutting the Panama Canal, he did so in the face of the clearest possible evidence that a sea-level canal was an impossibility. The admiral's paper is rather grim reading at the present moment for the Panama shareholders. Another article upon a similar subject is Senator Morgan's plea for Government aid for the Nicaragua Canal. M. de Lesseps admitted frankly at the Panama Congress that if an inter-oceanic canal had to be made with locks there was no doubt that the Nicaragua route was the best. The Nicaragua Canal, Mr. Morgan says, could be created for twenty millions sterling. The total length of the transit is about 170 miles, of which 155 would lie at a height of 110 feet above the level of the sea. Three locks on each side would suffice to lift the ships to the level of the canal. The Transcontinental Railways owe the Government more than twenty millions sterling, and he would use the money due from the railroads to build the canal. This surely is somewhat like seething the kid in its mother's milk.

THE CRIMINAL LAW IN FRANCE.

Madame Adam has a somewhat discursive article describing the method in which justice is administered in France. In the course of her article she tells an excellent story of a thief who robbed a judge at Toulon, dressing himself from head to foot in the judge's clothes. He left his rags hanging up in the judge's dressing-room, with a scrap of paper on which he had written: "You who are so clever, Judge Machemin, find out who I am if you can." For a whole year the thief escaped discovery. One day, however, he was caught and brought before the judge charged with another theft. When detected he said to the judge, "I must admit that your clothes were of an excellent make, they have done me good service. But your shoes were only tolerable; they wore out in six months." Madame Adam's account of the way in which French juries arrive at their decisions is rather curious. They vote by ballot, and on one occasion acquitted a girl named "Mary" in deference to the plea that a descendant of the Virgin Mary could not be guilty. Her account of provision for appeals is interesting, and may be read with attention by those who are advocating the establishment of a court of criminal appeal in this country.

STAG-HUNTING IN DEVON.

The Countess of Malmesbury gives a very interesting account of the hunting of the red deer in the counties of Devon and Somerset. At present, when a hunt takes place, the horsemen number fifties, and are followed by thousands of persons on foot. The run of a forest deer sometimes stretches as far as thirty miles as the crow flies. The deer are at their best from five to eight years of age. One red deer will spoil a field of turnips in a night. He pulls up the turnip by the roots, takes only one bite, and throws the remainder over his head. Notwithstanding this, the hunt is very popular with the farmers.

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THE FORUM.

SOME AMERICAN POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

THE *Forum* follows the lead of the *North American Review* in discussing "Tariff Reform," "Immigration," and the "Silver Question." Mr. D. A. Wells pleads for a return to a much lower tariff than that which is at present in force, which averages more than 46 per cent. in the aggregate, and exceeds 100 per cent. in the case of many articles. Mr. George Frederick Williams lays stress upon the imminent danger which arises from the Silver Purchase Act, which he would repeal, putting nothing in its place. Mr. Schwab suggests that the proper remedy for the evils of immigration is the regulation and sorting of immigrants in the districts from which they come by the steamship companies and their agents in Europe. If the immigrants proved to be unsuitable on arrival, the steamship companies would have to take them back at their own expense. He would also have a careful quarantine on immigrants at the port of departure, and increase the precautions against unsuitable persons obtaining naturalisation as citizens of the United States. Mr. John C. Wickliffe points out how negro suffrage has failed, and suggests that the 15th amendment should be repealed, allowing any state to disfranchise its negroes if it wished to; but if it did so, it should not be allowed to have as many votes as at present in the electoral college by which the president is elected. That is to say, that if the negro were to lose citizenship, the number of votes cast by the South should be reduced in proportion to the reduction of the number of citizens on their electors' rolls.

THE ART OF WRITING HISTORY.

Mr. Lecky's paper under this head is slight, but interesting. After stating a good many truisms, he leads up to his favourite doctrine that the historian has often as much to do with fiction as with fact:—

Legends which have no firm historical basis are often of the highest historical value as reflecting the moral sentiments of their time. Nor do they merely reflect them. In some periods they contribute perhaps more than any other influence to mould and colour them and to give them an enduring strength. The facts of history have been largely governed by its fictions. Great events often acquire their full power over the human mind only when they have passed through the transfiguring medium of the imagination, and men as they were supposed to be have sometimes exercised a wider influence than men as they actually were. Ideals ultimately rule the world, and each before it loses its ascendancy bequeaths some moral truth as an abiding legacy to the human race.

MEDICINE AS A CAREER.

Dr. J. S. Billings tells the ingenuous youth of the present day that although they may not make their fortunes they will find no other career which will offer so many attractions. He says:—

To the young man about to choose a professional career, medicine at this time offers opportunities for the employment of the highest mental faculties, for the increase of knowledge, for usefulness to the world, and for the attainment of true happiness, such as no other profession presents.

He calculates that a young man in America who wants to go in for medicine should spend five years at a good intermediary school before going to the university. He should spend four years at the university, leaving it at twenty-one, then spend four years at a medical school, a year and a half at a hospital, and two years in travel and special studies. When he is twenty-eight he will have spent about £1,800 on his education and will be fully equipped to take up practice.

THE MODERN NOVEL.

Mr. Marion Crawford, writing on "Emotional Tension in the Modern Novel," maintains that the modern novel is a product of the French Revolution. A generation which had been thrilled by the great tragic drama of the revolutionary wars could not fall back upon the insipid literature which satisfied the eighteenth century, hence the modern novel. We live in an emotional age, but the prime impulses of the heart are, broadly speaking, the same in all ages and almost the same in all races. Caesar told his legionaries to strike at the faces of the enemy; humanity bids the novelist to strike only at the heart, and in order to do this the novelist must have lived. The novel is a pocket theatre, and—

to produce it, to prepare it, to put it into a portable and serviceable shape, the writer must know what that living world is, what the men in it do and what the women think, why women shed tears and children laugh and young men make love and old men repeat themselves. While he is writing his book his human beings must be with him, before him, moving before the eye of his mind and talking into the ear of his heart. He must have lived himself; he must have loved, fought, suffered, and struggled in the human battle. I would almost say that to describe another's death he must himself have died.

HOW TO KEEP CHOLERA OUT OF AMERICA.

Sir Spencer Wells has a paper upon this subject, which he summarises at the close as follows:—

If we are ever to abolish cholera we must do all that is possible, collectively and individually, to raise the standard of national health. Next, we have to protect the people from the seeds of infective diseases. We must intercept the transit of diseased travellers, not by unnecessary and vexatious quarantine restrictions, nor interference with commercial and social intercourse between healthy places, but we must insist on careful inspection of all arrivals from infected ports. The work of the family or the individual must be left to the family doctor. But the lessons which the cholera of 1892 should teach every one are that a supply of pure drinking-water must be obtained; that when this is impossible, impure water must be boiled, and when any one dies the body must be cremated, not buried in the earth.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. C. L. Moore discourses upon the future of poetry, which he thinks is as certain as anything else; but of the poetry of the future we can give no description. Dr. J. M. Rice, who has been writing upon public schools of various places, turns his attention to the public schools of Boston. He says they are no better than they should be. Instead of being in the front rank, they have receded to a secondary position, and if they do not mind what they are about they will fall down to the bottom of the list.

The Cosmopolitan.

THE *Cosmopolitan* devotes its frontispiece to Mr. Blaine, and illustrates its sketch of the deceased American statesman, among other things, by reproductions of cartoons from *Judge* and *Puck*. The article on "Sugar from Sunbeams" describes in simple popular fashion the way in which beetroot sugar is made. The paper on "Oriental Rugs" is well illustrated. Mr. Julian Hawthorne, in a paper entitled "1993," describes fancifully the kind of changes which may come about as the result of the general introduction of flying machines. The series on the "Great Railway Systems of the United States" is continued. Another article that is worth noticing is the "Caricature History of Lord Beaconsfield."

SOME ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES.

Scribner.

AUDUBON'S Autobiography is noticed elsewhere. One of the most interesting papers in the new number is an account of the railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem. It took two and a half years to build, and cost £409,000. Four dollars will buy a round ticket, first class, good for two days from Jerusalem to Jaffa. The station is a mile from the town, and the traveller takes a carriage across the valley of Hinnom, and puts up at the new hotel just inside the Jaffa gate. Another well illustrated article is an account of Saharan caravans. Aline Gorren writes upon the French symbolists. Mr. W. J. Tucker describes the work of the Andover House in Boston. The Andover House is the Toynebee Hall of Boston, which was established by Mr. Wood, whom many will remember as a former resident at Toynebee Hall, and as the author of a book on the English social movement. The residents began their work about a year ago. Three houses are already established in Boston working upon the same principle. The other three have all got women working with them. Mr. C. C. Nott tells the story of a goblin horse, which he declares is not fiction, and that all the facts cited actually occurred. The most mysterious event, the vanishing of the horse, was proved by legal evidence at the time.

Harper.

Harper's *Monthly Magazine* opens with an illustrated article by Julian Ralph upon Florida, under the title of "Our Own Riviera." Judging from the illustrations, the ladies of Florida can hardly be reckoned among the attractions of this American Riviera. Theodore Child describes the Esertrial in a copiously illustrated paper. One of the most curious, although by no means one of the most beautiful of the illustrations, is that of the marble crucifix of Cellini. Mr. W. D. Howells contributes several short poems entitled "Monochromes," which are very melancholy in their general tendency. Henry L. Nelson describes Washington society. He thinks that Washington official society is a great revelation of American character. Some of them may be vulgar, many of them may be crude, and most of them uninteresting, but—

They have self-respect and kind consideration for others, and they recognise the proprieties of speech and manners. They feel their own powers, and have realised their value. They are clean-minded, and they have won their leadership by their own efforts, for this is the congregation of the leaders of the republic, the men and women who inhabit the homes of the country, in city and hamlet, on prairie and mountain, and by sea-shore. They are the source of its power and the products of its culture.

Mr. H. M. Stanley writes upon "Slavery and the Slave Trade in South Africa," and pleads for the construction of a railway from the coast to the Nyanza. There is a brief but interesting paper concerning William Astor Chandler, who at the age of twenty-five has gone off with a caravan from Lamu for Mount Kenia in Somali Land. Then he goes to Lake Rudolph, and from thence he will strike into six hundred miles of utterly unknown territory and follow the Juba river down to the ocean. He takes with him a servant who has taken lessons of sleight-of-hand from a wizard in High Holborn in order to impress the native magicians; he also carries with him a dozen pairs of flesh-coloured gloves, which he intends to pull carelessly off his hands while conversing with the African chiefs, in order to make them believe that he is skinning himself

alive for amusement. He takes with him three hundred armed men, and is equipped with the best instruments that money can buy, including telescopic cameras which enable him to photograph an object half a mile distant so perfectly that when it is developed it looks as if it had been taken at a distance of a few yards. When he returns from Africa he intends to go into politics in America.

The Californian Magazine.

THE *Californian Illustrated Magazine* for February describes the way in which salmon are caught in the Columbia River. There are no fewer than 545 miles of nets on the river, to say nothing of fish-traps and automatic water-wheels, which go night and day, lifting fish constantly out of the water into an inclined plane, along which they slide to their destination on shore, and still they are unable to destroy the fishery. Fifty fishermen every year lose their lives at the bar. The article on Men of Letters is illustrated with portraits of William Everett Hale, J. Boyle O'Reilly, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and William Dean Howells. The paper on "Death's Valley" describes one of those regions in the Far West which are about as unpleasant places to live in as there are to be found anywhere. There is a paper on the "Social and Political Condition of Utah," by a writer who takes a hopeful view of the future. An article describing "San Diego," and some "Reminiscences of Mr. Blaine," complete a fair average number.

The Century.

THE best article in the *Century* is the account of Napoleon at Elba, which is noticed elsewhere. The frontispiece is an admirable reproduction of the Napoleon medal. The chief illustrated article is that which describes Westminster Abbey. It is illustrated by Mr. Pennell. The relation of America to the great Walhalla of the English-speaking people is discussed. The travel papers describe Jamaica, Provence, and an Artist's Life by the North Sea. The more solid articles discuss the present position of Old Testament Criticism, and an article which gives us more of the letters of the brothers Sherman during the war.

English Illustrated.

THE March number is the last of this magazine that will be published by Messrs. Macmillan. We have one more, and probably the last paper, upon the "Great Railway Companies." The Great Northern is the one selected. The frontispiece is the Princess May, and there is an article by Herbert Russell on "Cargo Steamships." Colonel Stopford writes on Upper Burma, and Lady Mahnesbury describes Heron Court. The only other article worth noticing apart from the stories is Mr. Wilton J. Rix's paper on "Bulldogs." Next month the magazine will be published by Mr. Edwin Arnold, who will increase the magazine by sixteen pages. A new serial, to be completed in three numbers, will be contributed by Robert Buchanan. Lord Ribblesdale will write on the Queen's doghounds, and "Earl Harold," with full-paged designs never before published, by Charles Kingsley, will have the place of honour.

THE *Ludgate Monthly* contains an illustrated article upon Famous Women Philanthropists, the Empress Frederick, Princess Christian, the Duchess of Teck, Baroness Burdett Coutts, Lady Henry Somerset, and the Countess of Metch. A series of Regimental Memories is devoted to Household Cavalry. And that of "Young England at School" describes Christ's Hospital.

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THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

The most notable paper in the number for February 15th is the fifth and apparently concluding one of M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu's series on "The Jews and Anti-Semitism."

JEWISH EXCLUSIVENESS.

This one is headed "Jewish Exclusiveness and Jewish Cosmopolitanism," and its main contention is that, so far from having a tendency to form a state within a state, the Jews readily amalgamate with any nation they may have settled among, if only they get a chance to do so. They have been driven into exclusiveness by persecution; in fact, by the exclusiveness of other nations who insisted that, whatever happened, the Jews should not resemble themselves. It will be noticed that wherever anti-Jewish sumptuary laws are, or have been in force, their object is to stamp the Jew as such, and make it impossible for him to be taken for an ordinary citizen, whether he has to wear a cap of a peculiar shape, or (as in the Middle Ages) a little disk of red or yellow cloth, or is forced to go barefoot, as in Morocco. Where the Jews have been treated with common fairness and decency they have as a rule become the most patriotic citizens of their adopted country; and, while faithful to their ancestral religion, show no particular desire to keep up national distinctions. Where several nationalities co-exist in one country they tend to amalgamate with one of the number, usually the one most firmly rooted in the country.

THE JEWS AND THE HOLY LAND.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks that the dream of a restored Jewish nationality in Palestine is no longer cherished in its literal meaning by the most living and vigorous part of the race. Those whose longings draw them to the Holy Land, and who actually make their way thither, are the least energetic and enterprising, the least ambitious, the least cultured,—if one may say so, the *least young* portion of Israel. It is true that some Jewish colonies established of late years have prospered, and it may be that a small Israelite principality or a minute republic may one day arise on the banks of Jordan; but, apart from the fact that the whole of Syria could only hold a minority of the seven or eight million Jews in the world, there are numbers, in Western Europe at least, who would prefer remaining where they are. With the persecuted Eastern Jews it is otherwise; but even they are losing their hold of the letter of their prophecies, and beginning to look for their Promised Land in the West. M. Leroy-Beaulieu's conclusion, on the whole, is, that the alarms of the anti-Semites are groundless, and that "every nation has the Jew it deserves."

M. Charles Roux, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, writes, advocating the cutting of a canal from Marseilles to the Rhone, so as more fully to utilise the resources of that port. At present, the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway is the only inland transport agency open to Marseilles; consequently the amount of its import trade is not nearly what it might be.

ROME AND THE RENAISSANCE.

M. Julian Klaczko begins in this number a set of essays and sketches on "Rome and the Renaissance." The first instalment, headed "Cinquecento," comprises three separate episodes or "impressions"—notes written on the spot, with all the freshness imparted by the actual presence of the objects described. The first, "Histoire d'une Tombe," deals with that tomb of Pope Julius II., which—in its projected form at least—Michelangelo never finished,

and which was for so many years the nightmare of his life—see Mr. J. A. Symonds's book. The second is a most interesting attempt to reconstruct the old basilica of St. Peter's—the church which was, in great part, actually destroyed to make room for the grand Renaissance structure. The third, "The Statue of Bologna," is a curious account of a remarkable episode in sixteenth-century history, and a remarkable work of Michelangelo's:—the bronze statue of the "terrible Pope," which was set up on the front of the cathedral at Bologna, and, only a few years later, destroyed by the Bentivogli. They melted it and cast it into a cannon, which was used against the Pope's own forces.

CARDINAL ALBERONI.

M. G. Valbert makes the correspondence of Cardinal Alberoni, recently edited and published by M. Emile Bourgeois, the occasion for an interesting historical essay. He considers that it was Alberoni's misfortune to have his portrait sketched for all time by that "king of scandal-mongers," Saint-Simon, who—"without being a Tacitus—that is to say, a profound moralist, and at the same time a great poet—had the gift of the ineffaceable touch, of the saying which can never be forgotten;—the reputations once touched by his claws bear the mark for ever." While Saint-Simon was too severe, M. Bourgeois has, perhaps, treated Alberoni with too much indulgence. His gifts were of a very average kind; he was not a great statesman, but might be described in a recent phrase as a *baisseur d'affaires*.

LAMENNAIS.

M. F. Brunetière has an excellent article on Lamennais, the Christian Socialist, who, though he always wrote in prose, might rank among the few really great poets of whom France can boast. And it is by his poetry, if we may call it so, that he will live—by the outcome of his feelings and his intuition rather than by his intellectual reasonings. M. Brunetière thinks that his influence is still active. This great agitator, he says, had something of the seer about him, and though all his written works should perish, his reputation would still survive. M. Brunetière has a little fling at the writers who exhaust themselves in the endeavour to account for a great man by the circumstances amid which he grew up, and his hereditary characteristics. Lamennais was a Breton—but so was La Mettrie, the author of "*L'Homme Machine*"—so, too, was Le Sage. After this, who is going to define the characteristics of Celtic genius?

In the number for February 15 the Vicomte d'Avenel continues his history of real estate in France. The present instalment deals with the "Right of the Primitive Master," and contains a great deal of curious and interesting information with regard to feudal dues, land-tenures, game-laws, etc. The author's conclusion is worth noting. He says that if the state takes more from the land than in former times, it also gives more to it; and what is taken is taken more wisely, with greater discernment and justice. This is why contemporary taxation, though in reality heavier, appears less burdensome than that of the monarchy.

SAMARCAND.

M. Edouard Blanc continuing the "Notes of a Journey into Central Asia," of which we had the first instalment some months ago, gives us a paper full of interest on Samarcand—a town whose name has been one for poets to conjure with, from Milton to Matthew Arnold. It was long as inaccessible as the kingdom of Prester John; and now that the Russian conquest has thrown it open to Western visitors, it appears to keep enough of its past glories to reward the traveller.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

THERE are some interesting articles in the *American Catholic Quarterly* for January. It is much superior to anything that is produced on this side of the Atlantic by the Roman Catholics. I notice elsewhere Mr. Lathrop's article upon "Was Tennyson Consistent?" Catholic readers in this country will turn with interest to Prof. St. George Mivart's "Retrospect," which he concludes. It brings to the close the personal experiences of an English Catholic during the latter half of the present century. Another interesting article is a description of the excellent work of the Irish Christian Brothers who have now three hundred schools attached to their eighty houses in Ireland alone. Brother Azarias has an article upon "Medieval University Life." The Rev. Thomas Hughes, of the Society of Jesus, grapples with Dr. Louis Robinson's attempt to prove the Simian origin of the human race by his photographs of new-born babies, and incidentally deals with Mr. Romanes and other scientific writers. There is an article by Mr. Arthur F. Marshall upon "Socialism: Its Harm and its Apology," who maintains that Socialism is a protest. The socialist revolution he thinks is closely impending and infinitely horrible. The Catholic Church stands out and says, try me first. The article on "Education in Ancient Egypt" is interesting reading. The pedagogues in ancient days certainly seemed to have believed in the use of the rod. Father Freeman, of the Society of Jesus, writes upon systems of numeration, in which he puts very forcibly the arguments against the adoption of the decimal system, pleading in favour of a duodecimal metric system.

The Young Man and Young Woman.

MR. ATKINS is a thoroughly journalistic editor, and his two magazines are brought very much up to date. I quote elsewhere from an interview with Miss Swan in the *Young Woman*, from Mr. Frederick Henderson's article on "Why I am a Socialist," the interview with Dr. Smiles, and the articles by Dr. Clifford and Mr. Jones on the "Ideal Theatre." In the *Young Woman* Mrs. Haweis writes upon the familiar subject of how to decorate a house. Miss Billington tells young women how to dress upon £12 a year, an article which has provoked from one correspondent the remark that anyone could dress upon £12 a year, but that it would be more interesting to know how a woman could dress upon 50s. for two years and present a respectable appearance to the world. Of course a great deal would depend upon the stock of clothes with which she started; but even with a well-stocked wardrobe 25s. a year is a minimum allowance for clothing. Mr. F. G. Edwards tells how to master the pianoforte, and a London doctor discourses on nervousness. The letter-writing competition seems to have been singularly successful. To the offer of a guinea's worth of books they received no fewer than three thousand five hundred letters from all parts of the world. The prize birthday-letter is somewhat stilted. I should hardly think that a girl's ideal birthday-letter should contain Latin, Greek and Hebrew. In the *Young Man* a London doctor asks "Why Die Prematurely?" which is a question which most people do not ask until it is too late. I am glad to say that the response to the poor children's dinner fund appeal has resulted in £400. The editor says:—

The work has been done with the strictest economy; indeed, even now we cannot altogether understand how in some places our friends have managed to provide a thoroughly good and solid feast, well-cooked and well-served, for little more than 6d. per head.

The Geographical Journal.

THE *Royal Geographical Journal* for February contains many interesting papers. The first place is given to Mr. Joseph Thomson's account of "Lake Bangweolo and the Unexplored Region of British Central Africa." He thinks that the whole of the country is exceptionally good for Africa. No European need be afraid to live at Blantyre, and the plateau is still more healthy. Another interesting paper is Vice-Consul Gallwey's account of his visit to the capital of the Benin country in West Africa. Human sacrifices are common, and the method of sacrifice is crucifixion. He says he saw several crucified victims during his five days' stay at the capital on the plain outside the king's residence. Mr. Conway describes how he crossed the Hispar Pass in the Himalaya. It is eighty miles in length, and the longest glacier pass in the world outside the Arctic regions. The magazine is, as usual, full of interest.

A Resurrected Norwegian Magazine.

THE pressure on our space last month prevented any mention being made of the resurrection of an important little Norwegian magazine called *Nyt Tidsskrift*. This monthly was started in 1882, but, having fulfilled its mission, viz., the advocacy of free discussion on all subjects, ceased to be, in the latter part of 1887. In the valedictory address both editor and publisher gave a hint that the retirement of *Nyt Tidsskrift* was merely to be a temporary one. It has now been recalled to life—the union question alone having probably been sufficient to act as an elixir, and, under the editorship of such able and talented men as Dr. Sigurd Isen (son-in-law, by the way, of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson), Chr. Collin, J. E. Sars, and Arne Lochen, there can be no doubt but that the new lease of life accorded to the magazine will be attended with every success. The first number, to which Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson contributed a charming little story entitled "Mother's Hands," was an excellent one. The second is not less so, containing, amongst other interesting contributions, a pathetic little sketch by Thomas Krag, entitled "When Andreas Kjeldsen Died," a fine article on Renan by Chr. Collin, and a smart reply from J. E. Sars to a paper by L. A. Havstad in *Verden's Gang*, on the Norwegian-Swedish Union Question. The new title of the resurrected magazine is *Nyt Tidsskrift—ny række*. The annual subscription is 8 kr., and the paper is published at the *Bibliotek for de Tusen Hjem*, Christiania.

Longman's Magazine.

Longman's is a good gossip number. A. K. H. B. has a characteristic paper full of Scotch stories, entitled "Of a Wilful Memory." C. T. Buckland's paper on the Zoo at Calcutta is also interesting reading. He mentions, among other things, that the difficulty of keeping tigers is that the public like to see their tiger fat, whereas if you fatten a tiger he always dies of liver complaint. The giraffe in the Calcutta Zoo being frightened on one occasion by the firing of some guns, jumped clean over a fence ten feet high, and then being frightened again by some more firing, jumped back. Mrs. Henry Reeve writes upon mistresses and their maids.

I am glad to learn that *Mothers and Daughters*, which is now published at *Great Thoughts* office, has suddenly bounded into popularity. Mrs. Reaney has sought to make her penny monthly a paper for the busy and the tired. It is illustrated, clearly printed with large readable type, and contains a great deal of varied reading.

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THE ARENA.

THE February number of the *Arena* is hardly up to the average. The frontispiece is a fairly good portrait of Charles Darwin, and Mr. Flower writes upon the life of the great naturalist. Mr. Kinza M. Hirai gives an account of "Religious Thought in Japan," which is rather disappointing. Professor Buchanan, writing upon the "New Education and Character Building," pleads for the more extensive use of music in education. He says that the Church has conquered the world by its songs and music far more than by any of its other agencies. He would have music at least four times a day in schools, and recitation should, in his opinion, be practised twice a day. Mr. McCrackan pleads for "Proportional Representation," and Rabbi Schindler in favour of "Compulsory National Arbitration." The difference between arbitration and a judicial tribunal is that arbitrators do not enforce their awards. What Rabbi Schindler wants is an international judgment seat, and this we can only have in one of two ways: either on the principle of the European concert, which would enable the majority of the Powers to command the services of all the others for enforcing obedience to their decisions, or by the establishment of an effective alliance among the English-speaking peoples by which they could act as the Chief Justice of Christendom. For that the time is not yet ripe, but if Rabbi Schindler and others were to constantly keep the idea before the American public they would do a great deal of good. Helen Campbell gives us a second instalment of her paper upon "Women Wage-Earners in the United States." Miss Hester Poole, in a paper entitled "Fore-shadowings," mentions some interesting cases of premonition. The editor has a protest against the scandalous conduct of the students of Yale and Princeton on the occasion of the annual game of football. He says:—

Let us try for a moment to reverse the situation. We will suppose that Vassar and Wellesley had played an exciting college game of tennis, and in order to celebrate one its victory and the other its defeat, hundreds of the maidens who attend these colleges escaped from their chaperones and *en masse* congregated in the Empire City, launching out with the same reckless abandon which characterised the actions of hundreds of Yale and Princeton boys. Let us suppose that these young ladies deadened all sense of respectability by freely imbibing liquor; that they infested the streets, and visited by hundreds concert and dancing halls, where every ribald joke or every suggestion or indecent action emanating from any of the performers elicited wild applause. Let us suppose, further, that they swarmed in the bar-rooms and raced after men in the streets, tearing their clothes and struggling madly for pieces of the torn garments. Would not the world stand aghast? and yet who shall presume to say that a man more-than-a woman has a right to transmit the baleful poison of sensualism or a debased appetite to his children?

It is always well to see how vigorously Mr. Flower endeavours to press home upon his readers the duty incumbent upon men of being as decent and human as women. At present that doctrine is generally scouted. Half the brutalities of society would disappear if men were to be compelled to see their own sisters and daughters and wives do what they regard as perfectly legitimate when practised by men.

PEARSON'S monthly, *Searchlight*, continues to give a wonderful collection of interesting reading for 3d., and a coloured frontispiece. It contains also sketches upon the following journalists, Miss Hulda Friederichs, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Frederick Villiers, Mr. John Lathey, Mr. Julius Chambers, of the *New York Herald*, and Mr. Ernest Hart.

A QUAKER SAINT.

MARGARET FELL, OF SWARTHMORE HALL.

M. E. BECK in the *Sunday at Home* has some interesting papers upon "Some Quaker Women of the Past." She begins with Margaret Fell, of Swarthmore Hall, the granddaughter of Anne Askew, martyred when twenty-four in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Margaret first married Judge Fell when eighteen. She was converted by George Fox, and eleven years after her husband died Fox married her. Before that time she had spent four and a half years in prison. A year after her marriage she was again clapped into gaol, but was liberated after twelve months' incarceration. She lived to be eighty-eight, and died in perfect peace. The second paper describes how Catharine Evans and Sarah Cheevers went to preach the gospel in the East. They were consigned to the Inquisition at Malta, where they remained for many months under threat of being burned alive. Judging from the extracts of their letters, they were much happier in the dungeons of the Inquisition than most people are who are at liberty and at large.

The Young Gentlewoman.

THE *Young Gentlewoman* continues to improve, and now constitutes a very admirable miscellany for young ladies. The reading matter is very varied; the illustrations are numerous; the magazine is well printed, and I am glad to say that the editor or editress—whichever may be the correct form—has added a new feature in the shape of an illustrated Chronicle of the Month, somewhat on the style of the "Progress of the World," adapted to her readers. The efforts which have been made in this magazine to interest young gentlemen in the world and its affairs deserve recognition and encouragement.

The Evolution of Warships.

CAPTAIN EARDLEY-WILMOT has an interesting article upon "The Evolution of Naval Construction" in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for February, from which I take the liberty of producing the very striking illustration which deserves to be specially mentioned as an example of how to use pictures to illustrate texts. The paper itself is one of exposition, and tells the story of the British Navy from its foundation in the days of Henry the Eighth to the present time. In addition to this admirable view of warships at various periods, the paper is illustrated with pictures of the *Agincourt*, the *Warrior*, the *Monarch*, the *Alexandria*, and the *Dreadnought*. Like most other naval men, Captain Eardley-Wilmot is most in love with the *Dreadnought*.

IN *St. Nicholas* there is an excellent engraving of the three carnivals of Columbus, and a copiously illustrated paper on Philadelphia.

OUR PORTRAITS.—Our engraving of Mr. Selous is from a photograph by Mr. J. Thomson, of Grosvenor Square, that of Mr. J. W. Mellor, M.P., from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry. Last month we stated that our portrait of Mr. Ghalstone landing at Southampton was by Mr. Randolph. This is incorrect; the photograph was by Mr. Marcel, of Haive. The name of the photographer of Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, too, was incorrectly spelt: it should be Werner, not Warner.

THE FREE LITERATURE SOCIETY

I AM glad to be able to inform my readers that the Free Literature Society has met with very gratifying support, and everything is progressing very favourably. A circular sent to all the Boards of Guardians throughout the country has elicited a very widespread response. Even if it had done nothing else, it succeeded in many places in securing a public discussion of the necessity for providing reading matter for the inmates of the workhouses. So far as the reports have reached me, only one Board of Guardians has decided not to subscribe.

Applications are also being received from many philanthropic institutions, but, of course, workhouses must be supplied first. Most of the daily newspapers inserted an appeal to their readers asking that books, magazines, and illustrated newspapers, which have been read and done with, should be placed at the disposal of the Society. Many persons have responded to this appeal, and the store at Bouverie House is growing apace, but it does not at present do more than keep pace with the demands from public institutions.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus kindly sent us down a parcel of novels, a branch of popular reading which is much appreciated. The Society does not appeal for daily newspapers, as it thinks the guardians can best collect these newspapers in their own locality, but it does appeal for all miscellanies, especially illustrated miscellanies, and illustrated newspapers. There must be, at a moderate computation, many tons of American magazines per square mile of London which are at the present moment simply accumulating dust on the bookshelves of those who bought and read, but cannot find it in their hearts to part with them. If they would but ask themselves how long it is since they took one of these magazines from the shelves where they repose, and ask whether it is worth while to allow so many of their poorer fellow-countrymen to go hungering and thirsting for illustrated reading matter while they have such stores unutilised, there will be no danger of available supplies running short. Persons who are leaving London, and who do not wish to carry all their libraries with them, or who are thinning out their books, are also invited to send a notice to the Society, which will gladly undertake the removal of such surplus literature, in order to place it where it is wanted. Before another month passes we shall see where we stand, and be better able to estimate exactly what we have coming in to meet the monthly demand. The Society is quite omnivorous, and will take pictures, toys, as well as every description of book and magazine.

A correspondent reminds me that the Kyrle Society has for many years past done good work in supplying reading-matter to workhouses and hospitals. I should be extremely sorry if any one imagined that, in urging the advantages of the offer of the Free Literature Society, in the least degree I wished to ignore the excellent work done by the Kyrle Society. The only disadvantage of the Kyrle Society is that it is so little known, and that its managers keep it light so much under a bushel. Now, for purposes of collecting from the great public, and for distributing throughout the country, in such institutions as the workhouses, it is absolutely necessary that the distributing agency should be as a city set upon a hill, that cannot be hid.

Another correspondent writes and suggests that there are very few workhouses in which there will not be found some one who is more or less practically experienced in bookbinding. Such persons can be very profitably employed when sets of magazines arrive at the workhouses in making them up into volumes for permanent reading.

THE ASSOCIATION OF HELPERS.

CORRECTIONS AND NEW MEMBERS SINCE JANUARY.

Birmingham Division	Elgbaston	Miss F. M. O'Neill, Avondale, Charlotte Road, Edgbaston.	[New member.]
Bury		Mr. W. Tostill, 33, Nelson Street, Manchester Road, Bury.	[New member.]
Carnarvon Boroughs		Mr. Parry, Gorphwysfa, Pwllheli.	[New member.]
Cheshire, Wirral Division		Miss R. A. Waler, Liscard, Cheshire.	[New member.]
Deptford		Mr. Grimes, 127, Jerningham Road, New Cross, S.E.	[New member.]
Essex, Maldon Division		Mr. Kirkman, High Street, Maldon. (Mr. Kirkman, a valued Helper, was omitted by mistake from the January list.)	[New member.]
Fulham		Mr. Sayer, High Street, Maldon.	[New member.]
Glasgow, Bridgeton Division		Mr. S. G. Cutler, 10, Foskett Road, Fulham, S.W.	[New member.]
Greenwich		Mr. W. Parker, 174, Great Hamilton Street.	[New member.]
Hackney, Central		Mr. Harrison, 6, Albert Terrace, Ruthin Road, Westcombe Park.	[New member.]
Hertfordshire, Mil.		Mr. Garman, 12, Monteth Road, Old Ford, E.	[New member.]
Liverpool		Mr. Smith, Smallford, St. Albans.	[New member.]
"		Divisions re-arranged. Local Secretary, Mr. Le Couteur, Firs, Broad Green.	[New member.]
"	Everton	Mr. H. Jones, 117, Everton Road.	[New member.]
"	Ex-change	Mr. Le Couteur, Firs, Broad Green.	[New member.]
"	Kirkdale		
"	Scotland		
"	Tosteth, East	Mr. Newall, 17, St. Michael's Road.	[New member.]
"	"	Mr. Hinchliff, 19, Normanby Street.	[New member.]
"	West	Mr. J. Elwars, 20, West Alfred Street, W.	[New member.]
"	Walton		
"	West Derby	Mr. Darts, 3, Lockerby Road, Fairfield.	[New member.]

[There is room in Liverpool for those who are desirous of joining, communicate with Mr. Le Couteur, Local Secretary.]

Northamptonshire, Mil.		Rev. T. Rashby, Long Buckby, near Rugby.	[New member.]
Nottinghamshire, Bassetlaw		Mr. Johnson, Union Street, Retford.	[New member.]
Preston		Mr. Maguall, Moor Park, Preston.	[New member.]
Rainorshire		Mr. Davies, West Street, Knighton.	[New member.]
Reading		Mr. Jenkins, Llanbister Road, Knighton.	[New member.]
Sligo, North		Mr. Hill, 27, Minister Street, Reading.	[New member.]
Somersetshire, Wells Division		Rev. W. Newman Hall, The Manse, Stephen Street, Sligo.	[New member.]
Woolwich		Mr. Ingram, The Laurels, Weston-super-Mare.	[New member.]
Worcestershire, Eversham Division		Mr. Day, 198, High Street, Plumstead, S.E.	[New member.]
York, N.R. Cleveland Division		Rev. Alfred Johnson, Old Street, Upton-on-Severn.	[New member.]
York, N.R. Cleveland Division		Mr. Spence, 80, Westgate, Gulsborough.	[New member.]

CORRECTED ADDRESSES:—

Miss A. Bell, 2, Upper Coatbridge Terrace, Maryfield, Edinburgh.
Mr. Niven, Bute Street, Grahamston, Falkirk, N.B.
I regret to have to announce the death of our helper Mr. R. W. Griffith, at Pwllheli, North Wales, which took place January 23.
Mr. Pugsley has left Worcester.

N. AND S. AMERICA, &C.

ARGENTINA		Mr. Saul, 2,083, Calle Arenalis, Buenos Aires.	
BRAZIL		Mr. T. Fairstone, 2, Rua Progresso, Pernambuco, Brazil.	
CANADA		Mr. Smythe, 17, Toronto Arcade, Toronto.	[New member.]
HAWAII		Mr. McKay, P.O. Box 466, Honolulu.	
PERU		Mr. Rooke, c/o Newton Bros., Callao, Peru.	
SAMOA		Mr. Clackson, Apia, Samoa, S. Pacific.	
UNITED STATES, AMERICA		Rev. M. R. Kerr, Apalachin Zooga Co., N.Y.	
"		Rev. G. F. Nettleship, 41, Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, N.Y.	
"		Mr. Woodfall, 21, Park Row, New York.	
"		Mr. Yearsley, 929, Chestnut St., Philadelphia.	
"		Mr. Wheatley, Chicago.	
"		Mr. Hodges, Hillsboro, Ohio.	
"		Mr. Moffatt, Highlands, Louisville, Kentucky.	
"		Mr. Chandler, 1st National Bank, Kansas City.	
"		Mrs. Denham, Tellam, Cherokee Co., Kansas.	
"		Mr. Brevetor, Casa Colorado, Sespe Cañon, Ventura Co., California.	

TOWARDS THE CIVIC CHURCH.

A REPORT OF PROGRESS.

I HAVE great pleasure in publishing the following series of reports from the various towns and cities in which an effort has been made, more or less successfully, to establish a Civic Centre, in order to educate public opinion and bring pressure to bear in the direction of social progress. The fact that so much progress has been made will be news to many people who have been disposed to admit that the formation of such centres was advisable, but practically they were impossible. It will be seen from these reports what some of the largest and most intelligent committees in the country have been and are doing. I hope that one result of publishing these narratives will be to induce other towns to do likewise.

BRIGHTON.

Miss Isabel Cunningham, our Helper at Brighton, thus reports on the condition of the Civic Centre in that town. It may be as well to mention that each Civic Centre is locally organised, and is in no sense affiliated with the Association of Helpers or with *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The Civic Centre at Brighton sprang from a meeting held in the Pavilion on November 20th, 1891, where, after hearing an address on the subject, sixty-eight persons gave in their names as being willing to attend another meeting in order to discuss the matter from a practical point of view. That further meeting was held on the 18th of December, and it was decided to form a Civic Centre in Brighton. At present the Civic Centre has over one hundred and seventy members, including delegates from seven churches, nine trades unions, two Oddfellows' societies, and three temperance societies, while others represent the Town Council, the School Board, and the Board of Guardians. The following account of its constitution and objects has been drawn up by the Centre and circulated through the town:—

The Civic Centre of Brighton is an association of men and women, brought together irrespective of class, creed, or party, for the purpose of improving the condition of the town and its inhabitants. The object of this Association is not to do the work of any other society, or for any other society; but it seeks to include the representatives of every organisation which already exists in our midst for the betterment of the people. Its business is to urge all public bodies, and all public men and women, to work faithfully for the well-being of their fellow-citizens, and to strengthen the hands of all true workers for the good of man by bringing them into closer sympathy with each other, and thus promoting union and co-operation.

The following programme is issued by the Centre to indicate the kind of work it desires to see carried out, but with no intention of tying its own hands:—

1. Decrease of public-houses and enforcement of the laws concerning the liquor traffic.
2. Enforcement of the laws against gambling, especially against juvenile gambling.
3. Better lighting of back streets and slums.
4. Improved dwellings of artisans.
5. Increase of public bath accommodation and the establishment of wash-houses.
6. Increase of technical and moral education.
7. To secure shorter hours of labour where needful, and seats in shops for assistants.
8. The establishment of free news-rooms.
9. Gymnasiums and swimming accommodation for boys and girls.
10. Provision of more open spaces and of playgrounds for children.

11. The election of suitable persons for public bodies.
12. Strengthening the hands of the Vigilance Committee.
13. To secure shelters for flymen.

The Centre meets on the last Monday of each month at eight o'clock in the evening. The attendance has increased to such an extent that it has been thought best to hold the meetings in the Town Hall. Last year twelve general meetings and fourteen executive committee meetings were held.

We have endeavoured to move public opinion on six of the questions of our programme, namely:—(1) Artisans' Dwellings; (2) Liquor traffic; (3) Free News Rooms; (4) Shorter hours of Labour; (5) Playgrounds for Children; (6) Election of suitable Members for Public Bodies.

On some of these we feel we have made progress, though the results are not yet realised. The uninteresting aphorism is constantly being experienced: "Corporate bodies move slowly!" We are promised free news-rooms—just a beginning this winter—after, (1) A letter to Town Clerk; (2) A deputation of some of the best and most influential men and women of the town; (3) Another request to the General Purposes Committee; and (4) A requisition to the Mayor.

Still, the town authorities have met us with courtesy, though maybe with reluctance. The artisans' dwellings are not yet in the hands of the Corporation, and one or two offers to buy the building plots have been made by some, who it is supposed wish to earn their living at risk of the lives of their overcrowded victims.

On the election of seven out of the nine candidates approved by the Civic Centre for the Town Council, in addition to two of our own members, we were congratulated, and we shall use the same effort all through the year, for next November, to secure the election of those who work more for the good of the town than to secure their own business successes.

The energy and constant service of our treasurer and of our chairman of committees has been enough to ensure success. The executive committee is well balanced; there are sixteen, all influential among either the temperance workers, the trades unions, the churches, or the Corporation.

On a recent occasion, Mr. G. J. Holyoake's words were highly encouraging. He said that during the many years of his experience he had not known a society that had made such rapid progress, and solid, as the Brighton Civic Centre.

BRADFORD.

Bradford was one of the first places in which any attempt was made to publicly appeal for united action on a federal basis. The first Conference of Helpers was held here. Although much good has been done, especially in the way of stimulating the free churches to concerted action, no Civic Centre, properly so-called, has come into existence. A local Association of Helpers was formed, and although it continues to exist, it has not realised the results which were anticipated:—

The history of Bradford is a lesson on the value of small—even one-man—committees, when real work is to be done. At first four Helpers met regularly, and performed each service as it arose. Seeing the great work that could be done by so few, they determined to increase their numbers, and called, for March 13th, 1891, the first public conference of Helpers ever held, at which Mr. Stead addressed two large meetings. The enthusiasm was great, some fifty Helpers were enrolled, committee and officers were appointed, and all seemed well. But the large committee proved a mistake, and collapsed from apathy and corporate incompetence. During its life the real work was carried on by knots of two or three, and since its death three tiny bands uphold the cause, each working inde-

penderly of, but in touch with the others. The ladies, under Mrs. Toothill and the Misses Kippax, are successfully working the Brabazon scheme. Mr. Ginn and one or two others, who first originated the "Trees in the Town" service, have done good work in that special line. Messrs. Priestman, Lund, and Starling have held together for general work, and to clear the debt left by the Lantern Services last winter. Most of the services have been well and faithfully performed by Bradford. On "The Normal Standard of Social Necessaries" the Bradford report was about the best received. The workhouse has benefited by a supply of literature (still continued), several entertainments, and the Brabazon scheme. I cannot enumerate all their successes, but must briefly mention their failures. They started a social club for working lads, which began wonderfully well, but ended in collapse. Last winter they arranged a series of Lantern Services in the largest hall in the town. The attendance was very good, the collections were very bad; result, deficit. In many ways the indirect influence of the Helpers has been powerful and good. Those who are behind the scenes know that several important advances made by various bodies owe their origin to seed sown in this manner.

BIRMINGHAM.

The movement in favour of establishing a Federative Council of the Free Churches has at last taken hold on Birmingham, which, instead of leading, has lagged considerably behind the rest of the country in this movement. On February 20 a conference of ministers and delegates was convened by Mr. Baker, at the New Art Gallery, for the purpose of considering the formation of a union of the Free Churches in Birmingham so as to adopt some topographical plan of Christian character for all who live in the city. There was a very large attendance, 400 representatives of the various Churches being present. The Churches represented were as follows:—Wesleyans, 34 ministers, 65 delegates; Congregationalists, 31 ministers, 61 delegates; Baptists, 26 ministers, 53 delegates; Primitive Methodists, 5 ministers, 22 delegates; Methodist New Connexion, 3 ministers, 8 delegates; United Methodist Free Church, 3 ministers, 10 delegates; Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, 2 ministers, 2 delegates; Presbyterians, 4 ministers, 7 delegates; Friends, 16; unsectarians (including the Salvation Army) 24.

Mr. Cadbury in opening the subject stated that on November 29th last, 99,693 persons attended places of worship on Sunday evening in Birmingham, while 569,215 remained outside. In view of such a portentous fact, he thought it necessary that the Churches should take counsel together to see whether this was due in any way to the lack of co-operation on their part. He believed it to be largely occasioned by the lack of definite area or parish for each congregation, resulting in many cases in a lack of definite

work for its members. At present they were constantly over-lapping one another, leaving large districts almost entirely neglected. Mr. Cadbury then laid great stress upon the importance of making more use of the churches and schoolrooms in connection with the churches. In one of the last of the Friends' night-houses, built in the neighbourhood, the Foresters and Oddfellows had been allowed to meet and use the building as their headquarters, instead of going to the public-house as heretofore. What an immense boon to the city it would be if their schools and chapels were opened for such uses as these during the week! If they were not only used for the four hours of worship on the Sunday, but also during the week for clubs, classes, mothers' meetings, boys' and girls' clubs, temperance meetings, bands of hope, etc.,

they would be a centre of light in the neighbourhood, making life brighter, more cheerful, and more refined.

He then called upon the Rev. Mr. Lemoine, who described the work that had been done in Bradford.

The Rev. F. L. Wiseman then moved a resolution to the following effect:—

That this conference heartily approves of the constitution of a council composed of the representatives from all the Evangelical Free Churches of Birmingham, and that an executive committee be chosen, consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, four each from the Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist bodies, and one each from the Friends, Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, United Methodists, New Connexion, and Salvation Army.

Dr. Dale, while approving of the suggestion generally, declared that he could not in any way commit himself to the constitution of a Nonconformist Council for the discussion of religious and social questions.

The Rev. F. L. Wiseman pointed out that amongst the council would be to enable Evangelical Nonconformists to take concerted action on questions affecting their common interest or bearing on the social, moral, and religious welfare of the people; to consider such subjects as the social condition of the people and the causes that hindered the progress of the coming of Christ; the best method of dealing with the questions of intemperance, gambling, sweating, overcrowding, and social vice; to consider such other questions as that concerning the opium monopoly, arbitration, the importance of moral character in our legislators—(applause)—the religious visitation of hospitals, workhouses, lodgings, prisons, etc.; and, further, such questions as the representation of Nonconformists on the Board of Guardians, though this was not so important in Birmingham as in other places. It was quite time that they showed the town that there were matters on



From The Birmingham Daily

[February 24, 1893.]

DR. DALE (almost a bishop).—Now there must be no more politics amongst the Nonconformists. In my old age I am a Conservative. I dine at Highbury to-night.

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which they all agreed. He spoke strongly in favour of matters of party consideration being kept outside the Council. He moved a resolution in favour of a council of representatives from all the Evangelical Free Churches of Birmingham.

Dr. Dale urged postponement. It is useful to state his argument, as it embodies what may be regarded as the extreme voluntary objection to the direct action of the Church in social and political matters; it is on all fours with the objection taken by similar men to the action of the State in the affairs of education, a mistake which postponed the establishment of a really national system of education for many years. After describing the indirect method to which the Church was driven to resort when it was so weak as to be powerless to influence directly the government of men, Dr. Dale said:—

There came a time when the Church was impatient of the slow progress which it made by that method; and if we descend a few centuries later, we shall discover the great Church of Western Christendom directly interfering, as a Church, in the social and political affairs of nations. In the hands of the great Popes, and in the circumstances under which that interference was sometimes made, I am not prepared to dispute the value of what was done for the civilisation of Europe by the Papal power. But we have come to the conclusion that this interference of organised Churches with organised political objects has proved, after all, an untrue method for effecting the great purposes of the Christian Gospel. (Hear, hear.) For myself, at least—and I have taken a more or less active part in questions of social and political reform all my life through—(hear, hear)—for myself, I have always felt that the line to be taken is this:—that the Churches should do all they can, in the power of the grace and truth of Christ, to renew and to sanctify those whom it reaches, and that then they, as citizens, not as members of Churches—(hear, hear)—should appear in the community to discharge their duties to it under the control of the spirit and law of Christ. (Applause.) The Papacy dealt with Imperial power. There seems now to have come a great chance to the Free Churches of this country to deal with democratic power. Councils have been formed in some of the large cities in order that the Nonconformist Churches, organised into one, should take a direct part in municipal contests in order to seek great social and religious ends—should take a direct part in other movements by which they might act immediately upon the powers which govern this country. Now, I am not prepared to follow that line. I believe that you will not be able to stop with pronouncing opinions on questions that are practically before town councils and the Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I believe that you will be bound to interfere in local elections, both municipal and political, if you carry out the principles and the spirit which led to the formation of such a council as that which is now proposed. I believe that we shall not hasten the triumph of the principles for which we care, shall not hasten the securing of the ends on which our hearts are set, by any such organised interference of Churches with municipal and political life.

A very interesting discussion followed. Councillor Baker moved, as an amendment, that any Council formed shall pledge itself under no circumstances to deal with matters of a political character. Mr. Wiseman ultimately consented to amend his resolution, so that it should read as follows:—

That the Council should be formed for the united consideration of moral, social, and religious questions, and that the provisional committee communicate this resolution to the various Nonconformist Churches of Birmingham, and request them to appoint representatives to meet at an early date to consider the question of the definite appointment of such a Council, and to draw up a constitution.

This did not satisfy Mr. Baker, who, on behalf of many Wesleyans, was fearful lest they should wander into by-paths. It was objected that the Council could not deal

with the question of religious teaching in Board schools without splitting, and the temperance question would also split the Council in a moment. Ultimately, however, the resolution as amended was carried by a large majority, and the committee already appointed was ordered to make arrangements for carrying it out.

A paper subsequently read, which gave the results of the weekly visitations in one district in Birmingham containing 66,000 persons with sitting accommodation for 16 per cent, pointed to the conclusion that it would need 4,800 visitors to conduct a proper house-to-house canvass of the 120,000 houses in Birmingham.

Mr. Cadbury promised £50 a year for three years towards the expenses of the Council.

The following committee were appointed:—Congregational, the Rev. C. Lemoine and J. N. Knight, and Messrs. W. J. Nichols and S. M. Coombs; Baptists, the Revs. W. Hackney and R. Gray, and Councillor Barber and Mr. G. Whitehouse; Wesleyans, the Revs. F. L. Wiseman and T. E. Westerdale, Councillor Baker, and Mr. H. Bisseker; Presbyterian, the Rev. J. McKeown; Primitive Methodists, the Rev. J. Odell; New Connexion, Dr. Townsend; Wesleyan Methodist Free Church, Alderman Hart; Friends, Mr. G. Cadbury; Salvation Army, Major Miles: with power to add.

CARDIFF.

Mr. T. Percy Thomas reports as follows:—

The council was formally inaugurated on May 13th last, when some ten gentlemen or so were present. Resolutions were affirmed concerning its constitution, methods of procedure, etc., and it was decided to hold quarterly meetings, with special meetings in addition, when called by the executive on occasions of emergency.

1. THE OBJECT IS.—“To promote the moral and social well-being of the community.”

2. CONSTITUTION.—(a) All those persons who have already expressed their sympathy with its objects. (b) All ministers of religion who shall do so hereafter. (c) Such of the laity of either sex who shall be elected from time to time.

3. METHOD OF PROCEDURE.—By conference, discussion, and resolution in the council, and by committees appointed for special work.

Also, there shall be a permanent committee, consisting of women only, to deal with women's questions.

It was also decided that the offices should be those of chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and treasurer, and that there should be a small executive committee. No election could take place at such a small and unrepresentative meeting beyond that of myself as secretary and convener.

On December 5th a lecture was given before the Cardiff Impartial Society, on “Mr. Stead's Civic Church; is anything of the kind desirable?” and invitations were sent to all ladies and gentlemen hitherto identified with the movement in Cardiff, to be present on that occasion.

EDINBURGH.

I am glad to have to report that there seems to be every prospect of securing the establishment of a very effective Civic Church on a broad basis in the City of Edinburgh. Of course, as everywhere else, they will not call it the Civic Church, but if the association which is at present in process of creation should develop as planned, it will be to all intents and purposes a Civic Church towards which we have been working. For some time past the Chief Constable, Mr. Henderson, has been considering in concert with Mr. Marshall, of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the People, and the Lord Provost, and many other leading citizens, the possibility of establishing what may be described as a kind of federal board representing all the agencies which exist for the improvement of the social and moral well-

being of the people. According to the directory of public and semi-public charities of Edinburgh and Leith there are somewhere about 148 different institutions and associations. There is overlapping, and the work is carried on without much intercommunication. The classic illustration of this system is a story, vouched for as authentic, that one woman who lost her husband succeeded in securing no fewer than eight coffins in which to bury him. Needless to say the canny Scot converted seven of them into cash, and buried her husband in the eighth. From time to time in the past efforts have been made in the shape of a Charity Register and the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the People to prevent the worst abuses of this system. It is computed that £1000 is given away in public and private charity in Edinburgh every day of the year, which is more than twice as much as the whole cost of the municipal administration. Very excellent results have been achieved by the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, working in concert with the Chief Constable and the City Police, in clothing the destitute children. This work, which is one of the most interesting I have seen for some time, I shall fully describe next month in the third article upon "The Wasted Wealth of King Demos."

For some time past our Helpers in Edinburgh, with their indefatigable secretary Miss Marshall, have been working in this direction, and last month two public meetings were held in connection with this subject. One was the lecture which I delivered at the Literary Institute upon the Civic Church, which I pointed out would have been more correctly entitled "A Plea for a National Religion," on a wider and more practical basis than the endowment of a sect. The meeting was well attended. I ventured to say that one of the greatest needs of the present time, especially in Scotland, was the appointing of a small representative council of the best men in all the churches and the associations outside the churches engaged in doing good, which would draw up for practical use a normal standard of Social Necessaries which might be regarded as a new social edition of the "Westminster Confession of Faith," applied to present day circumstances dealing with the actual needs of the human beings living in modern society.

Much more important was a conference held in the Free Assembly Hall, Professor Simpson in the chair, to which representatives from all the societies in Edinburgh had been invited. After some introductory remarks by Professor Simpson, I explained the need and object of the federation of all existing agencies which had as their object the social amelioration of the people. A spirited discussion ensued, and a general agreement was expressed with the utility of such a scheme, and finally, after one of the most interesting conferences I have ever attended, the following resolution was carried:—"In consideration of the manifest advantages to be obtained by the different social and charitable agencies of our city acting in concord, this meeting calls upon those societies seriously to consider the advisability of forming a Council of Representatives who would discuss, with a view of taking practical action in the matter, questions relating to the social and moral well-being of the community."

A gentleman present offered to give a year's service free for the purpose of working up the preliminary detail and launching the proposed Civic Church. This, it is to be hoped, will prove a powerful auxiliary to the movement which the Chief Constable has already well in hand, and we may look forward for practical results at a no distant date in the capital of Scotland.

Miss Marshall, Hon. Sec. of the Edinburgh Branch of the Helpers' Association, writes as follows:—

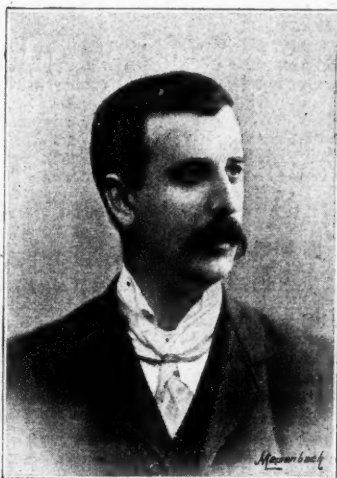
The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, though an old-established society, is the nearest approach in Edinburgh to a social centre, and all its new developments are in that direction. It has run for many years a stick factory as a labour test for men, and a sewing-room as a labour test for women, and kept a detailed list of those helped, so that any person wishing to ascertain whether a case was deserving or not could get the necessary information from the association. The most important of its latest developments is a scheme for providing clothing for *destitute children*. All the existing societies for the benefit of children are co-operating, and the police render valuable assistance in finding out the cases of insufficiently clothed children. A large committee of ladies superintend the various departments for making, sorting, and distributing the garments. In addition to the sewing-room, this scheme gives work to any tailors or shoemakers who apply for help. A magazine depot has also been started for collecting magazines, papers, etc., for the various hospitals and workhouses, and is so far a great success, receiving support from various publishers and booksellers. A drawing-room in which to hold social evenings is being furnished, and will shortly be opened. All the carpentry and painting work in this room has been done by men who applied for help. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has decided to call a meeting of those interested in social reform, to consider the movement, which was started by the Association of Helpers last year, for providing counter-attractions to the public-houses during the New Year holidays.

GLASGOW.

One of the most remarkable and most hopeful of all the efforts that have yet been made to establish a Civic

Centre is that which has taken the form of the Association for Improving the Condition of the People at Glasgow.

This Association was constituted at a great public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow held in St. Andrew's Hall on 13th May, the Hon. the Lord Provost in the chair. Among the speakers were Lord Rosebery, Mr. J. G. A. Baird, M.P., Rev. Dr. N. A. Robertson (late deceased), Councillor Crawford, Rev. Dr. Stalker, and the late Monsignor



MR. WILLIAM MARTIN.

Munro. The meeting was a thoroughly representative one, including gentlemen of all creeds and parties. The general object of the Association is to improve the material, moral, and social condition of the people. It is divided into five sections, worked by committees of well-known public-spirited citizens, dealing respectively with—1. Labour Centres; 2. The Housing of the Poor; 3. Recreation; 4. Petty Criminals and Vagrants; and 5. Other Subjects. Committee No. 1 recently sent a deputation to London and the Continent to inquire into the history, constitution, and working of Labour Centres and Farm Colonies,

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and the deputation's report, shortly to be published, will prove to be a very full and careful contribution to this important subject, and, it is to be hoped, will lead to some practical outcome. The Recreation Committee have inaugurated a scheme to provide entertainments for the people, and have leased the East End Exhibition Building in the eastern part of the city for three months, engaging the services of the London Military Band and of eminent vocalists. The building, which has accommodation for 6,000 people, will be open every evening, while during the holidays special mid-day performances will be given. A guarantee fund of over £5,000 has been raised towards this scheme. At the opening concert on December 26th, the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, the genial editor of *Good Words*, presided as convener of the Recreation Committee, the municipality being represented by a large number of the magistrates and town councillors, while among the eminent citizens present were Sir James King, Bart., Sir Wm. Arrol, Mr. W. Jolly, H.M.I.S., Dean Reid, &c. The newspaper press has been most friendly to the movement. It will take a little time before the Association gets thoroughly under way in all its departments of work, but already it promises to effect a great social work in the second city of the Empire. It is a sign of the times to see clergymen of all creeds, university professors, and citizens eminent in commerce, uniting together in this good work. It is intended that the A. I. C. P. shall become a centre for all the different organisations of a similar kind throughout the city, and by doing so it will supply a much felt want. The treasurer is Mr. Alex. A. E. Dewine, Commercial Bank, Gallowgate. My friend Mr. William Martin, well known in social work in Glasgow, is the secretary, and the offices of the Association are at 116, St. Vincent-street.

LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Le Couteur writes:—

Liverpool, which has recently been almost transformed municipally, has not made much progress towards the formal establishment of the Civic Church.

As regards the city, not much has been done, chiefly owing to the apathy of the clergy. Still the movement is by no means abandoned, and will doubtless receive a fresh impetus early next year, as it is proposed to work the idea in conjunction with another scheme of a kindred nature.

Owing to certain reasons, which may not be named now, the "People's Hall" scheme has been abandoned, but there is every likelihood it will be carried out at a future date under brighter auspices.

In the "Old Swan" progress is being rapidly made. A building has been secured and a "People's Hall" is now being prepared; meanwhile various committees are at work on the lines of the scheme for a "Civic Centre," though known as "The Old Swan Social Scheme." Last winter a series of free concerts were given, and a similar series are now commenced, so much good being done through them last season.

In Aintree, another suburb of Liverpool, progress has been slower, although started with a generous gift from Mr. W. P. Hartley of £1,000 to begin a "People's Hall," and a guarantee of £50 per annum. Still, when the promoters reduce the number of the committee and refrain from trying to please everybody, the scheme will probably make more progress.

Several places in Liverpool and neighbourhood have schemes with many points in common with the "Civic Centre," and it is hoped they will all join and become one powerful body.

I may note as one very hopeful feature the publication of *The Liverpool Pulpit*, a spirited local penny monthly magazine, edited by Mr. Aled Baptist, Mr. Armstrong the Unitarian, and Mr. C. W. Stubbs the Churchman. It is an admirable attempt to bring civic duty in Liverpool into closer touch with Christian life and feeling. Its contributors include Catholics as well as the representatives of all the Protestant denominations.

MANCHESTER.

The following is the constitution of the Social Questions Union for Manchester, Salford, and district which was adopted at the General Meeting of the Committee, held November 29th, 1892:—

President, the Lord Bishop of Manchester. Hon. Secs., G. B. Birdsall, 85, Withington Road, Whalley Range, Manchester; Rev. Canon E. L. Hicks, M.A., 21, Leaf Square; Rev. W. M. Westerby, 9, Albert Road, Plymouth Grove, Manchester.

OBJECTS.—To unite members of the various Christian communities and others, for the purpose of studying and taking united action upon questions affecting the moral and social well-being of the community, such as drunkenness, gambling, social impurity, and the condition of the people, and for the promotion of purer and happier conditions of social life generally.

MEANS.—(a) By obtaining all necessary information. (b) By informing and developing public opinion. (c) By putting existing social laws into operation, and promoting fresh legislation. (d) By co-operating with existing social organisations and, if need be, initiating others.

MEMBERSHIP.—(1) Any person desirous of promoting the objects of the Union, and subscribing not less than 1s. per annum to its funds, shall be eligible for membership. (2) Any person willing to comply with the above conditions may be proposed and seconded at any ordinary meeting of the council, and all such nominations shall be decided by the votes then cast.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.—(1) The officers of the Union shall consist of a president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and honorary secretaries, to be appointed annually at the annual general meeting of the Union. (2) Committees for acquiring information and conducting the operations of the Union shall be elected at the annual general meeting, as under:—1. Temperance. 2. Gambling. 3. Social purity. 4. Educational and recreative. 5. Labour. 6. Conditions of home life. (3) The president, treasurer, and honorary secretaries of the Union, together with the chairman and conveners of the various committees, shall be an Elections, Public Offices, Emergencies, and Finance Committee. For convenience of reference this committee shall be called the General Purposes Committee. (4) The members of all the committees elected at the annual meeting of the Union, together with the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and honorary secretaries, shall be a council to take general oversight of the operations of the Union, and shall meet once a quarter. (5) The annual general meeting of the Union, to receive reports, elect officers and committees, and transact any other business, shall be held in or about the month of November. (6) A special general meeting of the Union, or of the council, may be convened at any time by the honorary secretaries at the request of the General Purposes Committee, or upon a requisition in writing signed by twenty members of the Union.

MAIDENHEAD AND DISTRICT.

Mr. H. Bannard, Helper, writes as follows:—

Within the last few weeks I have been making an effort to pave the way for the establishment in Maidenhead of some unsectarian society which should be a "Civic Church" in point of fact, whatever it might be called. To this end, I sent letters to the vicars of the three Established Churches in Maidenhead, to the four Nonconformist ministers (Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist), to a deacon of the Particular Baptist Church in the town, to the Roman Catholic priest, to the secretary of the Nonconformist Council, to the captain of the local branch of the Salvation Army, to the "Working-man Candidate" at the late municipal election, and to the Mayor, soliciting their opinion of the possibility of forming such a society, and asking each one whether he would be willing to assist. I sent a copy of my letter to Mr. Stead three weeks ago, so I need not copy it again here. To these thirteen epistles I have up to the present received

eleven replies; one, expressing a doubt if the formation of such a society would be desirable; three, expressing sympathy with the main object, and promising further consideration of the matter; one, expressing a belief that nothing undenominational would succeed in Maidenhead; and six, expressing very warm sympathy, and promising to assist as much as they can. All recognise that there are difficulties in the way, but the spirit in which the letters received by me have evidently been written gives me great hopes that these obstacles may be successfully surmounted if we have faith enough. I hope soon to call a conference, at which we could decide as to the formation of the society, and as to the functions it should perform. I shall of course keep you informed of all further steps taken in this direction.

With regard to some of the other objects which the Association of Helpers was established to promote, I may say that the Christian Social Programme of the Association was duly brought before the candidates at the parliamentary election. The Cookham Union Workhouse, situate at Maidenhead, is just now in a transition state, Mr. Malyon having resigned the mastership, which he has held for upwards of forty years, during which time he has by his steadfast devotion to his duties, and his kindly treatment of the paupers under his charge, won the love and respect of all who have come in contact with him.

In conclusion, I would take the opportunity of saying that I have received the greatest kindness from all whom it has been my duty as a Helper to approach, many of these persons having taken much trouble to render me any assistance of which I may have been in need. To all such I would here tender my heartiest thanks.

ROCHDALE.

The following is the constitution of the Rochdale Social Questions Union:—

OFFICERS.—President, James Duckworth, ex-Mayor; Hon. Secretary, Rev. R. Veitch, M.A., Providence Cottage.

The foregoing officers, together with six elected members, and the chairmen and secretaries of standing committees, constitute the executive.

STANDING COMMITTEES.—Housing of the Poor: Chairman, Mr. J. Duckworth, Castlefield; Secretary, Mr. W. Dawson, 32, Water-street. Police Court Mission: Secretary, Mr. Jos. Wilkinson, 120, Tweedale-street. Temperance: Chairman, Rev. E. A. Davies, F.R.G.S., 2, Mackinnon-street; Secretary, Rev. W. H. Brookes, 4, King's-road. Recreation: Chairman, Mr. James Ogden, Kilnerdoyne; Secretary, Mr. Hugh Scott, 9, St. Alban's-street. Smoke Nuisance: Chairman, H. C. March, M.D., 2, West-street; Secretary, Mr. L. Davies, 7, Stanley-place.

1. **NAME.**—The name shall be "The Rochdale Social Questions Union."

2. **OBJECT.**—The object of the Union shall be to unite all persons of either sex who wish to work heartily together in social and moral reforms, and in all that concerns public welfare, and in particular in promoting temperance, purity in public and private life, the health and recreation of the people, and in saving and elevating the most neglected and helpless class.

3. **MEMBERSHIP.**—The Union shall consist of all persons, of either sex, who are willing to co-operate in social and moral reforms, subject to the following conditions:—(a) Members shall enrol themselves at the first or second meeting, or be subsequently nominated at one meeting and balloted upon at the next. (b) Members shall pay a subscription of a shilling or more annually.

4. **MEETINGS.**—The meetings of the Union shall be five annually, and be held on the last Fridays of the months of September, November, January, March, and May, at 7.30 p.m. The September meeting shall be the annual meeting. The meetings shall be announced in the newspaper, or be called by post, as may be determined.

5. **MODE OF WORKING.**—This shall be generally by standing committees appointed by the Union, which committees shall

meet (unless otherwise determined) fortnightly, at times fixed by each committee. Each standing committee shall elect its own chairman and secretary, collect information on its special subject, and recommend courses of action, first to the executive and then to meetings of the Union. Every member of the Union shall be eligible to work on one or other of the standing committees.

6. **OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE.**—(a) The officers shall be a president, six vice-presidents, a secretary, and a treasurer. They shall be elected annually at the annual meeting. (b) The executive shall consist of the officers of the Union, the chairmen and secretaries of standing committees for the time being, together with six persons elected at the annual meeting. (c) The officers shall be entitled, *ex-officio*, to attend any standing committee, and to speak and vote.

Mr. W. Smith, Helper, writes as follows:—

Since the formation of the Union the Housing of the Poor Committee has met several times. After much deliberation an inspection of the town has been decided upon, and visitors have been supplied with a printed list of questions as to how the poor are housed.

The questions comprise: number of rooms, sleeping and living; number of persons inhabiting each house; sex, age, and relationship; rent, and habits of occupants; how house is situated as regards light and air space; cellar dwellings, and height from surface of street; closet accommodation and number of persons using closet; contiguity of slaughter-house, and works of an unsanitary nature. The town is divided in districts, each district being in charge of two visitors, who are making a personal inspection, and will report to the union.

The Police Court Mission has been in existence three months. An agent devotes three days a week to the mission, follows the poor wretches who appear before the bench to their homes, endeavours to find work for those on their discharge from prison, and acts as the friend of these Ishmaelites whose hand is against every man's, and every man's hand is against them, and seeks to lead them into a better life. This is a work that truly seeks to "save and elevate the most neglected and helpless class."

The Temperance Committee seeks to establish places of amusement as a counter-attraction to the public-house.

It has been instrumental in providing a room for the unemployed to meet in, where the men can sit and pass the weary hours away.

A Labour Bureau has also been formed in connection with the room for the unemployed, and the Mayor, Mr. Duckworth, has arranged for a system of free dinners for the men who are out of employment and destitute. Papers, newspapers, and magazines are wanted for the men.

The Recreation Committee has been in communication with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Town Council re open spaces, and turning the baths into a gymnasium for the winter months. One or two open spaces have been provided, and the baths have been granted provisionally on there being found a sufficient number who would use the gymnasium.

The Smoke Nuisance Committee has visited several mills where machines are at work for the prevention of smoke, and the committee is satisfied that the nuisance can be abated and the atmosphere rendered clear. The services of an efficient inspector have been obtained, who takes down the number of minutes that dense smoke issues from the mill chimneys in a given hour; a sub-committee has been appointed to wait on the Health Committee of the Corporation, and represent to it the data and facts they have obtained. If the Health Committee does not take steps to compel boiler-users to abate the nuisance the Smoke Committee of the S. Q. U. may institute prosecutions.

There are many other matters that want attending to, but for the time the Civic Church, known here by the name of the S. Q. U., has been in existence much good work has been accomplished.

Public parlours are wanted—a move in this direction has been made by the opening of a room for the unemployed. A municipal lodging-house is sadly required; there is a great lack of lodging-house accommodation. The letting of the

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town hall free for public purposes—especially for educational and public meetings. Municipal music should be provided, and an art gallery erected.

The S. Q. U. would do a beneficial work if it could bring about the establishment of a board of arbitration, to prevent such strikes that are now making such havoc in South Lancashire.

A great feeling of unity prevails among all the Churches, and we have high dignitaries of the Church officiating at and opening Dissenting establishments, and Dissenters in turn assisting in Church matters. Altogether a spirit of brotherhood is permeating the severed Churches, and in the town that gave birth to co-operative distribution attempts are being made, and are partly successful, to bring together in one co-operative body all the agencies that make for good in the town.

I am pleased that I can report progress, and I can point to some real and lasting good that has followed the establishment of a Civic Church in our midst, though the word church gives some of us a fright, and we call it a Social Questions Union.

SWANSEA.

Dr. Rawlings writes from Swansea as follows:—

The "Swansea Christian Council" is holding on its way, but most of its members are men of many engagements, and very unwilling to launch out in new enterprises. They either regard themselves as an "Emergency Committee," and only wish to be called when an occasional united stand is required. I am thankful for any union, but would rather more than this. Our last action has arisen out of the great increase of Sunday work and trading in our midst in the last few years. I enclose the resolution on which the Christian Council is now at work:—

"This Council, believing that the religious observance of the Christian Sabbath is of the first importance to the godliness, and therefore the happiness, of the community, profoundly regrets the growing indifference, especially manifested by the young people of our town, to the claims and privileges of the Day of Rest, the amount of unnecessary labour which is imposed, and the hindrances placed in the way of those who most need the benefit of the day, and are least able to secure it for themselves. It requests the executive to communicate with the employers of labour, especially the owners of the local rail and tramways, the cab proprietors and postal authorities, asking them to do all in their power to lessen the Sunday labour of their employees. It strongly recommends to the clergy and ministers of religion and the Sunday School Institute and Sunday School Union the desirability of setting apart a special Sabbath for drawing attention in the pulpit and the school to the blessings of Sabbath observance. Lastly, it earnestly calls upon all Christian people in the community to do their utmost, by example and influence, to secure the benefit of the Day of Rest for all classes of the people."

The Swansea Christian Association is not on a broad basis. It includes neither Catholics, Unitarians, nor Jews.

THE FAILURE AT WALSTALL.

Mr. J. A. Leckie, our Helper, writes from Walsall as follows:—

As requested, I beg to report on the efforts made to form a Civic Centre in this town, efforts which were abortive, unfortunately, but which were none the less strenuous and sincere.

After your visit and inspiring address a further public meeting was held, at which there was a fairly representative attendance, and it was there and then resolved that a Civic Centre should be formed, a committee being appointed to draw up a constitution and rules.

That committee met several times, and a set of excellent rules was submitted and discussed. But while these preliminaries were being arranged, the interest which had been aroused showed unmistakable signs of evaporating, until at last it was found impossible to get more than two or three together to discuss the rules, which the chairman and others had taken the trouble to draw up and revise. We were therefore reluctantly compelled to give up the idea—at least for a time.

To show you that we did not come to that conclusion without good grounds, I send you a copy of a letter from the gentleman who acted as chairman of the various meetings, and who was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the movement, believing that it was a most admirable one. (As the letter is marked private, please do not quote from it in any report you may publish.)

It should be stated that while we were at work elaborating the society, and even before it was proposed to start it, influences were at work to counteract all our efforts.

(1) A School Board election took place shortly after your visit, and that resolved itself into a fight between Churchmen and Nonconformists for supremacy. Efforts were made at a compromise, but these falling through, a most bitter contest ensued, in which, I regret to say, the Nonconformists were worsted.

(2) The new cemetery has given rise likewise to much ill-feeling, the old question of consecration being the battle-ground on which Church people and Nonconformists have crossed swords. The controversy is fully a year old, and is even yet not finally settled. Consecration has been defeated, but the Church party demand separate chapels and allotment of the ground, and the battle is still raging.

(3) The General Election campaign commenced early in the new year and continued with much vigour all through the spring, absorbing all the energy of those who were most interested in the proposed Civic Centre.

(4) The petition which was the outcome of the election has tended to widen still further the breach between Liberals and Tories—between Nonconformists and Church people—if that were possible. And now the various parties are in a state of tension which it is difficult for one not on the spot to imagine.

To sum up, the School Board election and the Cemetery question both combined to ruin the prospects of the Civic Centre, and prevented that mutual confidence without which a movement of the kind proposed would be useless. When the matter was shelved in May last, it was hoped that it could be revived in the course of a few months. But subsequent events, notably the election and petition, have rendered that impossible. Meanwhile a Nonconformist council has been formed on a broad basis, and a good deal is expected from its work, and until we can get a proper Civic Centre representative of the whole town this will have to serve as a means—inadequate of course—of carrying out some of the objects we had in view in establishing a Civic Centre. In conclusion, I would say that it is a matter of great personal regret to me that our attempt to form a Civic Centre has proved such a complete failure. Put it down to what you like; the bitterness and want of sympathy between the two great sections of the Christian church is the great fact with which we have to deal here in Walsall, and until that is removed—by Disestablishment or some other means—it is hopeless to expect any common action in matters affecting the moral advancement of the community. God speed the day when Churchmen and Nonconformists can meet together as children of one common Father, and unite in doing His will as members of one common household of faith!

PROGRESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Under the late Rev. H. Gilmore, an attempt to establish a Civic Centre in Adelaide met with some degree of success. The most recent effort in that direction is reported from Melbourne, where the various denominations have actually constituted a Christian Council for Victoria. The movement began in October, 1891, when the Rev. J. Rickard, Chairman of the Congregational Union, suggested that as a step towards Christian unity, a very simple council, consultative not legislative, might be composed of representatives from the different denominations. A committee was appointed, which at last assembled a conference of representatives of all the Orthodox Protestant Churches on September 16. After careful consideration, the following draft of a constitution for the proposed Council of Churches in Victoria was agreed upon:—

TITLE.—Council of Churches in Victoria.

OBJECTS.—To give opportunity for consultation and co-opera-

tion on matters affecting the religious, moral, and social interests of the community.

I.—The council shall consist in the first place of representatives appointed thereto by the following churches, viz.:—The Church of England, the Presbyterian Church, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Baptist Union, the Congregational Union and Mission, the Lutheran Church, the Primitive Methodist Church, the Assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches, and the Bible Christian Church; such representatives to hold office for one year.

II.—After the formation of the council other churches may be associated with it by the unanimous vote by ballot of those present at a meeting specially called to consider such business, notice of which shall be given to the members at least fourteen days prior to such meeting.

III.—The churches shall in each case be represented on the council by an equal number of clerical and lay representatives.

IV.—The representation from any one church shall at no time be more than one-fourth of the entire council, and for the present such representation shall be as follows:—The Church of England, six clerical and six lay representatives; the Presbyterian Church, five clerical and five lay representatives; the Wesleyan Methodist Church, four clerical and four lay representatives; the Baptist Union, three clerical and three lay representatives; the Congregational Union, three clerical and three lay representatives; the Lutheran Church, two clerical and two lay representatives; the Primitive Methodist Church, one clerical and one lay representative; the United Methodist Free Churches, one clerical and one lay representative; the Bible Christian Church, one clerical and one lay representative. One-fourth of the council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

V.—At an annual meeting to be held in the month of November, the council shall choose from its number a president, vice-president, secretary, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, and an executive committee, consisting of at least one representative from each of the associated churches, who shall hold office for the ensuing year, and shall prepare the business to be brought before the council, and attend to all matters referred to it by the council. The office-bearers shall be *ex officio* members of the executive committee. One-half of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

VI.—Besides its annual meeting, the council may also be called together by its executive committee at any other time as occasion may require.

VII.—No member of the council shall be re-elected to fill the office of president except after a period of four years from his last election to that office.

VIII.—No public action shall be taken by the council except at the instance of a two-thirds majority of the meeting dealing with the matter.

IX.—No alteration shall be made in the constitution except at the annual meeting, or at a meeting specially called for that purpose, and unless one month's notice shall have been given to the secretary, who shall provide for due communication of such notice to the representatives.

The Rev. James Rickard was requested to communicate with the official heads of the denominations mentioned, requesting them to take such action as they might deem necessary to secure the appointment of the required number of representatives from their respective churches.

The first meeting of the new Council was held on December 8, 1892, in the library of the Congregational College, Russell Street, Melbourne, when Mr. Rickard, of Brighton, was appointed secretary. The first business transacted was to petition against the Bill proposing to legalise lotteries for friendly societies and churches, and to request the various churches to take immediate action in the same direction.

This council is good so far; but it does not include either the Roman Catholics, the Unitarians, or the Jews, to say nothing of the Secularists, the Spiritualists, and

the other non-professing Christian ethic practising sects and societies whose co-operation might be valuable.

CIVIC CHURCH OR CHRISTIAN KINGDOM?

An esteemed correspondent in Tasmania writes me as follows upon the Civic Church and the Christian kingdom:—

You appear haunted by a desire to find a Church, wide enough and deep enough to satisfy your conception of what a Church ought to be. I, years ago, in search for the right Church, passed through a period of deep anxiety, culminating in loss, social and pecuniary, though not without compensating enrichment in experience and knowledge, ere I found, not a resting-place, but a place where I could think and act without stultifying myself.

If I can judge the turning-point aright, it was when the emphasis was changed from *Church* to *Kingdom*. These may appear words! words! words! To me the difference is as between body and spirit.

Presuming Christ be held at heart the supreme Teacher of our race, a glance at the frequency or emphasis in his use of the two terms, will indicate at once His impression of the relative value of the two underlying ideas.

When once the distinction in emphasis is grasped, the whole floor of present day problems—the status of woman, relation of capital to labour, socialism, the limits of government interference, the federation of the colonies and the English-speaking race, etc., etc., together with the amount of light in Theosophy, the particular truths conserved in Brahminism, Buddhism, Islam, the Persian and other faiths can be discussed and worked out in reference to the Kingdom, without being prejudiced by the binding rules and principles, which appear necessary to the working of any Church, I even heard of (even the W. C. T. U.), for a hard shell is necessary for a time, till the stage of a higher evolution is reached. Moreover if the conception be true that rays of truth are but the laws of the kingdom, the very success of your magazine indicates that individuals recognise, and in part obey, long before there are numbers sufficient of the same mind to impress the churches with the truth. Very, very slowly the churches, especially the large ones, change, then too often enclose the new truth or fact in a hard shell of protection and, alas! of hindrance.

A writer perhaps not much read in these bustling days, but one who helped me in my search, and who would, as a high official,—I allude to Archbishop Whately—naturally magnify the church as opposed to the kingdom, if it were possible consistent with truth, strongly proves in his work, "The Kingdom of Christ," that importance of the emphasis on the kingdom, which I am feebly, briefly, but I think not unnecessarily, certainly not wantonly, suggesting for your consideration.

Candlish, too, a man whom we might expect to be churchy in Presbyterian fashion, has directed his volume of "Cunningham Lectures" to this change of emphasis.

Maurice, too, F. D. Maurice, in the "Region of Moral and Mental Philosophy," after the pregnant sentences, "To their claim for the most perfect liberty of thought I heartily assent. I think men do suffer, and suffer tremendously, from the belief in a ruler who enslaves their minds. I think they gain proportionately by the belief in a ruler who sets them free," uses words of the *Schools* of Philosophy most applicable to the churches of our day.

"These conclusions (of the Schools) are in general premature efforts to terminate the search for wisdom, to confine the results of it within a few meagre propositions. . . . Those who busy themselves with the speculations and contradictions of Schools are likely to begin with extravagant expectations and to end in despondency. Earnest sympathising meditations upon the actual efforts of men to discover the secret of their life and the ends for which they live, contain equal encouragement to humility and hope."

Churches, I take it, are the caskets that hold some of the jewels of the kingdom, but tend to harden into iron, and so can hold no more, or, as mere clay, break up when greater riches are poured into them.

THE ROYAL ROAD TO LANGUAGES.

THE SERIES METHOD—A HOLIDAY TRAINING COURSE.

TEACHERS who have watched the successful result of the Series Method will be pleased to learn that a second Teachers' Holiday Training Course has been arranged by Messrs. Swan and Bétis to be held during the Easter holidays for a fortnight at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, commencing Tuesday, April 4th, for five days a week till the 14th, for two hours in the mornings, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

The lessons will apply mostly to French, though the application to German, Spanish, and Italian will be dealt with, and special courses may be arranged if required. The Course will apply more particularly to teachers, either native or those speaking the languages well, who desire to have a thorough insight into the application of the Method to Classes, from beginning to end.

The Course will consist—in development of the Course given last autumn—partly of lectures on the principles which underlie the method, dealing with the psychology of language-teaching, and partly of actual demonstration in class of lessons chosen from the General Series.

The following is the syllabus of the Course as intended to be given:—

I. GENERAL IDEA OF THE METHOD.—History of M. Gouin's discovery; futility of mere book methods; Nature's successful process; the gift for languages and in what it consists. The lesson in its three aspects: oral part, reading, and writing. Mental visualisation, "seeing in the mind's eye"; association of sound with mental image. Analysis of speaking and hearing. Perception and conception. Difference between a child's process and an adult's. A first lesson and how to give it.

II. THE POWER OF THE VERB AND OF THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION IN TIME.—Life is action; action is expressed by the verb; the verb is the soul of the sentence, in grammar and in signification. The power of the memory; how trained and utilised. How to teach complete sentences; inter-relationships. —Pronunciation and accent; Spelling, how acquired in the Series Method.

III. THE SERIES.—Catalogue of actions of living beings and the effects of natural forces: the idea of Series and its utility in teaching; expression of complete human individuality; the life of the day, month, year and life-time—the man, animal, insect, fish, plant, &c.; ends and means.—Time required to study a language; simple and complex language; simple acts of mankind and their expression.—"Domestic Series": actions of water and of fire; verbs of ends and means. Importance of the third person singular.

IV. THE SUBJECTIVE LANGUAGE.—Life in the class, mental attitudes and states of mind and how expressed. Practice of subjective language in class. Interlocutory sentences and how used in "ordered conversation"; training children to speak and not only to understand. Importance of stress and tone accent; living sentences and their inner signification.

V. THE GRAMMAR.—Intuitive grammar; the personal pronouns, *tutoiement*.—Conjugations—the time-units; simple indicative; mental representation of time; past indefinite and past perfect; visualising the conjugation and practice on the Series.

VI. ORGANISATION OF A LESSON.—Construction of Series; idiomatic expressions and their place in the Series; futility of book translation; thinking on the language.—Practice of conjugations by means of the subjective language: Compound tenses—different manners of regarding actions expressed in the conjugation; abrogation of correction of exercises; real importance of reading and writing; typographic form of school books; time value of illustrations; utility of lessons in after life.

VII. LANGUAGES HAVING DECLENSIONS.—Inter-relationships

expressed by declensions.—Irregular verbs: Rational tables of conjugations and declensions. Dead languages.

VIII. THE LITERATURE.—Difference between colloquial and literary style; metaphors; literary expressions in the Series.

IX. STUDY OF CLASSICAL AUTHORS.—Practical demonstration on French literary works.

X. THE QUESTION OF EXAMINATIONS.—Other considerations: How historical, technical, and scientific Series might be given; advantage to education of true psychological principles; equality of intellects, disparity of experience, temperament, and will; backward boys; measure of children's attention; length of lessons; relaxation instead of punishment.

Other applications of new principles to the teaching of alphabet, geometry, mathematics. Research for reform in pedagogic science; association of teachers.

Application by those who wish to attend the Course should be made in advance. The fee for the Course to teachers will be two guineas; and those who cannot attend at the time named, and who desire to follow a similar Course after Easter, should send their names, with the times most suitable, to Messrs. Swan and Bétis, at 4, Mount Ararat, Richmond, Surrey, as the desire is to spread the use of the method to the greatest extent, and to facilitate the power of properly applying the method in schools.

NEW TRANSLATION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THIS work has advanced a stage since our last notice. The Gospels and Acts are nearly all in the hands of the Revising Committee, and the rest of the New Testament has been allotted to groups of translators.

A Publishing Committee has been formed to consider the best plans for publication, and the best methods of bringing the work before the notice of the public. Subscriptions to cover the cost of printing and publishing may be sent to the Treasurer, the Rev. H. C. Leonard, M.A., Heatherleigh, Isleworth, Middlesex, England.

Some months must necessarily elapse before the first instalment is ready for publication, but meanwhile the thanks of the translators are due to the many friends who have written letters of sympathy and even ordered copies in advance.

Many questions concerning editing and translation have to be settled for the whole New Testament before a portion can be published, but it has been already fully decided that the form in which the work first appears shall be tentative, criticism on all points being freely invited, that the public may have an opportunity of examining and suggesting with regard to a work prepared solely for the people without any personal profit. A Revised Version of the Bible has recently been brought out in Germany in this way.

"THE Political Economy of Jesus" is the title of a remarkable study of a subject of the first importance which has been appearing for some months past in the pages of *Brotherhood*. The author has bestowed much thought upon the theme, and it is to be hoped that he will soon be in a position to republish his papers in a volume.

"JESUS, the Carpenter of Nazareth," is the title of another book I ought also to have mentioned long ago. It is the story of the Divine life, written for children by Mr. Bird, of Glasgow. I read it aloud to my children. It has met with such widespread support as to have now attained a circulation of over 10,000.

OUR PRIZES.

THE CALENDAR: AWARD FOR JANUARY.

I AM glad to see that the offer of a guinea a month for the Calendar has been very successful in inducing many of our readers to devote considerable time and study to this interesting subject. One hundred and sixty-six have sent in papers, of all degrees of excellence. In order to form some estimate of the amount of labour that has been gone through by competitors, I have thrown all the entries for the first day of January contained in all the papers into something like tabulated shape, which the competitors in future months will do well to follow. Of course no single Calendar could possibly contain all the entries that are contained in all, and when we come to compile our Book of Dates at the end of the year, there are many items which will be thrown out. Meantime, in order to secure the greatest possible accuracy, I offer a further prize of a guinea to the person who will discover the greatest number of mistakes in the tabulated entries of the Calendar for the first day of January.

The task of adjudicating among the competitors was somewhat difficult, and I found it practically impossible to accurately place the whole of them in their order of merit. It has been quite sufficiently arduous to place the first twelve. On the whole, taking into account the neatness with which the papers were drawn up, the fulness of the entries, and completeness of the compilation, the prize must be given to

1. EDWARD B. COLLINSON, 51 Bootham, York.

The next eleven are arranged as follows, as near as possible in order of merit. The pseudonyms are in every case taken by women, of whom there are six in the first twelve, which is the right proportion, one of them being only fifteen years of age.

2. "Agapanthus," 28, Carlyle Road, Cambridge.
3. R. Beiffault, 61, Kelvin Road, Highbury Park, N.
4. Miss M. A. Holloway, Lochbuie, Isle of Mull, Scotland.
5. "Netta," 37, Cuxeth Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
6. William Richards, Ardreb Villa, Oban, Scotland.
7. Miss Jessie Hay (15), 33, Abbey Street, Elgin.
8. Henry F. Hall, 41, Broomsgrove Road, Sheffield.
9. "Veritas," 3, Avoca Terrace, Blackrock, Dublin.
10. James H. Pickersgill, Hope Cottage, Overend, Halifax.
11. "Dodo," Castle Hill House, Settle, Yorks.
12. William Sheepshanks, 48, St. John's Hill Grove, New Wandsworth.

In addition to these first twelve, there are three others who deserve special mention. One, P. H., 1, Warrenpoint, Clontarf, whose calendar is, from the point of view of calligraphy, the neatest. He is one of the few competitors who has encumbered himself with adding the information which was not required, as to the time of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, and high water at London, Liverpool, and Dublin. Miss Edith B. Jowett, of Iowa Lane, Idle, is the only competitor who illustrates her paper, and prefixes a motto from Spenser which I quote. Mr. W. C. Gaze of Fengate, Peterboro', sends us one of the neatest and best written. I borrow from his paper the angler's calendar. Mr. J. Smith, Market Place, Romsey, deserves special mention because he is careful to give an anecdote for every saint.

On the whole the competitors have taken a very great deal of pains, and I only regret that I cannot put them all in the first place. If they keep up the competition as they have begun it we ought at the end of the year to have material for the best calendar ever compiled.

CALENDAR: JANUARY.*

NOMENCLATURE (From Mr. Hall's paper.)

January is from the Latin *Januarius*, one of the first two months of the Roman Calendar add 1 by Numa (p.c. 713). This first month was so called after the God of Janus, who was supposed to be identical with Sol. He was the oldest of all the Italian Gods, and his worship took precedence even of Jupiter's. To him also was sacred the first hour of the day, as being the beginning of all things. He presided over gates, and might well be the patron Saint of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS as (according to Ovid) his vocation is that of a critical St. Peter:—

Sic ego prospicio, coelestis Janitor aulae,
Eoas partes Hesperiasque simul.

which may be rendered—

The gates of heaven I guard, and thence I thus review
At once both East and West, the Old World and the New.

The Romans made January 1 a true New Year's Day. On it all enmities were suspended, presents exchanged (new meal, frankincense, wine, and copper coins marked with the two-headed figure of Janus).

In the Jewish Calendar, and in some parts of England, March 25 continued to be New Year's Day till 1752.

January was called by early Saxon ancestors "Wolf-monat," because wolves in this coldest month were most ravenous (Verstegan). By later Saxons it was called "After-Yule"; by the Swedes *Thaumanath* (in honour of Thor); and by the Dutch *Lauwmaand* (chilly month). In the French Revolutionary Calendar the first twenty days belonged to Nivose (snowy), and last eleven to Pluviose ("Flowy," as Sheridan calls it).

January has given its name to martyrs (Januarius); cities (Rio Janeiro); and the proverbial saying "the marriage of May and December" has its probable origin in the love of Januarius for unfaithful Matins in Chaucer's "Merchant's Tale."

Old Sayings:—

"The blackest month in all the year
Is the month of Janiver."

Blackest here equals "stormiest," as the Black Sea. January is also the coldest:—

"Janiver—
Freeze the pot upon the fire."

This culminates about the middle of the month—"as the day lengthens, the cold strengthens." From Jan. 18 to 23 there is usually a day or two's very high wind. The future year can be determined from the weather of the 22nd (St. Vincent's); the 25th (St. Paul's); and concerning the beginning of the month—

"If January Kalends be summery gay
Twill be wintery weather till Kalends of May."

"Ecce tibi faustum," Scrutator! "annuat annum
Inque meo prima carne Janus adest."

Ovid, Fasti 1—63.

Morro (From Miss E. Jowett's paper).

—"came old January wrapped well
In many weeds to keep the cold away;
Yet did he quake and quiver like to quell,
And blowe his nayles to warm them if he may;
For they were numbed with holding all the day;
An hatchet keene, with which he felled wood;
And from the trees did lop the needles spray;
Upon an huge great earthypt steane he stood,
From whose wide mouth there floweth forth the Romane Flood.—Spenser.

ANGLER'S CALENDAR

Pike, chub, and roach only.
The best time the middle of the day.
The weather should be still and the water clear.

FIRST DAY.

- New Year's Day. Festival of the Circumcision of Christ (Instituted A.D. 487).
- Queen's Taxes become due.
- Dividends become due.
- Licences renewed on Carriages, Men-servants, Armorial bearings, and Dogs.
- Bank Holiday in Scotland.
- Holiday on Stock Exchange.
- Lord Mayor's Day in Dublin.
- Hebrew Calendar. Feast of Trumpets.
- Hebrew Calendar. 13th of Tebet.
- Mahometan Calendar. Djul el akar 12, 1310.

II.—SAINTS AND HEROES.

(a) Saints of the Christian Church:—

- S. Almachius (Martyr).
- S. Bonifigius Monaldi. Order of the Monks of S. Benedict.
- S. Eugendus (Abbot). S. Ewen (Welsh Saint).
- S. Faine or Fancha, Virgin of Ireland.
- S. Fulgentius (Confessor), Bishop of Ruspia, Africa, A.D. 533.
- S. Mochua or Monrain (*alias* Clannus), Abbot in Ireland.
- S. Mochua (*alias* Coonar), of Balla, Ireland.
- Supposed to be the Blessed Virgin's Natal Day.

* All papers with the March Calendar must be sent in before April 15. Result will be published in the following number.

S. Flor.
A.
Edwar
Basil th
(b) Positi
Synthe
Promet
Cadmu
(c) Engli
Edmu

Alexander
Roeth, Mrs
Brisot.
Burke, Ed
Bilger (P
Calderon
Cambridge
Clough, A
Coke, Sir
Cornwall
of
Drakenbor
Duplex, G
Edgeworth
Earl of Ell
Galli, Sign
Head, Sir
Heine, He
Helvry, L
Holy, Hun
Ingram, S
Jenyns, S
Melikoff, C
Medici, L
Pezoff, San
Phillips, K
Reid, Isaac
Revere, P
Salvini, T
Speranski,
Sauterre (C
Stanley (H
Steno, Nic
Taonahill
Trench, B
Wayne, A
Wolfe, Ge
Zwingle,

1661. Sole
1816. Infu
1871. Aus
1888. Cel

1196. Fe
1695. Bar
1926. Bur
1826. Irl
1831. Gar
1832. An
1845. Ne
1846. Per
1850. Ne
1851. An
1857. Gr
1859. De
1858. Ac
1858. Th
1864. Th
1866. Fir
1868. Sp
1869. Ov
1870. Cal
1872. Fo
1873. Mi
1875. Re
1876. Th
1876. "P
1781. Po
1883. Me
1884. Ne
1889. Pa
1889. El
1890. At

S. Florence Instituted the First of the Seven Orders of the Servites of Mary, A.D. 1262.

Edward the Confessor died 1062.

Basil the Great Bishop of Casarea (Greek Church) died A.D. 379.

- (b) *Positivist Notable's Month of Moses* :—
Synthetical Festival of the Great Being,
Prometheus.
Cadmus in Leap Year.

- (c) *English-speaking Worthy* :—
Edmund Burke, b. 1730.

III.—BIRTHDAYS AND DEATH DAYS.

Births.	Deaths.
Alexander IV., Pope 1431	Airey, Sir G. B. (Astro- nomer) 1892
Booth, Mrs. 1829	Anckland, Earl of (Gov. Gen. India) 1849
Brisot. 1764	Austria, Archduke, Karl of 1892
Burke, Edmund 1730	Bancroft (The Historian) 1891
Bilzer (Poet) 1748	Bisquit, Louis Auguste 1881
Calderon 1601	Britton (Antiquary) 1857
Cambridge, Duke of 1661	Catherine of Aragon 1536
Clough, Arthur Hugh 1819	Donerail, Viscount 1191
Coke, Sir E. 1552	Durant (Architect) 1865
Cornwall, Henry Tudor, Duke of 1510	Durand, Sir H. 1871
Drakenborch, A. 1684	Erastus, Thomas 1583
Duplex, Gen. 1697	Eudes, Alex. 898
Edgeworth, Maria 1767	Engene, Prince (killed Zulu War) 1879
Earl of Ellesmere 1800	Findlater, Dr. Andrew (Edi- tor) 1885
Galli, Signora 1763	Frederick William of Prussia 1861
Head, Sir F. Boni 1793	Gambetta 1883
Heine, Henri 1800	Helvetius 1772
Helévy, Ludovic 1834	Hereford, Viscount 1805
Holy, Humphrey 1659	Hobson (Hobson's chel) 1630
Ingram, Sir James 1805	Hotham, Sir J. (belaucel) 1645
Jenyns, Soame 1704	Louis XII. of France 1515
Melickoff, Count Loris 1826	Marshall, J. F.R.S. 1891
Melici, Lorenzo de 1448	Maximilian I. 1519
Pesó, Sando 1823	Monro, Alex. (Sculptor) 1871
Philips, Katherine (Poetess) 1742	Nott, Sir W. 1845
Reid, Isaac 1735	Pond, John 1839
Revere, Paul (Patriot) 1830	Pellico, Silvia 1854
Salvini, Tommaso 1772	Peyrat, Alphonse 1891
Speranski, Count 1650	Redhouse, Sir J. W. 1892
Sauterre (French painter) 1779	Russel, William 1794
Steno, Nicholas 1631	S. George, Chevalier of 1766
Tannhill (Poet) 1774	Scott, Benjamin 1892
Trench, Baron von 1710	Self, H. (Trade Unionist) 1891
Wayne, Anthony 1715	Shelly, Mrs. 1851
Wolfe, General 1727	Siamese Twins 1874
Zwingle, Ulric 1484	Stewart, Balfour 1828
	Wemyss, Rev. F. (Inventor Steam-plough) 1884
	Wycherly, W. 1716

IV.—EVENTS: RELIGIOUS OR OTHERWISE.

1661. Solemn League and Covenant annulled.
1816. Infant School first opened by Richard Owen.
1871. Annual Grant to Maynooth College ceased.
1888. Celebration of Pope's Jubilee at Rome.

V.—SOCIAL.

1198. Festival of Fools in Paris begun 1198 and continued 240 years.
1695. Bank of England opened.
1826. Bushel Measure Act came into operation.
1826. Irish and English Currency assimilated.
1831. Garrison's Liberator first issued.
1832. Anti-spirit-drinking Society founded at Preston.
1845. New Building Act came into operation.
1845. Penny Steamboats first began on the Thames.
1850. New Navigation Laws came into force.
1851. Amalgamated Society of Engineers established.
1857. Gretna Green Marriages abolished.
1858. Decimal Coinage adopted in Canada.
1858. Act against Smoke-nuisance came into operation.
1858. The Metropolis divided into Postal Districts.
1864. The Alkali Works Act came into operation.
1866. First Appearance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade.
1868. Special Constables sworn-in in London.
1869. Overend & Gurney's prosecution commenced.
1870. Cab Licences reduced in London.
1872. Foreign Cattle Market opened for use in London.
1873. Midland Railway abolished 2nd Class Carriages.
1875. Registration of Births made compulsory.
1876. The new International Telegraph Convention came into operation.
1876. "Trade Marks" Registration Office opened.
1881. Postal Notes first issued.
1883. Married Women's Property Act came into force.
1884. New Patent Act came into use.
1889. Panama Company forced into Liquidation.
1889. Electrification came into force in New York State.
1890. Announcement of Anonymous gift of £100,000, to found Convalescent Home in connection with the London Hospital.

1891. Uniform Colonial Postage of 2½d. commenced.
1892. Strike of 60,000 Colliers in South Wales.
1893. Unemployed at St. Paul's.

VI.—POLITICAL.

1649. Declared to be treason for a King to levy war against a Parliament.
1661. Parliament met in Scotland.
1661. Drunken Parliament met at Westminster?
1689. Abdication of Charles II.
1692. Massacre of Glencoe.
1712. Marlborough turned out of office.
1801. Union of Ireland with Great Britain, and the Cross of St. Patrick added to the Union Jack.
1801. New Great Seal for the United Kingdom and Ireland first used.
1804. The independence of Haiti acknowledged by the French.
1812. Riots in Edinburgh.
1822. The Greeks declare their independence.
1833. Reformed Parliament met.
1836. First Meeting of Metropolitan Board of Works.
1841. Chartist Revolution in Portugal.
1842. Announcement of Ashburton's Mission to the U.S.A.
1842. The Irish proclaimed Rebels.
1852. The Emperor of Austria withdrew the Constitution.
1853. Coalition Ministry under Lord Aberdeen.
1863. President Lincoln proclaimed the Freedom of all Slaves in the Rebel States.
1867. Commercial Treaty between France and Austria.
1874. East Indian Company dissolved.
1877. The Queen proclaimed Empress of India.
1878. The Imperial Order of the Crown of India created.
1878. The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire instituted.
1887. J. D. Sullivan, M.P., installed Lord Mayor of Dublin for the second time.

VII.—WAR.

- A.D.
38. Conquest of Spain by Augustus.
1308. Revolt of the Swiss Cantons against Austria, in which William Tell distinguished himself as a leader, which resulted in the formation of the Swiss Federation.
1504. The Fortress of Gaeta surrendered to the Spaniards under Gonzalo.
1580. Calais taken by the French.
1660. General Monk began his march from Scotland to London.
1660. The Gates of York were opened to Fairfax and his followers.
1660. Coldstream Guards first enrolled.
1757. Capture of Calcutta by the British.
1776. The town of Norfolk in Virginia burned by the British troops.
1780. Commodore Fielding seized a large number of Dutch ships.
1794. French Royalists defeated in La Vendée.
1805. General Lake repulsed at Bhurtpore, India.
1806. Battle of Piesburg, by which Austria loses her Italian possessions.
1811. Tortosa taken by Suchet.
1814. Dantzic surrendered, having been besieged two years.
1814. Allied Armies entered France. Blücher crossed the Rhine.
1818. Defence of Corignain against the Mahrattas.
1820. Military Revolution in Cadiz.
1833. Antwerp surrendered.
1848. Kafir War ended.
1858. Siege of Lucknow begun.
1858. Campbell victorious at Futteghur. India.
1858. Canton in China taken by the British.
1860. Battle of Castlegos.
1863. Confederates defeated at Nashville, U.S.A.
1874. British troops land at Cape Coast Castle for Ashantee War.
1861. Compulsory retirement of Officers in British Army began.
1885. First boats with Black Watch reached Corti. Gordon relief expedition.
1886. Annexation of Upper Burma proclaimed.

VIII.—SCIENCE, LITERATURE, ART.

1593. Foundation Stone of Trinity College, Dublin, laid.
1618. Marillo born.
1660. Pepys's Diary begins.
1760. Comet discovered by Dr. Dunn.
1777. "The Journal de Paris" alleged 1st French daily paper published.
1788. "The Times" newspaper established under this name.
1799. The Athenaeum in Liverpool opened.
1801. Discovery of Planetoid.
1861. The Planet "Ceres" discovered by Piazzi.
1833. Invention of the steam whistle.
1837. School of design began at Somerset House.
1838. First Newspaper published in Melbourne.
1853. The "Field" Newspaper established.
1860. "The Cornhill" appeared. (Thackeray, Editor.)
1866. "The Contemporary Review" first appeared.
1885. The Day of 24 hours began to be reckoned at Greenwich from midnight instead of noon.
1889. Great Solar Eclipse observed in the Pacific, U.S.A.

THE proprietor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, not satisfied with a daily and a weekly and an occasional extra, is about to publish a high-class shilling magazine, which will appear after they are established in their new offices in Charing Cross Road.

THE QUAKER-SPIRITUALIST REVIVAL IN RUSSIA.

A REPORT ON NEO-STUNDISM. BY A RUSSIAN PERSECUTOR.

I HAVE received from Dr. E. J. Dillon the following somewhat sarcastic summary of a very remarkable report by an Orthodox Russian journalist and theologian who has spent ten years in studying the growth and development of the Stundist movement in Russia. M. Skvortsoff, the writer of this report, is about as trustworthy an authority upon the real nature of Neo-Stundism as a creature of Archbishop Laud's would have been if he had drawn up a report of the religious development of Puritanism under Oliver Cromwell. But, making allowance for the avowed prejudice of a declared persecutor, it is not difficult to see that we are here face to face with another new birth of time similar to that which gave Quakerism to the world. Out of the great deeps emerges this uprushing volcanic outburst of religious faith, not less real because it is often exaggerated to the extreme of fanaticism, not less valuable because it often shocks and revolts all the scribes and pharisees of our time. We can see in M. Skvortsoff's pages, as in a glass darkly, an authentic reflection of the strange religious fermentation of the Commonwealth. It is George Fox and Naylor and the Fifth Monarchy men all over again, plus a stronger infusion of Spiritualism on one hand and of Rationalism on the other. It is a strange new amalgam fraught with incalculable consequences to Eastern Europe. So in a dim, vague way the Orthodox persecutor feels and proposes, after the fashion of his kind, to stamp it out. "Ideas," said Castelar, "when compressed, explode like dynamite." Nitro-glycerine is not a comfortable compound to have under your pillow; but the maddest thing in all the world is to try to get rid of it with a sledge-hammer. And that is just what M. Skvortsoff and the Orthodox authorities are hankering to try with Neo-Stundism. Without further preface, I introduce Dr. Dillon's interesting and valuable *precis* of the Russian Orthodox indictment of the Revival and the Revivalists, merely saying that, in my humble judgment, the movement which is thus caricatured has more of Divine life in it, and therefore more of hope and future in it, than all the other movements—Imperial, military, literary, or religious—to be observed in Russia to-day:—

After having written a paper in which I endeavoured to give a readable account of the very latest productions of contemporary Russian literature, of a very characteristic sketch by Tschekhoff, of a curious story by Boborykin, and of the Diary of a Russian lady who passed two summers in the West of Ireland and communicates her impressions of the character and the social and political life of the people of Connaught, I received a series of articles entitled "Neo-Stundism," the contents of which I cannot prevail upon myself to withhold from the readers of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, even for one calendar month. Having thrown my *causerie*, therefore, into the waste-paper basket, I will at once put them in possession of all the facts set forth in these articles which seem to me worth knowing.

WHO IS M. SKVORTSOFF?

And first of all as to the writer. He describes himself as a journalist; a theologian; "a professor of the science of refuting Sectarians," in an orthodox ecclesiastical seminary; "a diocesan missionary," and a *tshinovnik* employed in studying and reporting upon the rise, growth, influence and character of rationalistic sects. His name is V. Skvortsoff, and he has spent ten years, he tells us, in studying the ways and practices of Stundists. He writes, however, as a missionary rather than in his capacity as journalist. The thesis he defends is the necessity of reinforcing the mild voice of a Church, whose main characteristic has ever been toleration and indulgence, by the muscular arm of the State, Russian Stundism being a most potent solvent of all religious and political principles; and the proof of this thesis, which is really the most interesting portion of the articles, consists in a description of the latest form assumed by Stundism—an evolution from cold, unimpressive rationalism to what he regards as the enthusiasm of moonstruck mysticism.

HIS CONTRADICTIONARY STATEMENTS.

M. Skvortsoff has the air of an earnest man, a zealous theologian; and so far as the two *rules* are compatible, an objective chronicler. The most that an antagonist

could urge against him is that the judicial impartiality of the historian is too often sacrificed to the religious zeal of the theologian. Thus he assures us that the Stundist sect has had twenty-five years of perfect freedom to develop and thrive, untrammelled by State regulations; whereas the very facts narrated in his own articles, as well as many more recorded in the work of Father Roshdshes-tvensky, contradict this assertion most emphatically; for on what is the necessity for drastic legislation against the Stundists based, if not on the failure of those restrictive measures which have heretofore been applied to them in common with other sects? Then, again, he affirms that the Neo-Stundists sell all they have and give to the poor, and are therefore themselves now most indigent; that they cannot pay their taxes, and, at the same time, that they are in no need of funds, because the wealthy members who are ever joining the movement are generous in assisting the needy; that they are inclined to sensuality, and yet that they mortify their bodies as if engaged in a competition with the anchorites of Egypt; that their attention is wholly absorbed by their preparations for eternal life, and yet that their doctrine countenances political ideals subversive of the present order of things in Russia, because they hold that in the world to come there will be no superiors, no governors, no authorities, that all men will be free and equal, and that food will be given to all by God Himself without our having to work for it in the sweat of our faces—in a word, that the form of government in the next life will be anarchical. This, of course, has a harsh sound for the delicate ears of the theologians, but the fear it inspires might well be tempered by the hope—which the Neo-Stundists would doubtless stamp with the impress of certitude—that no members of the Established Church and no enthusiastic monarchists will be expected to participate in the everlasting anarchy of a life beyond the grave.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF QUAKERISM.

Great and unexpected as is the transformation which Stundism is said to have undergone, it cannot be called unnatural. No psychological laws are violated by it, no special theory is needed to account for it. The God who inspired the writers of Holy Writ in ages past can as

* The cross-headings in this article were written by me.

readily inspire His children of to-day. Nay, the conditions of contemporary life are so utterly unlike what they were in those times and countries, it may be argued, that to be just, He must, and is sure to, do it. The necessity of a new revelation is admitted by men of all classes and churches, and the impossibility of laying down a universal law which shall be applicable to all individual cases, is self-evident. It is clear, therefore, that the only satisfactory solution possible is a direct revelation to every man and woman for every difficult case. But to hear the voice of God involves patient, painful listening, a straining of the attention, during which all other faculties must be silent. Action, therefore, is to be avoided—all action that does not contribute to induce that peculiar frame of mind in which ecstasy and holy frenzy prepare the way for prophecy and the gift of tongues.

Theology gives place to theurgy; reason is supplanted by revelation, and faith by frenzy. In this wise, mystics have ever held, we arrive at the *true union* of the soul with God. This appears to be the psychological explanation of the phenomenon we are discussing. It is certainly the road which was taken in the olden times by Jacob Boehme and Plotinus, and in more recent ages by Jerome Cardan and Jacob Boehme. Our Russian authority has recourse to a much simpler method of accounting for the facts he records; he says, there is no doubt that they have been brought about by the agency of the devil. But let us consider the nature of these facts.

A RUSSIAN FIFTH MONARCHIST.

The first move in the direction of Neo-Stundism was made in the year 1888, when the head of a community of old Stundists, Dooshenkovsky by name, propounded the following question to his brethren: If Christ, the Saviour, came down from heaven and saved mankind from sin, malediction, and death, if He really established His kingdom upon earth, how has it come to pass that sin and injustice are everywhere, illness and death are ubiquitous and universal? This ingenious heresiarch, adds M. Skvortsoff, was not allowed to pause for a reply to his puzzling question; he was transported, and thus hindered from spreading his false doctrines. Unfortunately, our authority goes on to say, having once sowed the noxious seeds, others were found to water them; and the fruits soon made their appearance in the form of the theory that Christ has *not* yet come, that His kingdom has not yet been established, and that it is the duty of every honest man and woman to prepare with might and main for His advent which is now at hand.

JOANNA SOUTHCOTE.

While every member of the orphaned community bewailed the loss of his or her spiritual father, Dooshenkovsky, one Hannah, emulous of the fame of Joanna Southcote, proclaimed herself about to bring forth the Messiah. When the child was found to be a girl many forsook her. But she called a meeting of the brethren and told them that it was a just judgment of Heaven in punishment of their lack of faith, adding that God in His mercy was minded to give them another trial. Again the brethren hoped and prayed, and again Hannah was delivered, this time of a boy, who was still-born.

But while mortals were thus troubling themselves and quarrelling in an unseemly manner about the birth of the Saviour of mankind, Heaven itself had taken the matter into its own hands, and of the stones, as it were, had raised up a redeemer.

GEORGE FOX.

A wheelwright, named Malevanny, who was born of an unmarried woman forty-five years before, and was blessed with seven legitimate children of his own, appeared in this enviable *role*, preaching with a sepulchral voice, trembling like an aspen leaf as he spoke, and attracting crowds from all districts and churches. His followers imitated his manner—involuntarily—and whenever they met, there was a universal shivering, shuddering, shrieking, and shaking which seemed to exercise an inexplicable fascination on all who witnessed it. His genuine disciples at first were few; so few that they all lived in one hut, abandoned work and physical exertions of all kinds, and merely sang, prayed, and drank weak tea, in expectation of the blast of doom. They sold all their property and laid the proceeds at the feet of their master, who distributed it to feed the poor. Very soon, however, they increased in numbers to three hundred, whereupon the authorities arrested Malevanny, and as his teachings appeared to them the height of folly, and his acts those of a maniac, they concluded that a strait waistcoat and medical treatment would benefit him more than a pulpit or a public platform, wherefore they put him into a lunatic asylum.

After this there was a calm, and for some time nothing more was heard of the new church. Silence fell upon the prophets, and sadness succeeded to the singing and the dancing. Malevanny, however, was soon afterwards delivered up to his relatives, who were charged to watch over him and give notice to the police of any fresh symptoms of madness. But the fire was only smouldering, not extinct, and last year things took such an unfavourable turn that M. Skvortsoff himself was sent by his superiors to study and report upon the form it had assumed on breaking out anew.

AN IRVINGITE PROPHETESS.

M. Skvortsoff found to his horror that the doctrines of Malevanny were once more being preached and propagated, his practices renewed, and Catholics and Orthodox Russians were being converted in masses, the dancing, quaking, prophesying, and exercise of the gift of tongues irresistibly attracting and hypnotising them all. Nor was it confined to one village or one district. The movement was spreading like wildfire—here a man directing it, there a woman leading on the brethren. In one village the head of the community was a peasant woman, by name Melania, in whose hospitable house the Sectarians ate, drank, and performed their religious exercises, till, overstepping the borders of enthusiasm, they entered the domain of frenzy. All sense of propriety was flung to the winds. "Men disguised themselves in women's smocks, rent their garments, trembled, wept, shouted, spoke in various tongues, and fainted." In the month of March (this year), while the frosts were frequent and biting, she called upon her brothers and sisters to wash away their sins in the icy river, and they cheerfully complied, giving their tender children a saving plunge at the same time. For no difference is ever made between adults and children: all are spiritual brethren, all equal in the sight of God, and therefore all bound to observe the same fasts, to offer up the same prayers, and to undergo the same mortification of the flesh. In this way Melania went on increasing her flock, bearing witness to the truth, and preparing for the end of the world, until one day she and her lieutenant Zacharias, having presumably overstepped the bounds of reason, were arrested by the authorities, examined by the physicians, and placed in an asylum for the insane. But the Sec-

tarians were only depressed, not vanquished. They continued their meetings and redoubled their ardour, converts pouring in by the score: in one place seventy joined the new Church, in another 150, in a third district 400. Such was their faith in God and confidence in their saving doctrines, that one young man set out for St. Petersburg on the hopeful mission of converting the Russian Government to the true Church, and thus effecting the deliverance of God's people from "Egyptian bondage." In St. Petersburg he was arrested by the police, and sent back whence he had come.

SHAKERS.

In Yakhni and Malopolovets M. Skvortsoff was brought into contact with a body of Neo-Stundists who indulged in more dancing, singing, quivering and quaking than all the other communities taken together. He observed them making a ring, like English schoolgirls when singing "When I was a lady," and whirling round with a velocity that made him dizzy. They twisted and bent their bodies till you would fancy they must have steel wires instead of bones inside their skin; they clapped their hands as loudly and excitedly as a South American audience applauding a *prima donna*; they shouted till the roof seemed to be coming off; then they varied the proceedings by jumping up to the ceiling and trying to catch the spirits there; while the muscles of their faces seemed to have begun a course of exercise on their account; their mouths would widen till they almost reached their ears; their eyes would roll and turn upwards like those of the magician in the "Arabian Nights," after he had quaffed the goblet of potent poison, till nothing but the whites were visible; and during all this they would chant strange syllables and unfamiliar words, weep, laugh, moan and sob, the perspiration rolling in streams from their faces and bodies until at last they were overcome by exhaustion and dropped down like poisoned flies. "Our orthodox people look upon it all as the work of the devil," remarks M. Skvortsoff. "And in this they are perfectly right," he adds, "for without the assistance of the evil spirit no Christian could perform such things."

A PSEUDO APOSTATE.

One Stundist, named P. T., against whom M. Skvortsoff exhibits an extremely bitter spirit, would seem not to have even this aid of the devil to boast of; at least he is said to get on remarkably well without it. "He is one of the most cunning and malignant enemies of orthodoxy to be found." "Stundism for him is a mere matter of personal profit. . . . While the others sold their all and became poor, this man sold nothing and kept on working. Like the other mad Stundists he talks" in strange tongues, "but it is easy to see that in his case it is rank simulation." Another Sectarian is also singled out by this zealous theologian, and characterised as "noxious and not to be endured." It appears that he once allowed himself to be enticed back into the fold of orthodoxy by a proselytising priest, but, as was afterwards discovered, only in order to escape a fine to which, as a Stundist, he had been condemned. He remained a Sectarian in his heart of hearts, and when the Stundists were called upon by the representatives of Church and State to haul down their colours and enter the ark of safety, he exhorted them to stand firm in the following characteristic words: "Brothers! hold manfully together. Stick to your colours. Don't mind me: my faith is a dog's faith." "He is a most audacious peasant," concludes M. Skvortsoff, "and is utterly without faith in God."

THE POWER OF THE REVIVAL.

For the information of those who would restrict us in

our struggle with Stundism to the use of spiritual weapons, says our author, I narrate the following incident:—In Toorbovka there is a clever and worthy priest named Father Loozanoff, whose efforts in the work of converting the Stundists have been rewarded by the Most Holy Synod. The people love him; the Stundists themselves eulogise him, and he succeeded in converting many of them to the true Church. Then came the Neo-Stundist movement, and in the twinkling of an eye swept away every vestige of the fruits of five years' labour, re-perverting the converted.

But this, after all, can scarcely seem a grievous misfortune to a man who honestly believes that a Stundist can never be really converted. And this is M. Skvortsoff's view.

In my opinion, which is founded upon long experience, a peasant who has once become a Stundist, whose faith is once shaken by the false doctrine of that sect, is not capable of becoming ever again a sincere member of the orthodox Church.

BELLAMY'S SAINTS.

The influence of the belief of the Neo-Stundists on their daily life is enormous. They may be foolish and misguided, but they are transparently sincere. Taking for their point of departure the text Acts ii. 44, "And all that believed were together, and had all things common," they preach and practise community of goods, of work, of meals, and of dwelling. It is communism of the most uncompromising kind, as M. Skvortsoff gloomily remarks. Equality and brotherhood are watchwords which are never out of their mouths, and they are not merely words but living ideas. They admit of no subordination in families,* no patriarchy or natural sovereignty by right of parentage or of priority of birth. All men, women, and children are equal, as equal as the dead in the churchyard.

MILLENNARIANS.

A lively faith in the speedy coming of Christ, the Saviour, moved them to sell their cattle, houses and poultry. For as Christ has freed them from the necessity of earning their bread in the sweat of their faces, so they have deemed it their duty to relieve the inarticulate brutes from a similar bondage. The results are writ large in the economic changes that have taken place among them since then. A short time ago the Stundists were well to do; in Russia they were looked upon as ideal farmers who came as near to the attainment of perfect happiness as mere mortals can reasonably expect before the advent of the Millennium. The men were always clean and well dressed, wearing warm clothing made of the best stuffs sold; the women were noted for being trim, and every house was abundantly supplied with provisions. But all that is sadly changed now. Starting from the assumption that the end of the world was at hand, they cut their moorings from this world and its perishable goods, and now they find themselves stranded. This, at least, is what we gather from M. Skvortsoff's narrative.

THE FATE OF THE WORLD.

When the crack of doom does come, however, it is comforting to know that it will be a far less terrible experience than people were heretofore led to anticipate. And this for a very good reason. To begin with, this earth will not be burned or otherwise destroyed, because it is not, and cannot in itself be, sinful. It will only be purified. Of all men living at that time not one will be damned;

* Neither do the old Stundists. Cf. article in the *Contemporary Review*, January, 1892.

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in fact, men cannot be damned, for Christ will have saved all men. The dead alone will not enter into that "blessed and eternal kingdom, where there are no superiors, no authorities; where food is given by God Himself, and by Nature, without trouble or toil." For the dead will never rise again. Nor is that so cruel a sentence as it looks. It must be regarded in the light of the doctrine of a limited number of souls which transmigrate very freely. "Where are your father and mother?" asked an Orthodox Russian of a Neo-Stundist. "How can I say? Their bodies have rotted away and fertilise the fields, and their souls quicken other bodies, but whose I cannot say—perhaps ours, perhaps somebody else's." The people whose bodies and souls are still holding together when the last day dawns will therefore be the people who are destined to live in the kingdom without end. There are no men dead in the full sense of this word. Bodies have been resolved into their original elements, and the souls with which they were joined now quicken other bodies, and will remain in everlasting union with the bodies to which they are linked when the end of the world has come.

NEO-BUDDHISTS.

The Neo-Stundists regard it as sinful to kill a bird or slaughter an ox or a sheep for food, and many of them are strict vegetarians. Not a few, however, eat flesh meat under the impression that though it be sinful to kill an animal in order to use it for food, once it is dead there can be no great harm in eating it. Recently, seeing that this sinful world has not yet come to an end nor the New Jerusalem begun, many of those who sold their property have taken to buying horses and oxen for agricultural labour. But their fasts and abstinence are independent of the fulfilment of prophecies; they practise them because temperance in food is a virtue: it is the first step towards the complete mortification of the flesh. And the mortification of the flesh is a necessity.

RATIONALISTS.

Their liturgy differs but little from that of the old Stundists, and in many other points the views of the two bodies are identical. The Neo-Stundists do not regard the Bible as the sole rule of faith, nor, indeed, as the main one; they call it "the prophecy," and use it, says M. Skvortsoff, principally as an arsenal whence they draw an unlimited supply of arms in the shape of texts, with which to defend their doctrinal positions. Nor do they merely neglect the Bible; they likewise sadly misuse it. They explain away everything, even the most historical passages of the New Testament, by means of an uncouth system of allegories which lacks reason and shocks common sense. Thus the Virgin Mary is an allegory for wisdom; Joseph is Christ; the Apostles are but the symbols of the present apostles, viz., the Neo-Stundists; the so-called historical personages of the Gospels never really lived, at least, not until the nineteenth century—but they are living and working now in the persons of the Sectarians.*

SPIRITUALISTS.

The brethren sing the same hymns as the old Stundists, who use many of Moody and Sankey's; in addition to which they possess about a dozen new hymns of their own composition. "The work of God," as they term their religious service, consists, as we saw, in contortions of the facial and other muscles, etc., etc. The gift of tongues is, M. Skvortsoff assures us, a most extraordinary phenomenon. It manifests itself in the articulation of meaningless syllables, sounds and words, some

of them being successful imitations of the cries of birds and beasts. And during all these exercises they frequently thump and beat themselves most mercilessly without feeling the least sensation of pain. The result of all this is the splitting of their consciousness into two unconnected halves—double personality. In the one state they dream dreams and see visions, of which in the other they have no knowledge; they reply fluently and pertinently to questions which under ordinary circumstances they are incapable of comprehending. Another curious phenomenon is the abnormal development of their sense of smell, which detects odours and perfumes unknown to ordinary people for which even they have no name in the vocabulary of everyday life.

The nervous excitement brought on by this "work of God" is catching. Strong healthy persons with "iron nerves" are possessed, so to say, and become as Saul among the prophets. Children and women, however, are peculiarly liable to catch the infection. M. Skvortsoff is apprehensive lest this should lead in the end to debauch and immorality of the grossest kind. Indeed, it has already produced these lamentable results in some places, he affirms, but, contrary to his wont, he neglects to specify the time, place, persons, and circumstances.

THE CREED OF THE NEO-STUNDISTS.

The dogmas of the Neo-Stundists are few and simple. They firmly believe in continuous incarnations of the deity, and likewise that the Holy Spirit unites itself with various persons who are fitted by the "work of God" for that union. The dead, as we saw, will never rise again. The one ardent desire of the Sectarians is to live till the end of the world, this being tantamount to a guarantee of a place in the kingdom of God in the life to come. Hence they feel grieved whenever any member of the community dies, because this is a sure sign that his faith was weak; that he went out from them, but was not of them, for if he had been of them he would no doubt have continued with them. Death they term the winnowing of the tares from the wheat.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

In their relations with the authorities, we are told, they have not as yet exhibited anything like insubordination. "But considering that they invariably act in obedience to the promptings of the Spirit and in virtue of permission from on high, it is perfectly natural for us to expect that on the first order being issued by a hare-brained leader, they will at once offer resistance." M. Skvortsoff is therefore of opinion that no time should be lost in "taking resolute measures to influence the Sectarians." What kind of influence is likely to take effect upon men who, as he himself tells us, are incapable of ever again becoming sincere members of the Orthodox Church? Instead of enlightening us on this point, M. Skvortsoff informs us of what has already been done, assuring us, at the same time, that the results have proved excellent. The meetings of the Neo-Stundists have been forbidden absolutely; police-officers have been told off to keep a continual watch over them; village doctors are to look after their intellectual faculties, and, of course, to put them in asylums whenever, after due investigation, this measure seems called for. Several have already been shut up in these establishments, some of whom have been restored to health and released, others have been removed to other parts of the empire, and several of the prophetesses have been sent to monasteries to meditate on their sinful ways.

E. J. DILLON.

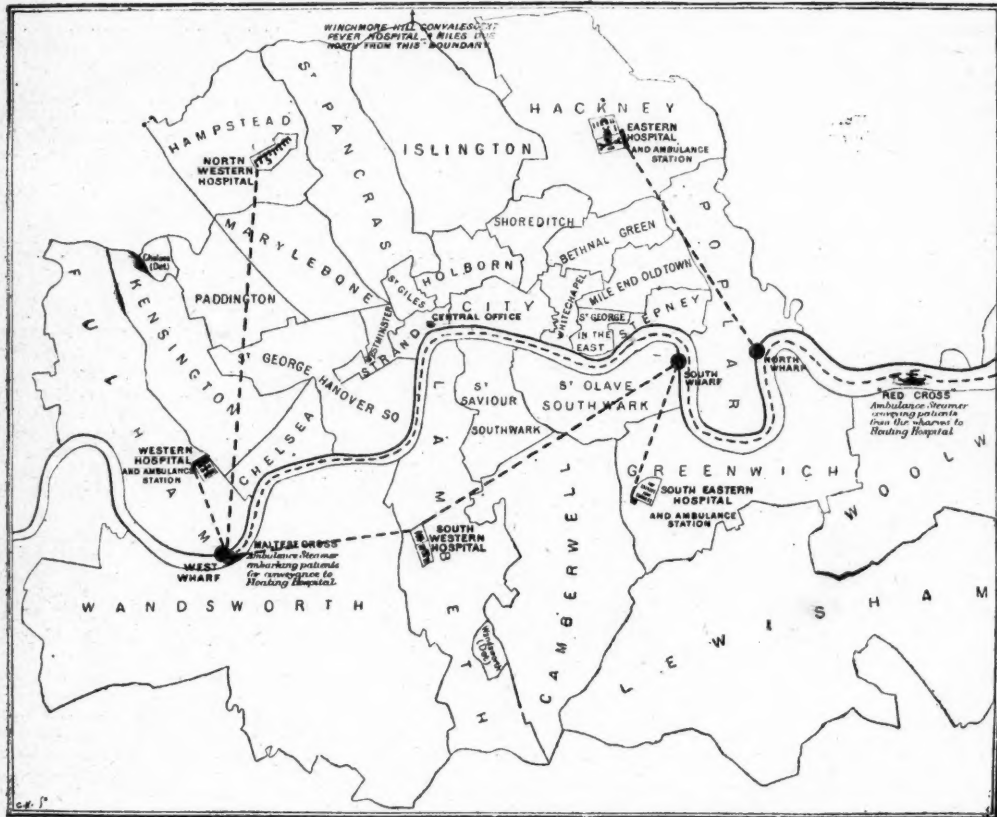
* In spite of one's confidence in the perfect good faith of M. Skvortsoff, one cannot but regret that no account of the doctrines and practices of the Neo-Stundists has as yet been written by one of themselves.

NOTE.—Dr. Dillon requests me to state that this article, which I have been unable to insert in an earlier issue, was written in the autumn.—Ed.

SOME BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE book of the month, if books be weighed as well as read, is surely Mr. H. C. Burdett's immense work on "The Hospitals and Asylums of the World" (J. and A. Churchill, 90s.). Mr. Burdett is one of those men who have an absolute disease mania for work. There is nothing that he revels more in than being shut up with

of the immensity of the information which Mr. Burdett has in this book, but I reproduce here, in miniature, a map, showing the hospitals and ambulance, of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, or rather half of the map, because the consideration of my space compelled me to cut off the eastern section which shows the site of the floating hospital



MAP SHOWING THE HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOSPITAL ASYLUMS BOARD.

--- Lines of Transport from Hospitals to Wharves and from Wharves to Floating Hospital.

● Wharves where Patients are transferred to Ambulance Steamers.

a haystack of figures and statistics, and reducing them to order. In the compilation of this gigantic work, which is now complete in four volumes and a portfolio, he condenses within the covers of his book everything that anyone could want to know about the origin, history, construction, administration, management, and legislation of hospitals and asylums. It is an encyclopædic work, and is copiously furnished with plans from the chief medical institutions of the world, accurately drawn to an uniform scale. It is in vain to try and give any conception

at Long Reach, opposite Purfleet, and the site of the convalescent small-pox hospital at Darenth. In addition to the lines shown upon our reproduction, the original map shows the telephone wires by which they are all connected together. This is one of the most simple of the maps. Each volume is separately indexed, but it might be worth while to have a general index for the whole four volumes. The fourth volume adds, as an appendix, a copious bibliography of British and Foreign hospitals, including those of the United States.

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A DARING NOVEL.

Mrs. Grand, the authoress of "Ideala," has written a remarkable three-volume novel entitled "The Heavenly Twins" (William Heinemann). The book is open to much criticism from the point of view of art, but it is interesting to read; and, what is far more important, it is a very significant sign of the times. For the authoress of "The Heavenly Twins" has taken upon herself the somewhat daring task of posing in the shape of a story a question which, sooner or later, is certain to be more generally asked than it is at present. That question, brutally stated, is whether a bride should be expected, as a matter of course, to put up with a second-hand and damaged article in wedlock, while the bridegroom would be scouted who did not resent any attempt to palm off upon him a bride of equally disreputable antecedents. The heroine Evadne, in the "Heavenly Twins," on coming home from the altar, learns that her husband had been a dissolute rake, and thereupon she acted exactly as her husband would have done if, on returning from church, he suddenly discovered that his wife had been on the streets. It requires some courage on the part of a novelist to pose such a question, and I am glad that Mr. Heinemann has not shrunk from publishing the story. From the æsthetic point of view it would have been more effective if the moral had not been so strenuously forced. "Methinks the lady does protest too much," and it is to be feared that she needlessly pours too much spring water unawares on the shrinking nerves of an unaccustomed public. All the same, with the main thesis of the authoress we are heartily in accord.

LETTERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

These letters are reprints of special correspondence that has been appearing in the *Times* for some months past. They are written by Miss F. Shaw, who is now doing special correspondence for the *Times* in Australia. They are marked by all Miss Shaw's characteristic qualities. They are very carefully written after prolonged and painstaking investigation on the spot. They are very clear, full of information, and, what is more, they are inspired by an intelligent appreciation of the central facts of the South African position. One amusing thing about this series of letters is the difficulty under which the Editor of the *Times* struggles of preserving from his readers the knowledge that a special correspondent of the *Times* could possibly be a woman. There is no doubt that no man could have written better letters, and that is all the more reason for letting it be known that they are really the work of a woman. (Macmillan. 2s. 6d.)

THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY.

It is hardly correct to describe the last number of the Proceedings of the Psychical Research Society as one of the books of the month. But on account of the paper which it contains by Mr. Frederick Myers on Subliminal Consciousness it deserves special attention. Mr. Myers has written much and well for the Psychical Research Society, but I do not think he has ever written anything which sets forth so clearly and exhaustively the method by which the psychologist is learning to evolve a new science of the hitherto invisible and unknown world. In this article he describes many experiments and gives some marvellous well-authenticated ghost stories.

It is true that he uses somewhat abstruse nomenclature, but if the reader can master the phraseology he will find the scope of the article in the following summary:—

Starting from the synæsthesie, of which sound-seeing is a conspicuous example, and which stand on the dividing line

between external and internal percepts, we first follow external vision through entoptic vision, and after-images into our ordinary sight of the world around us. We next follow internal vision through memory-images and imagination-images to those subliminally-initiated images, post-hypnotic, hypermnesia, hyperæsthetic, etc., of which the crystal visions above cited have supplied examples.

The question is of nothing less than the possible establishment of a cosmic law of the first order—a law which shall lie at the root of Psychology, in the same way as the law of Evolution lies at the root of Biology, and the law of Conservation at the root of Physics, and the law of Uniformity at the root of Science itself. The possible law of which I speak is that of the Interpenetration of Worlds;—some statement in terms as scientific as may be possible of the ancient belief in a spiritual universe, co-existing with, and manifesting itself through, the material universe which we know;—somehow as our hypothetical ether, neither material nor spiritual, co-exists with, and manifests itself through, our world of ponderable things. I believe that the future of Experimental Psychology—to say no more than this—lies in the question whether she can prove this law or no. If she fails, her knowledge must needs remain for ever superficial and fragmentary. If she succeeds, then indeed she may claim that all other Science is but the *ancilla psychologicæ*, and all other quests the preparation and preliminary for this quest which knows no end.

THE KEY TO THE UNSEEN.

After reading Mr. Myers's article many will turn with interest to Mr. Willink's "World of the Unseen: An Essay on the Relation of the Higher Space to Things Unseen." (Macmillan. 3s. 6d.) Mr. Willink holds that the unseen world is a space of four dimensions, and into this space of four dimensions or Higher Space, as he calls it, the dead pass, and from which they can communicate with us. It is in this higher space that he thinks we are likely to find the key to the Unseen. If we can take higher space as a working hypothesis, spiritual subjects can be treated intelligently from an almost physical point of view. The future and present life may thus be proved to be in close communication with each other, and with the earth continuity between them.

THE RETURN OF THE DEAD.

Another book much more popular in its character, though much less valuable to the student, is "Do the Dead Return? A Record of Experience of Spiritualism by a Clergyman of the Church of England" (Fisher Unwin and Co.). This clergyman describes, in 127 pages, the experiences which he has passed through in his investigation of modern spiritualism. There is nothing in it that is new to those who have paid attention to the subject, but much that will startle many who have heard nothing about it. It may be noted that the clergyman is profoundly convinced of the genuineness of the phenomena; and what is as important, he is deeply impressed with the orthodoxy of the spirits with whom he has been in communication.

Two other books, although neither of them are new, may be mentioned in this connection, although of very different degrees of merit. They are Mr. Carlyle Petersilea's "Discovered Country," which is said to have been written automatically, describing life on the other side. (J. Burns. 5s.)

The other one is an American book, "Dreams of the Dead," by Edward Stanton. It is very curious and more theosophical than Christian. The writer holds that we are on the eve of the advent of the sixth race. A new physical sense is developing in the nerve constitution of man. The time is at hand when a new civilisation will be founded by a selected amalgam. This civilisation would be based on that of Jesus the Nazarene. (Lee and Shephard, Boston, U.S.A.)

OTHER NEW BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

NOTICE.—For the convenience of such of our readers as may live at a distance from a bookseller, any Book they may require, mentioned in the following List, will be forwarded post free to any part of the United Kingdom, from the Publishing Office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 125, Fleet Street, on receipt of Postal Order for the published price of the Book ordered.

PEARSON, CHARLES H. **National Life and Character: a Forecast.** (Macmillan.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 357. 10s. net.

Under this somewhat misleading title Mr. Pearson argues that the "higher races" have nearly reached their limit of expansion and success. They cannot live or multiply beyond the temperate zone, and that is being rapidly filled up. Moreover, the black and yellow races are learning from us, or will learn, how to create armies, and how to develop the resources of their own countries. The white races will therefore be checked, or even driven back somewhat, in war, and they will also lose their markets. The increasing pressure of their own population will push them more and more into huge cities and into state-socialism; yet great armies will still be necessary, for they must defend themselves against each other and against the blacks and yellows, and half-trained troops are useless against trained soldiers. Public debt will increase as the state undertakes more work. As life is lengthened by scientific discoveries, the old will increase upon the young; but yet family-life will be weakened by state-intervention. "Husband and wife, parents and children, will come to mean less to one another." The Church will lose its influence; things will be too quiet and stable to call out a stimulating interest in politics; science will be less interesting and less brilliant in its promises. Poetry is already drying up, and literature has little future except in the departments of history and the critical spirit. Life will be tame and originality wanting. On the other hand, the old age of humanity will be peaceful. It will give "well-ordered politics, security to labour, education, freedom from gross superstitions, improved health and longer life, the destruction of privilege in society, and of caprice in family-life, better guarantees for the peace of the world." Such is Mr. Pearson's forecast.

IBSEN, HENRIK. **The Master Builder.** (Heinemann.) Small 4to. Cloth. Pp. 227. 5s.

Ibsen, we are told, having heard much of the work of the modern French symbolists, determined to execute a symbolic drama. The real inner meaning of "The Master Builder," however, remains hidden in spite of all the attempts of its author's chief admirers to explain its difficulties. Perhaps it has no inner meaning, or perhaps, it is suggested, the play is symbolic of Ibsen's own literary life: "the homes for human beings," which Solness, the master builder, builds with so much mingled grief and joy being Ibsen's own social dramas. But the majority of readers will no doubt be satisfied with the play as it first reveals itself, and will not trouble much about its symbolic interpretation. A little tedious in parts—for it is worked out almost entirely in a duologue between Holness and Hilda Wangel—it is yet a wonderfully successful portrayal of real life. Here are no dramatic conventions, no irritating subordination of the facts of life to imaginary stage effect, but real, live conversation, full of the suggestiveness and the sense of reality which make these Norwegian dramas so notable a product of our time. Hilda Wangel, the heroine of the play, is the same girl who in "The Lady from the Sea" makes her consumptive lover run up hill for the pleasure of hearing him pant, and in "The Master Builder" she is as anxious as ever for the thrilling, the novel, and the

exciting. She is a Hedda Gabler for whom life is still full of pleasures, a Hedda younger, fresher, and not yet tired of existence. The drama is, in fact, a contest of wills between Solness and herself, a contest which, in spite of the master builder's strange hypnotic power over all whom he meets, ends disastrously for him. The excellent translation, which has the merit of not reading like a translation, is the work of Mr. Edward Gosse and of Mr. William Archer, who have at last buried the hatchet of recrimination in the pleasure of mutual translation. "The Master Builder" was produced on February 20th at the Trafalgar Square Theatre by Miss Elizabeth Robins and Mr. Herbert Waring. Miss Robins's success with the part of Hilda Wangel was as instant and as great as with that of Hedda Gabler. Her conception of the part was wonderfully well carried out. The actress who can be both Hedda and Hilda has a great future before her.

Q. **Green Bays: Verses and Parodies.** (Methuen.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 89. 3s. 6d.

This volume is somewhat of a disappointment to Mr. Couch's admirers, who have been looking forward for many months to a collection of new verses from his pen. So few of the pieces appear for the first time that the reader might well feel defrauded, were it not that Mr. Couch's parodies are so good that one is glad to have them in a form more accessible than that in which they have hitherto been published. The majority are collected from the *Oxford Magazine*; others were first printed in the *Speaker*, and in Q.'s various novels. The "Irish Melodies" are here from "Troy Town," together with a charming little lyric in the seventh century vein, entitled "An Oath;" "The Splendid Spur" one greets again as an old friend. But Mr. Couch is at his best in parody. His imitation of Walt Whitman is the cleverest piece of the kind that he has done, but he is hardly less successful with Poe, Swinburne, Tennyson, Omar Khayyam, and C. S. Calverley. We do not remember to have seen before "Lady Jane" or "A White Moth," both so delightful that one may be forgiven the hope that Q. does not intend entirely to forsake verse for fiction and criticism, as we might fear from the piece entitled "Why this Volume is so Thin," in which he explains that in youth he had taken himself seriously as a poet, but that, finding his best lines owed all their inspiration to Keats, he had forsaken the Muse in despair. To lovers of occasional verse "Green Bays," which is very prettily got up, can be enthusiastically recommended.

SYMONDS, JOHN ADDINGTON. **In the Key of Blue and Other Prose Essays.** (Elkin Mathews and John Lane.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 302. 8s. 6d. net.

The habit of collecting and reprinting in one volume scattered articles from the various magazines which has obtained to so large an extent of late years seldom receives so great a justification as in the case of this volume by Mr. Symonds. Aiming at being representative of the different kinds of work in which Mr. Symonds has been engaged, it thoroughly fulfils its purpose, and is as interesting a collection of purely artistic essays as has appeared for some time. The article which gives the volume its title,—an attempt to try the resources of our

language in a series of colour studies—is, however, far from being the most successful. That distinction belongs, perhaps, to the essay upon "The Dantesque and Platonic Ideals of Love," or the admirable and very suggestive and thoughtful article upon "Culture: its Meaning and Uses," which appeared last autumn in the *New Review*. Other essays which are among the best that Mr. Symonds has given us are the generous tribute to Edward Cracroft Lefroy, the criticism of Zola's "La Bête Humaine," upon "John Fletcher's 'Valentinian,'" "The Lyricism of the Romantic Drama," and "Lyrics from Elizabethan Song-books"—the last article being in itself a perfect treasury of beautiful verse. These, with five other papers of less general interest, make up a very delightful volume, displaying Mr. Symonds in all his moods: word-painter, critic, translator, poet, philosopher. The format of the volume is charming: the cover, designed by Mr. C. S. Ricketts, is an arrangement, in grey and gold, of hyacinths and laurel.

PRYCE, RICHARD. *Time and the Woman*. (Methuen.) Two volumes. 21s.

For a writer with so short a record, Mr. Pryce's command of the technique of his craft is little short of marvellous. He seldom over-colours or puts too much detail into his pictures, and having mastered the fact that the art of the novelist is as much an art of rejection as of selection, his stories have always a note of restraint which is not a little gratifying in these days of crude contrasts and violent effects. He has, too, many pleasing mannerisms of his own: his epigrammatic style, for one thing, and his habit of continuing, so to speak, his characters from story to story, for another. Mr. Pryce's last novel, "Miss Maxwell's Affections," dealt with fashionable country life. "Time and the Woman" deals with the same class of society, but the scene is mainly laid in London, and those readers who know their London intimately will gain no small pleasure from Mr. Pryce's short flashes of description. The motif of the story—the rivalry of mother and daughter for the love of the same man—is, perhaps, hardly pleasant; but it can at least be said that Mr. Pryce has treated it with great skill and reticence. The literary value of the story is unusually high, and the characters are consistently and admirably drawn. But would young women in the class of society of which Mr. Pryce writes be allowed, unchaperoned, to visit their cousin in chambers which he shared with a friend in the Temple?

BIOGRAPHY.

BOWEN, H. COURTHOPE, M.A. *Froebel and Education by Self-Activity*. (Heinemann.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 209. 5s.

A volume of the Great Education Series, including a bibliography, a chronological list of Froebel's writings, and a good index.

CHICQUET, ARTHUR. *J.-J. Rousseau*. (Hatchette.) Paper covers. Pp. 201.

A volume of "Les Grands Écrivains Français" Series, containing as frontispiece an excellent portrait of Rousseau.

GORDON, THE HON. SIR ARTHUR G.C.M.G. *The Earl of Aberdeen*. (Stampson Low.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 339. 3s. 6d.

Until Sir Arthur Gordon brings out his long-promised edition of his father's correspondence, this volume, which is included in the Queen's Prime Ministers Series, will be the standard biography. It is admirably done, and, containing as it does much matter that is entirely new, will clear up many disputed questions as to the political history of the early years of the Queen's reign. The book contains a portrait and an exhaustive index.

JEAFFRESON, JOHN CORDY. *Victoria, Queen and Empress*. (Heinemann.) Two volumes. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 257, 240. 30s.

There is very little matter in these volumes which has not already appeared either in Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" or in the biographies of the Queen for which Mr. George Barnett Smith and Dr. James Macaulay are

responsible, but they are sure, nevertheless, to find a very large public. It seems that the work was originally prepared as the first volume of a series of Lives of Living Monarchs which Mr. Heinemann had projected, but which he was unable, "through political events," to carry through. Mr. Jeaffreson's purpose in preparing the biography was, he tells us, "to produce a brief memoir that, whilst setting forth the principal facts in Her Majesty's career, should exhibit the nature of her governmental labours and the chief constitutional limitations of her regal authority," and that would correct the misconception that her share in the government of the country is "confined to certain formal acts and the discharge of certain ceremonial duties." The volumes are produced in a very handsome manner, and contain two excellent portraits of the Queen as she appeared in 1837 and 1857.

ESSAYS, CRITICISMS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

COLVIN, SIDNEY (Editor). *Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor*. (Macmillan.) 16mo. Cloth. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Colvin's "Selections" from Landor have run through six editions since 1882. He divides his selections into the three divisions of Dramatic and Narrative, Reflective and Discursive, Personal and Autobiographical. There is a critical essay of thirty pages, in which Mr. Colvin sets forth Landor's position in English literature. Landor, he says, was a classic writer in a romantic age. "What most distinguishes Landor from other English writers is not his incompleteness; it is not his combination of high excellences with disconcerting faults; it is the character of those excellences themselves that most distinguish him. It is the exceptional aim and directness of his art."

FILON, A. *Profilis Anglais*. (Calmann Lévy, Paris.) Paper covers. 3 fr. 50 c.

Four character-sketches, from the French point of view, of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Parnell.

LANE-POOLE, STANLEY (Editor). *Speeches and Table-Talk of Mohammad*. (Macmillan.) 16mo. Cloth. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole first published this volume in 1882, his aim being "to present all that is most enduring and memorable in the public orations and prophetic sayings of the prophet Mohammad in such a form that the general reader may be tempted to learn a little of what a great man was, and of what made him great." A very elaborate introduction precedes the translations, and the book has three sections: (1) Speeches at Mecca, covering the poetic, rhetorical, and argumentative periods; (2) Speeches at Medina, dealing with the law given at Medina; and (3) the table-talk of the prophet. Notes are appended for the elucidation of the text.

LITTLEDALE, HAROLD, M.A. *Essays on Lord Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"*. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 308. 4s. 6d.

The object of this volume is to present a convenient summary of much information that, although to be found elsewhere, is hardly accessible to the general reader. The sources of the various Idylls have been very closely traced.

REPTILLER, AGNES. *Essays in Miniature*. (Gay and Bird.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 217. 4s.

Miss Reptiller, it seems, has fallen into no little disgrace with the patriotic critics of her own country for that in her previous volume, "Points of View," she quoted and spoke well of so many English authors and of so few American. Mr. Brander Matthews will have the same fault to find with "Essays in Miniature," for it is almost entirely of English literature that Miss Reptiller writes, although she includes a short review of Mr. Henry Fuller's "Chevalier of Feustéri-Vani." Miss Reptiller has a delightfully allusive style, never obtrusively American, and her essays entitled "Our Friends, the Books," "Conversation in Novels," "A Short Defence of Villains," "Children in Fiction," and "The Novel of Incident," make excellent reading. The other essays, not all dealing with literary subjects, were hardly worth reprinting, but at her best Miss Reptiller is almost as entertaining an essayist as Mr. Andrew Lang. Her reading is wide and profound, and she has the happy gift, too rare among literary critics, of making one wish to read the books of which she writes. Some sentences of her review of Mr. Oscar Wilde's "Intentions," however, are surely a little enthusiastic.

FICTION.

ADAMS, FRANCIS. *The Melbourneians*. (Eden, Remington and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 299. 3s. 6d.

This is a novel of Australian society, containing a deal of mild disloyalty and talk about "Australia for the Australians." One of the heroes, a young Englishman, is described as "the final fruit of spiritual and social culture," and, indeed, the whole story is badly written, and possesses none of the power which compensated the reader of Mr. Adams's previous novel, "John Webb's End," for its literary crudity. The characters are hardly pleasant; nor is it an agreeable phase of Melbourne society that Mr. Adams depicts.

BARLOW, JANE. *Irish Idylls*. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 284. 6s.

Miss Barlow has done for the Irish peasantry of Lisconnel what Mr. J. M. Barrie has done for the Thrums folk in Scotland, and what "Q." has done for the people of that part of Cornwall in which he lives. In other words, she has given us a collection of poignant short stories, real human documents, which will do more to explain the Irish peasant folk to English readers than any number of more pretentious and scientific volumes. That she is as successful as Mr. J. M. Barrie or "Q." would, perhaps, be saying too much; but there can

be no doubt that from the woman who can write sketches of such power, and can so wonderfully picture up before the reader a life so entirely different from that to which he has been used, much may be expected in the future.

BARRETT, FRANK. *Kitty's Father.* (Heinemann.) Three volumes. 31s. 6d.

Mr. Barrett has gone a fair way to spoil an otherwise excellent sensational story by the too great ingenuity which he has lavished on his plot. It is much too complicated, and the reader's head swims before he understands the different motives and incidents and discovers that the murderer—for of course there is a murderer—was not the heroine's father, but the man who had been seen to dispose of the body on the morning of the Chester races. The story is moderately well written, however, and the characterisation fully up to that which we generally meet in novels of this class.

BLACKMORE, R. D. *Lorna Doone.* (Sampson Low.) Three volumes. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 313, 361, 358. 18s.

We have had numerous illustrated editions of Mr. Blackmore's wonderful west-country romance, but as far as we know there has been, so far, no really well printed library edition. This want is now supplied in the edition before us—the "Exmoor Edition"—which contains a short new preface, and is tastefully and strongly bound, and admirably printed. The new edition, it is hoped, will bring Mr. Blackmore a host of fresh admirers; certainly any one in search of a really handsome present could not do better than buy "Lorna Doone" in its new dress.

BLACK, WILLIAM. *Novels.* (Sampson Low.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 2s. 6d. each.

The latest additions to this exceedingly cheap and well produced edition of Mr. Black's novels are, "Sunrise," "The Beautiful Wreath," and "Shandon Bells." The edition is now a complete one, and the volumes are to be produced at the rate of one a month.

BURRELL, ARTHUR. *The Man with Seven Hearts.* (Ellist Stock.) Fcap. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 188. 2s. 6d.

This small collection of short stories will be worth seeing if only for the sake of a delightful extravaganza or fantasy, entitled "The Crack Scholarship," a description of an examination which was "held on new lines, the old being worn out." This is such excellent fooling that it atones for the mediocrity of the rest of the volume.

DICKENS, CHARLES. *Works.* (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 3s. 6d. each.

The two new volumes of Charles Dickens's works which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing in their three-and-sixpenny series are "David Copperfield" and "American Notes" and "Piñettes from Italy."

HARTE, BRETE. *In the Carquinez Woods.* (Longmans.) Crown 8vo. Pp. 396. 3s. 6d.

A volume of the Silver Library, containing not only "In the Carquinez Woods," but also those stories which were issued under the general titles of "On the Frontier," and "By Shore and Sedge."

LANG, ANDREW (Editor). *The Border Edition of Sir Walter Scott's Novels.* (J. C. Nimmo.) 12s. net each novel.

Mr. Lang and Mr. Nimmo between them are keeping up the standard of excellence with which the Border Edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels commenced. On February 1 "Rob Roy" appeared, and on March 1 "Old Mortality" was added to the list. In "Rob Roy" the illustrations were almost entirely in the hands of Mr. R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A., for of the ten etchings which grace the two volumes he did both the drawings and the etchings. The tenth, "The Escape of Rob Roy," is etched by Mr. Charles de Billy after Mr. Sam Brough, R.S.A. In "Old Mortality," the etchings are after Mr. M. L. Gow, Mr. Lockhart Bogle, and others. No student of Scott's works would be without this superb edition if he knew how well it is done, and could afford to pay the price, which is, after all, comparatively moderate.

MERRIMAN, HENRY SETON. *From One Generation to Another.* (Smith, Elder and Co.) Two volumes. 21s.

A child is born untimely on the night of the day on which his mother has passed through a scene with her former lover, in which he taunts her with never having cared for her, but only for her fortune. What remains of love for the man who has jilted her—for she is now married to another—turns to intense hatred and desire of vengeance, and it is under stress of these violent emotions that her son comes into the world. Twenty years pass, and man and woman meet again. Allusions to the past have to be made; the man is proved a liar and a cad. Years have dulled the woman's hate, but it had entered into her son at his birth, and in a moment of madness, without thought and without reason, he kills the man, of whom he knew nothing, and who he had no reason to slay. The idea, whether it is scientifically based or not, is one of great power, and it has lost little in Mr. Merriman's telling. The plot which leads up to the tragic *dénouement* is original and well carried out, the incidents in every case being subsidiary to its development. The characters are drawn with great insight and cleverness, and the style is epigrammatic. Altogether, the story is original and unusually successful.

MOORE, GEORGE. *Novels.* (Walter Scott.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 3s. 6d. each.

A new and improved edition of Mr. George Moore's—"A Drama in Music," "A Modern Lover," and "A Mummer's Wife."

MURRAY, DAVID CHRISTIE. *Time's Revenges.* (Chatto and Windus.) Three volumes. 31s. 6d.

There is a prodigious amount of intrigue in this novel, and the reader who has been going through a course of psychological stories will have some difficulty in

mastering its many ramifications. It is the tale of an English gamekeeper who has been transported to Tasmania for a crime of which he was entirely innocent. While still a convict he marries, and a son is born to him; and upon his release he stumbles upon gold luck and makes a large fortune. The story turns upon an attempt which he foolishly makes to conceal the facts of his parentage from his son—an attempt which brings about enough sensational incidents and situations to stock half-a-dozen melodramas. Indeed, "Time's Revenges" has very great melodramatic possibilities. As a story it is somewhat too ingenious, but it is always interesting.

ST. AUBYN, ALAN. *The Master of St. Benedicts.* (Chatto and Windus.) Two volumes. 21s. *Modest Little Sara and The Old Maid's Sweetheart.* (The same.) Fcap. 8vo. Cloth. 1s. 6d. each.

When Mr. St. Aubyn writes of Cambridge, as in the first two out of these three stories, he depicts a somewhat impossible University; when his subject is country life, as in "The Old Maid's Sweetheart," he gives us a rural Arcady which is at least refreshing in its simplicity. But he is at his best when writing of Cambridge. Both "The Master of St. Benedicts" and "Modest Little Sara" are thoroughly interesting and well-constructed stories, full of life and go, and sufficiently brief to prevent the possibility of the reader being bored. The plots of both these novels turn upon the fortunes of undergraduates; in the one case the young man, who at first looks as if he will make a very promising hero, overworks himself, takes to drink, and cuts his throat, in spite of all the efforts made to save him by the heroine, who recovers rather rapidly from the shock of her lover's suicide and marries elsewhere; in the second the young man does not even have the excuse of overwork, for he gets mixed up with a woman of rather shady character, and shoots himself—failing to kill himself—in order to escape from the consequences of his folly. "The Old Maid's Sweetheart" is a pretty little story of a girl, who waits so many years for the return of her lover that she loses her beauty and her charm. He returns, however, fully intending to redeem his promise, but falls in love with his old sweetheart's young sister. How he gets out of his difficulty it would be unfair to disclose. Mr. St. Aubyn's style is not good, and his characters are seldom lifelike, but his stories are interesting and will well bear reading, if one has nothing better.

WILKINS, MARY E. *Jane Field.* (James R. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co.) Crown 8vo. Pp. 261. 6s.

Although an unusually good novel and thoroughly enjoyable, "Jane Field" proves that Miss Wilkins's forte is the short story. Compared with "A New England Nun," for almost any other of the tales in the volume of that name, the present story drags. In fact Miss Wilkins has the defects of her qualities: the petty details of New England life, the primitive inhabitants, are delightful in a short story, but they begin to pall a little when transferred to the broader canvas of a novel. But it is ungenerous to criticise. Had not Miss Wilkins given us short stories so charming, "Jane Field" would have been passed on every hand as an original and remarkably well-written book. As it is we read it with pleasure; but we cannot but look forward to such another collection as "A Far Away Melody," or "A New England Nun."

HISTORY.

The Sack of Silchester, A.D. 493. (Langley, Reading.) Paper Covers. Pp. 16.

This tiny pamphlet gives an account—imaginary, of course, but quite possible—of the destruction of Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum), by the Saxons or English.

POLITICAL.

BAUMANN, ARTHUR A. *Betterment.* (Edward Arnold.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 110. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Baumann, who thinks that if the Progressive Party in the London County Council be not closely watched, "London may come to play as sinister a part in the history of England as Fathbas played in that of France; or its rôle may be merely scandalous, like that of the Municipality of New York," gives us in this volume a description of the law of Betterment in America, together with chapters upon the adoption of Betterment by the London County Council and its place in taxation.

BLISSARD, REV. W., M.A. *The Ethic of Usury and Interest.* (Sonnenschein.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 191. 2s. 6d.

A volume of the Social Science Series, described as "a study in inorganic socialism." The object of the volume is to inquire whether the causes of an usurious element in interest have not survived the abolition of the legal definition of usury; also whether, by teaching the springs of economic action, it is not possible to reduce, if not to eliminate from the profits upon the use of capital, that excess over a really earned interest which moralists have branded with the name of usury.

BOOTH, CHARLES. *Life and Labour of the People in London.* (Macmillan.) 8vo. Cloth. 3s. 6d. per volume.

Messrs. Macmillan have done well to republish Mr. Charles Booth's invaluable but expensive "Life and Labour of the People in London" in a form so cheap and generally convenient. Volume I. deals with East, Central, and South London; volume II. with the classification of the streets and population; volume III. with blocks of buildings, schools, and immigration; and volume IV. with the trades of East London. The volumes are obtainable separately.

Cox, HAROLD. *Land Nationalisation.* (Methuen.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 189. 2s. 6d.

A volume of the Social Questions of To-Day Series. The writer started with a bias in favour of land nationalisation; but at the outset of his work he came to the conclusion that no well-thought-out scheme had yet been presented

to the public on arguments first step by step, and then in a summary, and finally in a conclusion.

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HANDEL, (SVOL.)

A series of lectures by Mr. Hugh Kilgus, illustrated by Mr. Brodrick.

HAYNES, (THE ANTI-ARRANGEMENTS.)

to the public, and that many professed land-nationalisers grounded their faith on arguments historically or economically unsound. He suggests that the first steps towards land-nationalisation should be experimental, and that meanwhile we should improve to the utmost our present system of individual ownership.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARCLAY, R., M.A., (Editor). A Batch of Golfing Papers. (Simpkin and Marshall.) Paper covers. 1s. Illustrated.

A series of eighteen short papers, mostly humorous, dealing with golf. Six are by Mr. Andrew Lang; the rest are by various hands. A portrait of Mr. Hugh Kirkcaldy, the champion golfer of the world, appears among the illustrations.

BRODRIBB, T., M.A., and REV. W. RUTHVEN PYM, M.A. Manual of Health and Temperance. (Longmans.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 168. 1s. 6d.

This handbook is designed to supply the demand in our elementary schools for a good temperance reader. Mr. Pym has incorporated in the volume a number of carefully chosen extracts from "Gough's Temperance Orations," which, he thinks, will make an even stronger appeal to young readers "to become totalers, on grounds of safety, expediency, and Christian consideration for others" than the more purely scientific portion.

GREENWOOD, THOMAS. Sunday School and Village Libraries. (James Clarke and Co.) Crown 8vo. Limp cloth. Pp. 95. 1s. 6d.

A practical handbook on the management of small public libraries, containing a list of suitable books, with the prices and publishers.

HILLS, A. F. Essays on Vegetarianism. (Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 324. 2s.

A collection of essays contributed to the *Vegetarian*. Mr. Hills is the President of the London Vegetarian Society.

KELTIE, J. SCOTT. The Statesman's Year Book, 1893. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 1152. 10s. 6d.

This is the thirteenth annual publication of an indispensable book of reference. It is described as "a statistical and historical annual of the states of the world for the year 1893," and has been revised after official returns. Excellent maps of the Pamirs, and of Central and Southern Africa, showing treaties, agreements, etc., on which delimitations are based, add largely to the usefulness of the new edition.

MOXON, THOMAS BOUCHIER. English Practical Banking. (John Heywood.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 82. 3s.

A sixth and revised edition of a work which originally appeared in the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*, and which presents a synopsis of actual banking practice, from which all digressions, historical and theoretical, are excluded.

PELAGIUS. How to Buy a Horse. (Chapman and Hall.) Paper covers. 1s.

Also contains hints on shoeing and stable management.

POPE, MARY. Novel Dishes for Vegetarian Households. (Percy Lund and Co.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 178. 3s. 6d.

A very useful volume, and the best collection of vegetarian recipes that has yet appeared. Miss Pope gives her instructions clearly, and has carefully abstained from recommending very expensive dishes, or ones that require ingredients not easily procurable in England.

MUSIC, POETRY, AND THE DRAMA.

CHRISTIE, W. D., M.A. (Editor). Select Poem by Dryden. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.) Crown 8vo. Pp. 311. 3s. 6d.

The fifth edition, revised by Mr. C. H. Frith, M.A., of a selection of Dryden's poems, including the "Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell," "Astræa Redux," "Annus Mirabilis," "Absalom and Achitophel," "Religio Lati," and "The Hind and the Panther." The volume contains a lengthy biographical introduction and a large number of notes.

FANING, EATON (Composer). Buttercups and Daisies. (Novello.) 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. 74. 2s. 6d.

A pretty pastoral cantata for children's voices, to words by Mr. Edward Oxenford, descriptive of a day's outing in the meadow.

HALL, H. Light Sprays from the Sea. (Clark, Devonport.) Paper covers. 1s.

This little volume, dedicated to Lord Charles Beresford, contains, amid much that is very bad, a few pieces which are distinctly encouraging, and hardly worthy of the dignity of print. Mr. Hall has feeling and he has sincerity, but he will have to work hard and long and to spend much study upon the best models before he can hope to produce verse of sufficient merit to attract the attention of that public which is ready to welcome good poetry.

HÄNDEL, G. F. (Composer). Fifth Chandos Anthem. (Novello.) 8vo. Paper covers. Pp. 54. 1s.

The anthem "O come, let us sing unto the Lord," with pianoforte arrangement from the score and additional accompaniments by Mr. Battison Haynes.

THOMSON, JAMES. The Seasons. (Gay and Bird.) Four volumes in box. 10s. 6d. net.

A delightful edition of Thomson's "Seasons," prettily illustrated, printed on excellent paper, and well, if somewhat ornately, bound. Each volume is devoted to one season, and is just the size for carrying about in the pocket. The same publishers also issue, in a neat case, two dainty little volumes (7s. 6d. net) of selections from Shelley and Keats, entitled "Flowers of Fancy" and "Roses of Romance." The Shelley volume contains: "The Cloud," "To a Skylark," "Ode to the West Wind," "The Sensitive Plant," and "The Witch of Atlas." The Keats volume: "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," "Isabella," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "Lamia." Both are prettily illustrated by Mr. Edward H. Garrett, and are of a pocketable size. Altogether the six volumes are very creditable specimens of American bookmaking.

WHITE, A. C. The Double-Bass: Appendix. (Novello.) Paper covers. Pp. 78. 3s.

"Double Bass" is the subject of one of the series of music primers edited by Sir John Stainer, and this Appendix gives scales in all the keys used for orchestral purposes, besides studies and extracts of difficult passages from standard works.

WILDE, OSCAR. Salomé. (Elkin Mathews and John Lane.) Small 4to. Paper covers. Pp. 84. 5s. net.

This is the one-act drama in French which Madame Sarah Bernhardt accepted for immediate production in London last year, but which the Lord Chamberlain refused to license—not so much, it is believed, on account of the treatment, which is at least not irreverent, as on account of the theme. The subject is, of course, the New Testament story of St. John the Baptist and Salomé. Besides being written in French, "Salomé" has been printed in Paris, and has a Parisian publisher. The edition is very limited for England.

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, AND EDUCATION.

CANDLISH, JAMES, S., D.D. The Biblical Doctrine of Sin. (T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 128. 1s. 6d.

A volume of the Handbook for Bible Classes Series.

HALL, JOSEPH, D.D. Christ Mystical. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 174. 3s. 6d.

Joseph Hall was Bishop of Norwich in 1854, and this edition of his *Christ Mystical* is reprinted from a copy which General Gordon gave to the Rev. H. Carruthers Wilson, its present editor. Mr. Wilson, who introduces the volume with a short paper upon "The Theology of General Gordon," has reproduced in this edition the lines by which Gordon indicated those passages which seemed to him the most valuable.

SMITH, H. LLEWELLYN, M.A., B.Sc. Report to the Special Committee on Technical Education. (Steel and Jones.) Paper covers. 5s. With maps and illustrations.

The result of an inquiry into the needs of London with regard to technical education, the existing provision for such education, and the best means to be taken by the London County Council for improving that provision.

STEPHEN, LESLIE. An Agnostic's Apology. (Smith, Elder and Co.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 380. 10s. 6d.

Of the seven chapters in this volume, four are republished, with alterations, from articles which originally appeared in the *Fortnightly Review*, one from two articles in the *Nineteenth Century*, and one from an article in the *North American Review*. The character and aim of the book can be judged from its name, which is also the title of the first chapter, and from the titles of the chapters: "The Scepticism of Believers," "Dreams and Realities," "What is Materialism?" "Newman's Theory of Belief," "Poisonous Opinions," and "The Religion of all Sensible Men."

The English Citizen Series. (Macmillan.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. 2s. 6d. per volume.

Of this excellent series, indispensable to the student of practical politics, and now in course of republication at the rate of one volume per month, the latest additions are Mr. F. W. Maitland's "Justice and Police," and Mr. Spencer Walpole's "Foreign Relations."

The Pastor in Prayer. (Elliot Stock.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 164. 2s. 6d.

A selection of Mr. Spurgeon's Sunday morning prayers, with a portrait of the dead preacher.

VOYSEY, REV. CHARLES. The Mystery of Pain, Death, and Sin. (Williams and Norgate.) 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 347. 7s. 6d.

This is a new edition, with nearly a hundred pages of new matter, of a collection of sermons which has for some years been out of print. They include a number of discourses in refutation of Atheism and Pessimism.

WHYTE, ALEXANDER, D.D. Characters and Characteristics of William Law, Nonjuror and Mystic. (Hodder and Stoughton.) 4to. Buckram. Pp. xlvii., 328. 9s.

A sumptuous and beautifully printed selection from Law's works, containing not only his "Characters" and "Characteristics," but also his "Rules for Conduct," his "Rules and Prayers for King's Cliffe Charity School," and his "Three Prayers for Author's Private Use." Mr. Whyte's introductory essay is adequate and interesting, and a chronological list of Law's works will be very useful.

SCIENCE.

BURNETT, J. COMPTON, M.D. **Ringworm: Its Constitutional Nature and Cure.** (Homeopathic Publishing Co., 12 Warwick Lane.) Fcap 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 132. 2s. 6d.

"Ringworm," says Mr. Burnett, who believes that it can only be successfully treated by internal remedies, "is an internal disease of the organism, having for its outward sign the ringworm consisting of fungi." He holds that it is a constitutional and not a parasitic disease, and that its external treatment is irrational and probably harmful.

DUTTON, THOMAS, M.D. **Digestion and Diet Rationally Discussed.** (Henry Kimpton.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 124.

This, says the author, is not a medical work in any sense, but purely a treatise on dietetics, written in a practical way and extending over the whole range of food and drink.

FRANKLAND, PERCY F., F.R.S. **Our Secret Friends and Foes.** (S. P. C. K.) Fcap. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 167. 2s. 6d.

An expansion of a number of lectures which Mr. Frankland delivered in London and Edinburgh, and which he hopes will make the reader more intimately acquainted with the recently discovered world of germs or micro-organisms. The letterpress is made additionally interesting by a number of illustrations and diagrams.

HOPKINS, B. J. **Astronomy for Every-day Readers.** (Philip.) Crown 8vo. Paper boards. Pp. 102. 1s. Illustrated.

Nothing could be simpler than the teaching of "The Working-man Scientist," as Mr. Hopkins loves to call himself. Its strength lies in the perfect clearness with which he has explained what is known about day and night, the phases of the moon, the tides, the seasons, the eclipses, meteors, and comets.

MEE, ARTHUR. **Observational Astronomy.** (Daniel Owen, Cardiff.) 4to. Paper boards. Pp. 83.

This is, as it professes to be, a book for beginners. It gives a good, common-sense account of "naked eye" astronomy, and then of such work as requires instruments. The instruments are explained, and the present state of knowledge succinctly shown as regards the ordinary subjects of astronomy.

ROBERTS, R. D., M.A. **The Earth's History.** (Murray.) Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 270. 5s.

This volume, which is one of the University Extension Manuals, furnishes a sketch of "the methods and chief results of geological inquiry, such as a reader interested in the subject for its own sake would desire to obtain." It is intended rather as an introduction to geology than as a text-book, and has not been written with a view to satisfying the requirements of any examination.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, AND TOPOGRAPHY

BALL, E. A. REYNOLDS. **Mediterranean Winter Resorts.** (Stanford.) Foolscap 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 336. 5s. With map.

A new edition, revised and partly re-written, of a handbook to the health and pleasure resorts on the shores of the Mediterranean, with special articles on the principal invalid stations by resident English physicians.

BARRETT, C. R. B. **Essex: Highways, Byways, and Waterways.** (Lawrence and Bullen.) Large 4to. Cloth. Pp. 232. 12s. 6d. net.

A second series, published in continuation of Mr. Barrett's first volume with the same title, which appeared last year. The first series dealt mainly with boroughs and small towns, the present deals rather with the villages and manor houses. The book is admirably illustrated, Mr. Barrett having taken particular care to make his sketches, whether of church, hall, wayside inn, or antiquarian details, accurate and reliable. A good index is added.

BARTHOLOMEW, J., F.R.G.S. **Plan of West London.** (W. H. Smith and Son.) 1s.

An excellent map of that portion of London and its suburbs which lies west of Regent's Park, Victoria, and Clapham Common.

CALVERT, ALBERT F., M.L.E. **Western Australia and Its Gold-fields.** (Phillip.) Paper boards. Pp. 61. 1s. With map.

A popularly written handbook to Western Australia, dealing with its history, its geographical and physical features, and its mineral, agricultural, and other resources.

KILLEEN, LOUIS. **Soldiers at Sea.** (Ward and Downey.) Paper boards. Pp. 211. 2s.

An illustrated account, making no claim to literary merit, of the everyday life and experiences of a battalion of soldiers ordered abroad. It is a thoroughly interesting little book upon a subject which we do not think has been touched before.

New Map of Central and Southern Africa. (Bartholomew, Park Road, Edinburgh.) 2s.

This map is corrected up to October, 1892, and contains the results of all the latest explorations in Uganda. The same publishers also issue a "Route Chart to India and the East" (1s.), with twelve inset maps of places of interest which are passed by the traveller. Both these maps fold up to a very convenient size.

NAPOLEON AT ELBA.

HIS PLANS FOR INVADING ENGLAND.

THE *Century* publishes a very interesting article by Admiral Ussher, who conveyed Napoleon from Toulon to Elba in 1814. Admiral Ussher died in 1848, and his paper is communicated by a member of his family. The Emperor talked very freely of his plans. He declared that if he had remained in power to would have built a fleet of 300 sail of the line and exercised them in the Zuyder Zee. The only use that he could make of the Dutch men-of-war, he said, was to fit them out so as to be able to carry horses to Ireland and Gibraltar. These seemed the vulnerable points upon which he counted:—

He said that Spain was the natural friend of France and enemy of Great Britain; that it was the interest of Spain to unite with France in support of their commerce and foreign possessions; that it was a disgrace to Spain to allow us to hold Gibraltar. It was only necessary to bombard it night and day for a year, and it must eventually fall.

Napoleon said that France was nothing without Antwerp. The most interesting part of his conversation was that in which he spoke of his schemes of conquering England. It was all to be done in three days it seems:—

He said England now would do as she pleased; the other powers were nothing in comparison. "For twenty years at least no power can make war against England, and she will do as she wishes." Holland would be entirely subservient to her. The armistice gave no information as to the ships at Antwerp or in the Texel. "The brave Verhuul continues to defend himself." (This admiral commanded the ships at Antwerp.) He then enumerated the ships he had in each of the ports, saying that in three or four years he would have had three hundred sail of the line. "What a difference for France!" with many other remarks in the same strain.

Colonel Campbell remarked, "But we do not know why your Majesty wishes to annihilate us." He laughed and replied, "If I had been Minister of England, I would have tried to make her the greatest power in the world." Napoleon frequently spoke of the invasion of England; that he never intended to attempt it without a superiority of fleet to protect the flotilla. This superiority would have been attained for a few days by leading ours out to the West Indies, and suddenly returning. If the French fleet arrived in the Channel three or four days before ours it would be sufficient. The flotilla would immediately push out, accompanied by the fleet, and the landing might take place on any part of the coast, as he would march direct to London. He preferred the coast of Kent, but that must have depended on wind and weather; he would have placed himself at the disposal of naval officers and pilots, to land the troops wherever they thought they could do so with the greatest security and in the least time. He had 1,000,000 men, and each of the flotilla had boats to land them; artillery and cavalry would soon have followed, and the whole could have reached London in three days. He armed the flotilla merely to lead us to suppose that he intended it to fight its way across the Channel; it was only to deceive us. It was observed that we expected to be treated with great severity in case of his succeeding, and he was asked what he would have done had he arrived in London. He said he would certainly have separated Ireland from Great Britain, and the occupying of the capital would have been a death-blow to our funds, credit, and commerce.

Villeneuve with a fleet of 40 sail of the line was instructed to drive Admiral Cornwallis from Brest and open a passage for Admiral Gauthaume with 22 sail of the line, and then form at the entrance to the Channel a fleet of 62 sail of the line, 6 three-deckers, 9 80-gunships, and 47 74-gunships for the purpose of covering the 2283 transports of which the flotilla consisted. This was Napoleon's plan. He was at the time at Boulogne; but, however, broke down owing to the failure of Villeneuve to relieve Brest. Instead of relieving Brest he went off to Cadiz.

THE WASTED WEALTH OF KING DEMOS.

I.—HIS UNOCCUPIED MANSIONS—*continued.*

HAVING last month dealt with the use that may be made of the empty Board Schools by opening them as playrooms for the scholars who attend them for lessons during the day, I proceed to describe other methods by which they can be utilised. Many of them are at present partially used for Night Schools, but this work stands in need of much development.

The night schools gradually choked out of existence by the Education Act are now beginning to revive in a new form. The attendance at night schools, which was 24,233 in 1885, was 65,000 in 1892. In six years, therefore, the scholars at the night schools have actually more than doubled, but the effect of the alterations which may be expected in the code will, it is believed, go far toward putting night schools in their proper place in the educational system. Concerning the propriety of utilising the school buildings for the purpose of night schools nothing need be said, as it is self-evident that a building devoted to the education of our population could not be more appropriately used than by accommodating those who wish to improve their education when they have done their daily work. All that it is necessary to point out is that the facilities under the code of 1890 will be still further extended for the opening of night schools. It would really seem that the Government intend to do everything they can to encourage the attendance of youths at continuation classes until they are sixteen or eighteen. We have a long way to go before we have a really efficient recreative and continuation school system within the reach of every man's door, but we are working towards it; and every public school authority which does not provide continuation classes, with recreative and technical instruction, should be regarded as a disgrace to the neighbourhood in which it exists.

II.—RECREATIVE EVENING CLASSES.

The Recreative Evening Schools Association, which has been in existence only seven years, has done yeoman's service in calling attention to the urgent need of providing instruction and recreation for boys and girls after they leave school. The public mind has been informed and aroused, experimental classes of a recreative and practical kind have been carried on in London and in hundreds of places in the country, and last, but not least, the Education Department has been bombarded with memorials praying for increased facilities for carrying on such schools under Government.

The results achieved in these seven years of propaganda and experiment are astonishing. Evening schools of the right sort are now springing up on every hand, and are eagerly welcomed by the lads and lasses, while the Department has promised a special code for evening schools, from which great things may be expected.

The Recreative Evening Schools Association, which was founded seven years ago, chiefly by the enthusiastic zeal of Dr. Paton, of Nottingham, set itself to answer these questions: "When and how can we engage the vast multitudes of children who have left the day-school during the evening hours, when they have done their work and are weary of it, when they crave for society, want play, being full of wayward and frisky energy, and who are thus terribly exposed to the depraving associations and amusements of the street? When and how can we meet these children, make their evening hours most

recreative, brightly and wisely educative, gladden their lives with a play and refreshment that shall be healthier and more attractive than that of the streets, and surround them with influences that shall foster and protect youthful virtue whilst training them for the grave responsibilities and noblest pleasures of adult life?" More

than 80,000 boys and girls leave the elementary schools every year in London alone, so that in the five years between twelve and seventeen there are between 400,000 and 500,000 boys and girls who are thus imperilled and who are thus to be cared for. And there are between two and three millions of them in England. Of these boys and girls it was found seven years ago that in many districts only 4 per cent. of them continued in any regular way their education in evening schools or institutes. In others, not even that proportion did so. Thus the vast majority of them during these years lost the greater part of their day school education. And it was truly said, We build up at immense expense a colossal system of primary education, and then see and allow the results of it to be very largely wasted and lost. The answer to these questions, given by one who helped to form the Recreative Evening Schools Association, is in these words, "The national school buildings that abound in town and country, many of them so spacious, airy, and well supplied, alone can receive this great multitude of children. These buildings in their thousands are now nearly all of them vacant—dark and dumb in the evening. Let them be lit up everywhere, and grow vocal with the music and song of the thousands of young people that congregate in



THE STAMFORD HILL BOARD SCHOOL.

them. The work is of national magnitude, and the nation's schools everywhere must be used."

DR. PATON'S IDEAL.

The Association, as its very title intimates, has always insisted that any true education that can be given to children, circumstances as we have seen, in the evening hours of the day, must be such as will attract, interest, and recreate boys and girls that are tired with their day's work. It must also bear directly upon their daily work, and prepare them for the duties and the nobler pleasures of the life before them. It has had two objects therefore before it: to obtain a special code for evening schools that will encourage and aid recreation and practical classes in all

these schools; and to provide voluntary helpers and all kinds of apparatus for the recreative instruction which it wished to promote, and prove practically that recreation could accompany and inspire instruction. To a large extent it has succeeded in the former object; a new and special code for evening schools will be laid on the table of the House of Commons, and will come into operation next winter, which does carry out many of the suggestions for healthy recreation and practical instruction which the Association has enforced, although the Association will still press upon Parliament the Continuation Schools Bill, which fully embodies its principles, and which, having been twice brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Samuel Smith, has been found to command the approval of many educationists on both sides of the House. Fortunately the Association is now able to hand over to the School Board of London what has been hitherto the most expensive part of its work, for at last the School Boards in England are authorised to provide all apparatus necessary for their recreative and practical classes, and this expense need not now be undertaken by the Association. It will now be free for its larger national objects—the advocacy of the Continuation Schools Bill, which when passed will ensure the attendance of at least a million boys and girls in Recreative Evening Schools, and the encouragement of School Boards and managers of Voluntary Schools all over the country to make use of the provisions of the Evening School Code which is about to come into force. It will still, however, continue to supply educational slides to all evening schools at a small charge for wear and tear.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The Recreative Evening Schools Association has for four years utilised school premises in London, and has

encouraged local associations affiliated with it also to utilise school premises, in two other ways.

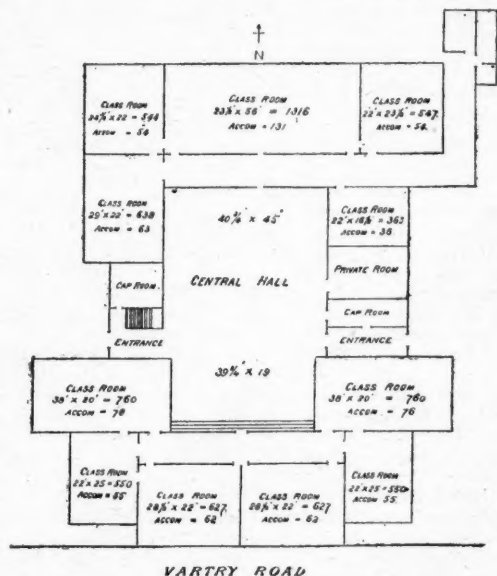
1. It formed a committee, of which the Duchess of Bedford is chairwoman, to establish in School Board rooms Girls' Evening Homes. The first regulation of these evening homes for working girls gives the keynote to the whole spirit and purpose of this movement:—

The room shall be furnished with tables, chairs, and cupboards, and made bright and comfortable with a gay piece of carpet, some curtains, and coloured pictures and mottoes, and most important of all, a piano. It is well to make a special point of having the room well lighted and cheerful, from the necessity of making it as attractive as the places from which it is hoped to entice the girls.

And the following list of suggestions will show what are the occupations and amusements that fill up the evenings:—

SUGGESTIONS FOR WORK AND PLAY.—Reading, writing, sewing, singing, ambulance; cooking, mending, musical drill, arithmetic game; crocheting woollen garment; mat-making, cross-stitch on cardboard; crevel work, small mats and bags; painting outline texts and mottoes; hearthrug making of scraps of cloth; mosaic tile making; making toys—dolls' beds, etc.—for children's hospitals; making pin cushions and needle-books; making fly papers of cardboard and beads; making straw frames, tissue paper and rosette frames; skipping ropes, swinging, battledore and shuttlecock; games, such as blind man's buff and family coach; games, such as dominoes and snap; reading aloud occasionally, any short comic or touching story.

SUGGESTED OCCASIONAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—Concert; magic lantern; toffee-making, juvenile Christy minstrels; roast potato supper; mussel supper; chestnut and apple roasting; cheese toasting; short health lectures; wax-works.



STAMFORD HILL SCHOOLS: GROUND PLAN.

There are now ten of these Girls' Evening Homes opened every evening in the week in the commodious

infant building are being Union, School

2. Du can be t at work in the o tion ob their pl needed following Board p has com now pre many o crowded summer girls. playgro always for the school supervis games.

That t to condu April, M this pur gymnasti 9 o'clock and from Septemb grounds classes sh apparatus To admi ordinary years of Associati

The A Associat itself her and tha musical and othe The A has und the supp drill, an have bee have do attractiv be taken be hope Associati will not sion of th set on fo undertak that is su that ther the contr depend la and unles trict, it is

infant school-rooms attached to the large School Board buildings in different parts of London; and arrangements are being made in connection with the Factory Helpers' Union, and an Auxiliary Ladies' Committee of the Sunday School Union, which will largely increase their number.

THE PLAYGROUNDS.

2. During the warm summer evenings, when no school can be thought of—for the boys and girls who have been at work during the day will then and ought to have play in the open air—the Recreative Evening Schools Association obtained the consent of the School Board to open their playgrounds for young people who had been connected with their evening classes, and others. The following is the admirable resolution which the School Board passed unanimously three years ago, and which has continued in force. Nothing but the lack of helpers now prevents all these playgrounds, hundreds in number, many of which are situated in the heart of densely-crowded districts, from being used all through the summer evenings for the organised games of boys and girls. The children of any school only use one of the two playgrounds attached to each school; so that there is always one playground in each neighbourhood available for the boys and girls of that neighbourhood, if Sunday-school teachers and other helpers will undertake the supervision of the playground and the direction of the games.

That the Recreative Evening Schools Association be allowed to conduct recreative evening classes during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September; and that for this purpose they be allowed to use such playgrounds and gymnastic apparatus as are not used by the children from 7 to 9 o'clock in the months of May, June, July, and August; and from 7 until 8 o'clock in the months of April and September; provided that if at any future time the playgrounds should be required by the children, the recreative classes should discontinue to use them, and to erect gymnastic apparatus subject to the approval of the Works Committee. . . . To admit to the classes persons who are not pupils of the ordinary classes, provided that no person be over twenty-one years of age. . . . That the Recreative Evening Schools Association provide adequate supervision at all times.

THE SHIFTING OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The *Evening School Chronicle* announces that the Association, of which it is the organ, intends to devote itself henceforth mainly to the larger aspects of its work, and that the supply of apparatus and of teachers of musical drill and wood-carving, etc., to the School Board and other classes in London can no longer be continued. * The Association has done its work in that respect; it has undertaken at the voluntary cost of its subscribers the supply of lanterns, teachers of carving and musical drill, and of all necessary apparatus to the classes which have been formed in many of the London schools. They have done what they could to make evening schools attractive and practically helpful. This duty must now be taken over by the School Board itself, and it is to be hoped that the transfer of responsibility from the Association to the representatives of the householders will not be followed by a contraction, but by an expansion of the beneficent activities which have already been set on foot. Now that the School Board can legally undertake to provide for the teaching and recreation that is supplied by these schools, it must not be assumed that there is no need for individual effort. There is, on the contrary, still greater need, for the School Board must depend largely upon the efforts of the local committees, and unless local volunteers are forthcoming in each district, it is to be feared that there will be a still greater

waste of the wealth of King Demos, and the portions of the school buildings which have hitherto been used in the evenings for classes in millinery, dressmaking, gymnastics, musical drill, and wood-carving, etc., etc., will become untenanted, and the good work being done will cease.

THE FUTURE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In handing over the classes aided by the Association in Board schools to the School Board itself, Mr. Flower, the indefatigable secretary of the Association, wrote as follows:—

For the last seven years the Association has been permitted, in its pioneer work, to co-operate with the School Board and others in an earnest attempt to solve, both for London and the country, the problem of how to make evening schools at once attractive and practically helpful. The experiment has been eminently successful. The Association has the satisfaction of knowing that (in addition to having saved the ratepayers large sums of money by the loan of its apparatus and the supply of teachers, paid and unpaid) it has, according to the reiterated testimony of many of the Board's responsible teachers, and others, added largely to the attractiveness and general efficiency of the classes, as well as to their average attendance, thus incidentally increasing also the grants received by the schools (not by the Association) from the Government.

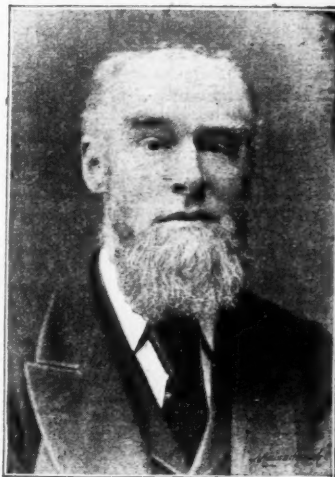
In relinquishing this branch of their work, so as to be free for the larger national objects for which the Association primarily exists, the committee gratefully acknowledge the uniform courtesy and co-

operation which they have received on every hand, and venture to hope that the continuation schools' work which they have thus successfully initiated—without which most of the training in day schools is utterly wasted—will receive at the hands of the School Board and others all possible encouragement.

It must be noted that the Girls' Evening Homes Branch of our work will continue as before, in addition to the work of the Social Institutes.

We may also mention that the Association will be prepared still to lend its valuable collection of educational slides—and possibly lanterns too—for evening school purposes, making, however, in future, a small charge beside the cost of carriage, to cover wear and tear.

The most popular classes are lantern lectures, and musical drill and gymnastics. There is no reason why there should not be a gymnasium in the Board schools in every corner of London. While the Happy Evenings would occupy the highest floor in the Board school, the gymnasium and the recreative classes connected therewith would occupy the lowest floor, while the two intervening floors would be used in the way in which I shall presently proceed to indicate.



MR. EDWARD FLOWER.

(Photograph by the Stereoscopic Co.)

III.—SOCIAL INSTITUTES.



INDIAN CLUBS.

ground floor occupied with the gymnasium and class for technical instruction, and every Board school in the evening were to be something like a popular democratic university that exists at the Polytechnic, or the People's Palace, or the Mechanics' Institute, such as exists at Burnley, there would still remain a large gap to be filled, and there would still remain a large section of the school unutilised.

THE COMMON HOME OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

To crown the edifice it is necessary to utilise the Board school as a common home, the meeting-place of the district in the midst of which it stands. Last January I rejoiced to see the opening in three or four of the large Board schools of Social Institutes. These are among the most promising and most hopeful of all the social experiments of the time. In the future there will be within easy reach of every man's door a communal centre of social life. It is impossible for every poor man to have his drawing-room, but every poor man could have his equal share in the common drawing-room which would be opened every evening in the Board schools. It is impossible for every workman to have his own study, where he could read his books and work out problems which had occupied him during the day; but the classrooms of the Board schools could be fitted up so as to furnish semi-private studies for all industrious students who cared to use them. What the old mechanics' institutes tried to do the Social Institute in the Board schools bids fair to accomplish.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMON ROOMS.

The idea of the Social Institute is that of the Democratic Social Club, open to both sexes, where, in a well-warmed, well-lighted, well-ventilated building neighbours could meet and chat and amuse themselves elsewhere than in the streets or in the public-houses. I do not like to cry *Eureka* too often, but if the many public men, with Dr. Paton of Nottingham at their head, have succeeded in establishing these social centres in some of the London Board schools, they have at last laid their hands upon the lever which is destined to raise the social life of our cities from the abyss of intemperance and isolation into which it has sunk. For years and years we have been groaning in spirit and been crying on high even for what we called the Municipal Common Rooms or Social Centres, some of us declaring in our wrath and despair we would be willing to see the churches and chapels used if no other alternative could be found, and lo! here ready to

hand, and right in the midst and centre of the population, are these stately and spacious edifices, well warmed and lighted, and well ventilated, scrupulously clean, with a great hall in the centre, and whole suites of class-rooms available for the purposes of social intercourse, and no one until this year has seen what could be made of them. The Social Institute will make the Board school the social centre of the locality in which it is situated. Here will be the newsrooms, quiet reading-rooms, here also the place where the citizen can play his quiet game of whist, or enjoy his draughts, or the more scientific chess. Here are rooms where Friendly Societies could hold their meetings, and Trades Unions discuss knotty questions which demand a clearer atmosphere and less exciting surroundings than those of the public-house. Here it is where once or twice a week, say on Saturday evenings, *conversazioni* could be held, with music, vocal and instrumental, and all the little social amenities which help to make a pleasant evening in the private drawing-room, and are still more necessary in such a public drawing-room as that which King Demos would hold when he comes into possession of his waste inheritance. Endless are the opportunities which such a suite of rooms, so placed at the disposal of the community, could afford to all that tends to brighten and humanise social and family life.

THE DRAWING-ROOM OF KING DEMOS.

Nor do I shrink from claiming for the new Social Institute that it bids fair to supply what has hitherto been the greatest lack in our social life. I refer to the immense need of providing decent, comfortable common ground, other than the street, in which men and women and young men and maidens can meet with a fair chance of forming acquaintances which may ripen into marriage. To marry in haste and repent at leisure, to buy a pig in the poke, to take a leap in the dark—these things are held to be the supreme mark of the soft-witted and the imbecile; but what opportunities are afforded under our present social system by which the majority of human beings in London can make each other's acquaintances? The Sunday-school, no doubt, has been a great matrimonial agency, and, when it comes to be reckoned up, it is probable that the benefit it has conferred upon society by promoting the intercourse of the sexes under conditions which are in themselves a guarantee against indecorum and impropriety, would hold the first place among its claims to the gratitude of mankind. But there are many who do not go to Sunday-school at all, and for them what opportunity is there of their being able to meet congenial companions of the other sex? On this point it is well to note the opinion of a broad-minded, public-spirited Church of England clergyman, who for some years past has been managing a club in connection with his church on principles somewhat akin to those upon which the Social Institute will be founded.

MR. W. CAMERON,
Head Master of Stamford Hill Schools.

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THE CONDITIO SINE QUA NON.

In discussing this phase of the subject it is well to notice some excellent remarks made by the Rev. Professor Shuttleworth in the current number of the *Review of the Churches*. It is a contribution to the discussion as to whether the Young Men's Christian Associations are dismal failures. Mr. Shuttleworth writes his paper as the outcome of seventeen years' work in the city of London. As the result of watching city life pretty closely he has come to the conclusion that if any improvement is to be made the effort should be upon a social basis. If city life is to be humanised there must be opportunity for healthy social intercourse for young people of both sexes. No man's life is or can be really healthy when so largely separated from the influence of good women as is the life of too many young men in the city. After thirteen years of studying the problem he determined to make an effort to solve it, and in this paper he describes what he has done in this direction by the formation of a club, which in most of its features, but with the exception of the intoxicants, closely resembles the social institute which might be established in every large Board school in London. It is always much better to describe what has already been done than to spin out fancy pictures of what might be done.

THE STORY OF ST. NICHOLAS CLUB.

Hence the value of the following quotation of Mr. Shuttleworth's record of his experience at the St. Nicholas Club:—

I was enabled by the kindness of friends to furnish and take two floors of a warehouse in Queen Victoria Street, which have since grown into three, and at Michaelmas, 1889, the club was opened with the declared object of attempting to provide "a comfortable place of social intercourse, culture and recreation for young men and women," chiefly, though not exclusively, those employed in the City.

The government is in the hands of elected officers, and a committee elected from and by the members themselves. Men and women are members on equal terms. We have two billiard tables, we play cards—though not for money—we are open on Sundays, we smoke, and we have a refreshment bar, at which alcoholic liquors, as well as other food and drink, are sold. We have no religious test of any kind; we have among us members of most religious bodies, or of none. The committee are, however, careful to inquire whether candidates for election are gentlemen, or ladies, in character and conduct. I may add that if, as members, they showed themselves otherwise, they would very soon be taught a lesson they would not readily forget.

HOW IT DEVELOPED.

The club soon developed in numbers, and branched out into various subordinate activities, absorbing others which had previously existed independently. We now number nearly four hundred members, of whom about one-third are women. Among our means of culture are a small but excellent library, housed in a comfortable and pretty room, monthly lectures on literary or social subjects (usually given by myself), a Shakespeare reading circle, a "Faust" reading circle, monthly debates, a book-keeping class, a cookery class, a field club and geological circle, etc. For our amusement we have cricket, tennis, and croquet clubs, with ground and courts at Bowes Park, to take us into some sort of country in the summer; and in winter we have monthly Cinderella dances, monthly smoking concerts, and tournaments of billiards, whist, and chess.

LESSONS FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

And now, how does it all work? Can it be said that the St. Nicholas Club, with its freedom and its independence, is a success? Well, let us take one or two points separately.



SINGLESTICK EXERCISE.

(1) The experience of the club has thoroughly converted me, if conversion was needed, to the belief that for a society such as ours religious tests are a grave mistake. We have lost nothing and gained much, by their absence, in the club, and I will make bold to add that we have gained much in the church as well.

(2) The mixture of sexes has produced results in all respects admirable. I do not allude to those incidental, and by no means regrettable, episodes in our history which led some of my friends to chaff me about running a matrimonial agency. I mean that a close and careful observer like myself has thankfully noted effects upon character which are altogether to the good. The club has given a home to those who had none; it creates an environment which tends to develop the better self and to stunt the worse. I have seen weary-faced, lonely girls grow happy of countenance and bright of mien; I have seen shy, loutish young fellows become more polished and refined in manner, less self-centred and indifferent in habits. Respect for one another breeds respect for oneself.

(3) It is probable that the sale of alcoholic liquors will be looked upon, in not a few quarters, as a serious blot on our methods. Again, experience has convinced me that ours is by far the better plan. If we excluded beer, those members who wanted it would not do without it; they would simply go elsewhere to get it. Allowing it, the result is we sell so little alcoholic drink that it scarcely pays us. No case of a man taking too much at the club has ever occurred; public opinion is too strong.

CRIPPLED BY RENT.

So far Mr. Shuttleworth. Now comes the question of the ways and means, and it is this point which I wish to press, and that is, the opportunities afforded to the community of utilising the Board schools. Mr. Shuttleworth says that, owing to the colossal rents, the club must obtain wider support from outside, or close its doors. The subscription of 15s. a year cannot be increased without excluding many of those whom it is intended to benefit. They have to pay £400 a year for rent for the club rooms and the servants' lodgings. The difficulty of finding this money prevents further expansion. Were it not for this crippling rent, an obstacle which would be largely minimised in the case of the Board schools, Mr. Shuttleworth says:—

This club is capable of unlimited development. It must before long either again enlarge its premises or refuse new members. I should like to see considerable improvements in its arrangements, some of which are already outgrown, and considerable additions to its attractions, such as a larger kitchen, dining-room, and library, a gymnasium, and a bath-



LEARNING TO FIDDLE.

room. A holiday house at the seaside would, I believe, bring us a good income; and if I had the money I would start a big boarding house, or associated home, in the City, for young men, and another for young women. In short, we have enthusiasm, we have organisation, we have success, we have unlimited possibilities, and we have the men and women. We have everything necessary, within our limits, for permanent and complete solution of a serious problem—except the money.

But here we have buildings ready to hand, available for three-fourths of all the purposes which are sought by the St. Nicholas Club, standing ready to hand in every district in London. May we not then hope for the permanent and complete solution of this problem?

SOCIAL INSTITUTES AND POLYTECHNICS.

The Recreative Evening Schools Association has issued a circular on the subject of Social Institutes in School Board buildings, from which I make the following extracts:—

The social institutes that are now being opened will accomplish the same object for our elder boys and young men that the evening homes have sought to carry out for working girls, and will, in addition, open large and commodious halls for the social uses of the people.

The committee had frequent conferences with the Charity Commissioners, who were preparing a scheme for the administration of the City Parochial Charities. The committee understood that it was proposed to devote this large fund chiefly to the establishment of five or six Polytechnic Institutes in different districts in London, which should combine technical instruction with healthful recreation and facilities for social intercourse. The school buildings recently erected in all parts

of London were found to be most admirably adapted in every respect for all the purposes set forth by the Charity Commissioners in their scheme for the new Polytechnic Institutes. And it was felt that an opportunity was now afforded, if the trustees of the City Parochial Charities assisted the Recreative Evening Schools Association, for forming a plan by which these social institutes should be grouped in each district around a Central Polytechnic Institute. In this way, the social institutes in each district will be extensions of the Central Polytechnic and affiliated with it. They will carry out precisely the same objects, only in a more popular and elementary fashion, and will be so related to the Central Institute, as to send on their advanced pupils to its higher classes on advantageous terms, and to

secure for its members some of the benefits of the central body. The social institutes grouped around the Central Polytechnic Institute will thus form a complete and organised system for promoting the higher education, the physical training, and social well-being of the people of that district.

The Charity Commissioners approved of these suggestions, and in accordance with the plan which they drew up, the Governors of the City Parochial Charity Trust, last July, passed a resolution granting £300 for the establishment of four Social Institutes during this winter.

The friendly co-operation of the School Board and of the Trustees of the City Parochial Charities having been obtained, the committee has arranged for the opening of five social institutes in different parts of London during this winter. The work for this winter will be, to a large extent, experi-



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mental: And the experience gained will be used in making arrangements for the opening, it is hoped, of ten Social Institutes, in the most suitable school buildings in London next winter.

THEIR AIMS AND METHODS.

The aims and methods of these Social Institutes are stated in the following quotations from a letter which was recently issued in forming the Committee of the Recreative Evening Schools Association, which has undertaken the responsibility of their formation:—

"Many of the new School Board buildings contain three large halls capable of holding from 200 to 500 people. Our object will be to utilise one hall, with the class-rooms surrounding it, for youths who have left the Continuation School, and for others from sixteen to twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. The central hall on the ground floor will be used for such youths, partly as a gymnasium and partly for games and other social purposes. And the class-rooms will be used for the holding of popular and useful classes likely to attract and benefit these youths.

"The second hall on the middle floor, which has its own separate entrance, cloak-room, and lavatory, will be utilised as a club-room for men above twenty-two years of age exclusively for social purposes, and the class-rooms surrounding it will be used as required for the meetings of Benefit and Friendly Societies, and of classes for educational work likely to interest such men, including the holding of reading circles and lantern teaching.

"The third hall, having also a separate entrance, will probably be utilised for popular educational lectures, which would be attended by the youths and men together. And the "drawing" room and the technical workshop, which are frequently found in these buildings, would be utilised in like manner for both youths and men. In this way these noble public buildings will be immediately used during the evenings, in ways that will greatly promote the social well-being of the people, and continue, in a healthy and suitable manner, the education given in the day and evening schools, so as to apply it to the real life of the people, making their work more intelligent and skilful and their pleasures purer."

It only remains to be added that each Social Institute will be under the direction of a Local Committee, composed of voluntary helpers, representative working men, and friends of education, in the district. And the work of this committee, in conjunction with the Central Committee, will be to adapt each institute to the needs of the locality; to surround it with the living sympathy of the community in which it is placed, and secure in its administration the co-operation and support of those for whose benefit especially it is opened. The school buildings belong in a true sense to the people. They are now, through the wise generosity of the School Board, available for the use of the people, under salutary conditions, which only safeguard that use. May they be now used by the people for the advancement of their own best interests—the promotion of their health, thrift, knowledge, industrial skill, and social enjoyment. That is the object of the Social Institutes.

Social institutes are now opened between 7 and 10 p.m. in the following school buildings:—Stamford Hill School, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. Wellington Road School, Holloway, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Ponton Road School, Bermondsey, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and Creden Road Schools on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. Pocock Street School, East Lambeth, will be opened shortly.



PRACTISING WITH DUMB BELLS

It is to be hoped that arrangements will be made for the opening of these Social Institutes on other evenings in the week.

Communications should be addressed to the Secretary for Social Institutes, R.E.S.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

THE PRACTICAL CONCLUSION.

Now we come to the practical conclusion of it all. Here we have one element of the waste wealth of King Demos—a series of buildings, which may well be considered as popular palaces, standing empty, for the most part, every evening in every week, the like of which we could not construct, even if we were to set about it now, for a less sum of money than £7,500,000 in London alone.

A PERSONAL APPEAL.

What can be done to utilise these buildings? They have been utilised in part, but the work of utilisation has hardly advanced beyond the outer fringe. Of the two hundred large Board schools in London, Social Institutes have been established in half a dozen. Why should they not be established in the other hundred and eighty-four? These are practical questions which I would press home to the hearts and consciences of all men and women who care for the welfare of the teeming millions in the midst of whom our life is lived. Wherever we see a Board school shut up, dark and desolate, should we not regard it as a disgrace, as an impeachment of our civilisation, and a reproach to Christianity? Our churches and our Sunday-schools sing "Let the Lower Lights be Burning," and there is much talk of "holding the fort" in prayer meetings and elsewhere. But can nothing be done to see that the lower lights are kept burning in all these public buildings, so that instead of their windows staring out blankly upon the darkness like the eyeless socket of a dead man's skull, we could breathe a soul of life into that body of dead brick and mortar, so that every window in the great pile should stream out glad bright rays telling of joy, of instruction, and social intercourse within? In every street the windows of the tavern are radiant with light, and the door of

the ginshop swings open ceaselessly till midnight in season and out of season. —

A CASE FOR FEDERATED EFFORT.

Is it not time that some federated effort should be made by all the churches and chapels, the trades unions, the friendly societies, and the representative governing bodies, and of all the associations which exist for the amelioration of the lives of the people, to create what may be called a social or civic committee in every constituency in London, which would first of all make a careful inventory of all the Board schools available for such purposes as those which I have just mentioned, and then appeal through every possible channel for volunteers to work in this great scheme of social regeneration? Is there sufficient, I do not say Christian brotherhood in London, but of ordinary, consciousness of the common needs of our common humanity to bring together in every constituency a good working committee, which would set on foot a movement which would never stop until it had made every Board school at once the popular polytechnic and the social centre of the district in which it stands? It has been done already partially here and there; what we want is to systematise and organise our efforts, and to carry out, if we can, as speedily as possible, the social experiment which has been found to answer admirably in those places where it has not yet been tried. That seems to me the obvious moral from this brief survey of the beginnings of a movement which may be destined to be one of the greatest social advances of our time.

HOW TO BEGIN. HELPERS WANTED.

But it is not only needful to draw general morals and make general appeals; I would make specific appeal. If any reader feels his heart stir within him at the thought of these myriads who are wandering in outer darkness of the social wilderness, in which almost the only oasis is the public-house, let him write to me offering to give what help he can towards mending matters. I shall be glad to enroll him or her as helpers in this great and noble work. To every such helper who will volunteer to do what in him lies to stir up the locality in which he lives in this matter, I will send him as many reprints of this article as he thinks he can profitably distribute; and I would ask him to use all means, such as personal visits, writing letters to the press and to persons whom he thinks he may be able to influence, in order to secure the assembling in the district, with as

little delay as possible, of the representatives of that district—the County Council, the School Board, and the local vestries, as well as representatives of the various religious, industrial, and other associations, in order that the question of forming a committee to utilise the Board schools might be fully discussed with a view to practical action. The need is so great, and the cost, both in time and in money, is so comparatively small that I venture to hope that this appeal will not have been made in vain. If it meets with any adequate response, who knows but that the time may soon be at hand when the public conscience may be so fully awakened to a sense of its responsibilities in this matter that clergymen and ministers of all denominations would agree to unite in observing as a day of humiliation the Sunday following any week in which the local Board school had not been used at least one night for purposes of social intercourse, of recreation, and of education. We may be far off that ideal yet, but if all those who read these lines would but do their utmost to bring about an improvement, much more would be done than at present appears possible even to the most sanguine.

Dora Blomfield suggests that cultivated women would be so glad of an opportunity of bringing their refinement and cultivation to the help of others—so many cannot take up “slumming” work, as their nerves and health break down.

HELPERS' SERVICE FOR MARCH.

Would our Helpers for every district be so good as to fill in and return to the Secretary of the Helpers' Association at Mowbray House answers to the following questions:—

CONSTITUENCY

1. Number of Board schools?
2. Number of scholars on register?
3. Are any of your Board schools utilised after school hours?
4. Would the School Board grant the use of the schoolrooms for Happy Evenings, Recreative Evening Classes, or Social Institutes?
5. If so, on what terms?
6. State the number of schools in which Happy Evenings are provided, the number of children attending, and how frequently they are held.
7. State number of Recreative Evening Classes, their nature, and under whose responsibility they are worked.
8. Ascertain opinion of Chairman and Clerk of the School Board as to the proposal to hold Social Institutes in the Board's buildings.

A Complete set of “Help” (the two volumes for 1891 and 1892) may now be obtained, bound in Blue Cloth, price 4s. (by post 4s. 6d.)

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

Amateur Work.—Ward, Lock. March. 61.
Horse Painting and Papering. Illustrated. G. Edwinston.
How to Make a Small Dynamo. Illustrated. G. Edwinston.
French Polishing.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—505, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. January. 5 dols per annum.

Pagan Virtue. Rev. John Hogan.
A Baby's Footprint and Other Vestiges. Rev. T. Hughes.
The Irish Christian Brothers.
A Retrospect. Prof. St. George Mivart.
The Romance of the "Country of the Lakes." Richard R. Elliott.
Was Tennyson Consistent? George P. Lathrop.
Medieval University Life. Brother Azarias.
Socialism: its Harm and its Apology. A. F. Marshall.
University Extension of the Catholic Summer School. Rev. J. F. Mullaney.
Education in Ancient Egypt. Prof. Chas. G. Hebermann.
Systems of Numeration. Rev. Thomas J. A. Freeman.

Andover Review.—Ward, Lock. January and February. 50 cents.
The Contrast and Agreement between the New Orthodoxy and the Old. George A. Gordon.
Applied Christianity: Who Shall Apply it First? Chas. W. Clark.
Religious Instruction in Public Schools. N. S. Burton.
Browning's Philosophy of Art. D. Dorchester, Jun.
Responsibility for Tendency of Teaching. Rev. B. A. Greene.
The American Board and the Foreign Work of the Congregational Churches. The Case of Professor Higgin.

Anglo-Continental.—16, Tokenhouse Yard, Lothbury. February 15. 61.
Italian Tyrol.
In a London Muséum-Hall. Herbert W. Smith.
The Anglo-American Continental Press. C. Pemberton.

Antiquary.—62, Paternoster Row. March. 1s.
Archæological Discoveries in Italy. Prof. Halliher.
Holy Wells of Scotland: their Legends and Superstitions. R. C. Hope.
Notes on Archæology in Calhaly Castle, Northumberland. Robert Blair.
Prehistoric Remains in Upper Waverdale. E. E. Speight.

Arcadia.—180, St. James Street, Montreal. February. 10 cents.
Tennyson's "King Arthur." J. Edgar Hill.

Arena.—5, Agar Street, Strand. February. 50 cents.
Religious Thought in Japan. Kinzo M. Hirai.
The New Education and Character Building. Prof. J. R. Buchanan.
A Defence of Shakespeare versus Bacon. Dr. W. J. Rolfe.
Proportional Representation. W. D. McCrackan.
The New Old Testament. Rev. J. W. Chadwick.
Compulsory National Arbitration. Rabbi Solomon Schindler.
The Power and Value of Money. Rev. M. J. Savage.
Women Wage-Earners. Helen Campbell.
The Supremacy of Reason in Religion. Rev. T. E. Allen.
Forebodings. Hester M. Poole.
Life of Charles Darwin. With Portrait. B. O. Flower.
Low Ethical Ideals in our Higher Educational Centres. B. O. Flower.
Inspiration and Psychological Phenomena among our Latter-day Poets. B. O. Flower.

Argosy.—8, New Burlington Street. March. 61.
Osman. Illustrated. C. W. Wood.
The Story of a Wandering Crown: The Crown of Hungary.

Atlanta.—5a, Paternoster Row. March. 61.
Literary London. Illustrated. R. K. Douglas.
The Poetic Charm of Old Ruins. Illustrated. A. Lamont.
The Brownings. Illustrated. Isabella F. Mayo.
The Short Story. "Lance Falconer."

Atlantic Monthly.—Ward, Lock, Salisbury Square. March. 1s.
Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent. A. T. Mahan.
Persian Poetry. Sir Edward Strachey.
On Growing Old. H. C. Merwin.
My College Days. L. Edward E. Hale.
Words. Agnes Repplier.
An English Family in the Seventeenth Century: The Verneys. J. F. Kirk.
The Ancestry of Genius. Havlock Ellis.
A Great Lady of the French Restoration: Duchesse de Gontaut.

Bankers' Magazine.—85, London Wall. March. 1s. 61.
The Argentine Problem and Solution. W. R. Lawson.
The Dutch Exchange and Currency.
Stamping of Bankers' Securities.

Belford's Monthly.—Monon Block, Chicago. February. 6 dols. per annum.
Donn Platt. Illustrated. Chas. Grant Miller.
Caught with a Kosak in Père La Chaise. Illustrated. Max Welton.
The Poetry and Philosophy of Shelley. Illustrated. H. MacQuay.
The Anatomy of Flirtation. Illustrated. Paul Bourget.
American Nomenclature. M. S. Martin.
The Evolution of Marion Crawford's Talent. D. Higbee.

Blackwood's Magazine.—37, Paternoster Row. March. 2s. 61.
The Private Life of the Renaissance Florentines. Dr. Guido Biagi.
Ten Days on an Oil-River: the Bonny River, West Africa. Zelle Colville.
When March Winds Blow. "A Son of the Marshes."
Mit-Winter in Thessaly. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Aberdeen and Aberdeen Doctors.
Two Years of Moorish Politics: a Retrospect. W. B. Harris.
The Home Rule Bubble.
The late Lord Brabourne. Rev. W. K. R. Belford.

Board of Trade Journal.—Eyre and Spottiswoode. February 15. 6d.
Austria-Hungary and the Franco-Swiss Tariff War.
Conciliation and Arbitration in France.
Greek Trade Marks Legislation.
New Bulgarian Merchandise Marks Act.
Mineral Production in British India.

Bookman.—27, Paternoster Row. March. 6d.
The Apprenticeship of Robert Louis Stevenson.
James Hannay.
A New Identification of "Wuthering Heights." Illustrated. T. Keyworth.

Boy's Own Paper.—56, Paternoster Row. March. 61.
Birds' Nests, and How to Identify Them. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon.
How to Make a Simple Microscope. Illustrated. H. A. R. Bennett.
The Boy's Own Alpine Garden. Illustrated. D. Dewar.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—Cassell. March. 7d.
Through London on a Barge. Illustrated. F. M. Holmes.
A Talk with Sir George Reith. Illustrated. R. Blathwayt.
Animal Humour. Illustrated. A. H. Japp.
Football, Past and Present. Illustrated.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—Cassell. March. 6d.
Women Soldiers of the French Army.
Ought Breach of Promise Actions to be Brought? Interview with Mr. Frank Lockwood. With Portrait.
Earnings of a City Housekeeper.
Forty Years a Circus King. Interview with Mr. George Sanger.

Catholic World.—Burns and Oates. February. 35 cents.
Lavergerie, the New St. Paul. With Portrait. Rev. J. R. Slattery.
The New Home Rule Bill. John J. O'Shea.
An Educational Bureau and Journal for Catholics. F. M. Edsels.
Overberg: A Pioneer in Modern Pelagistics. Jos. Alexander.
Maryville: Convent of the Sacred Heart. Illustrated.
A People's Ransom: The Guild of our Lady of Ransom. H. C. Kent.

Chambers's Journal.—47, Paternoster Row. March. 7d.
Hampstead Heath Treasure Trove.
Poems on Poems.
The Jews in Palestine.
The Ancient Bombaris of the Dardanelles.
A Brazilian Convict Island: Fernando Noronha.

Charities Review.—21, University Place, New York. February. 20 cts.
Ex-Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes. With Portrait. W. M. F. Round.
Sanitation in Relation to the Poor. Dr. W. H. Welch.
Placing out New York Children in the West. F. H. White.
The Parisian Municipal Refuges for Working Women. Helen Zimmern.

Cabinet Portrait Gallery.—Cassell. March. 1s.
Portraits and Biographies of the Bishop of Peterborough, the Duchess of Connaught and her Children, and Mr. George Alexander.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—430, Strand. February. 25 cents.
On the Columbia. Illustrated. Laura B. Starr.
Ameri an Men of Letters. Illustrated. James Realf, Jun.
Through Death Valley. Illustrated. John R. Spears.
A Pre-Columbian Goldsmith in Chiriqui. Illustrated. J. J. Peatfield.
Is Labor in Danger? Richard H. McDonald, Jun.
Marvels of Plant Life. Illustrated. Chas. F. Holder.
Some Contributors to the Californian. Illustrated. H. M. Brainard.
The Land of the Moon: Snoqualmie. Illustrated. Chas. P. Nettleton.
San Diego. Illustrated. J. Austin Hall.
Personal Reminiscences of Blaine. Lionel A. Sheldon.
Social and Political Conditions of Utah. Illustrated. G. L. Browne.

Century Magazine.—Fisher Unwin. March. 1s. 4d.
An Embassy to Provence. H. Illustrated. T. A. Janvier.
Napoleon's Deportation to Elba. Illustrated. T. Usher.
Jamal a. Illustrated. Gilbert Gaul.
Letters of General W. T. and Senator John Sherman.
Westminster Abbey. Illustrated. H. B. Fuller.
The Present State of Old Testament Criticism. E. L. Curtis.
Camille Saint-Saëns. Illustrated. H. E. Krehbiel.
Artist Life by the North Sea. Illustrated. H. W. Ranger.

Chautauquan.—Kegan Paul, Charing Cross Road. February. 3 dols. per annum.

The American School at Athens. Illustrated. Prof. M. L. D'Ooge.
Exhibits of the Nations at the World's Fair. Richard Lee Fearn.
Women in Greek Literature. Emily F. Wheeler.
Some Practical Phases of Electricity. Franklin L. Pope.
The Poems of Lowell, with a Glance at the Essays. John Vance Cheney.
The Homes and Home Life of Robert Burns. Illustrated. Prof. Lewis Start.
Millarism and Social Reform in Germany. Col. F. Schumann.
The Art of Wax Sculpture. Leon Mead.

Chums.—Cassell. March. 61.

An Interview with R. E. Lockwood: Football Player. With Portrait. Rev. F. Marshall.
Our Famous Regiments.—II. The Foot Guards. Illustrated.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—Salisbury Square. March. 61.
The Brahmo Samaj, or the New Dispensation. Sir C. A. Aitchison.
The Descendant Missionary Conference at Bombay. Rev. Dr. Weitbrecht.
Lord Rosebery's Instructions to Sir Gerald Portal.
Notes on Uganda. With Maps. Rev. E. H. Walker.

Churchman.—62, Paternoster Row. March. 61.

The Documents of the Hexateuch. Canon Jenkins.
Valdado and Spain in 1859 and 1892. Canon Meyrick.
The Authority of the Bible and the Authority of the Church. Rev. W. Abbott.

Classical Review.—270, Strand. February. 1s. 61.

Slave-torture in Attic Law. J. W. Headlam.
The Gospel according to Peter. E. N. Bennett.
Doric Dialects. E. W. Fay.
Primitive Hera-Worship. J. E. Harrison.

Clergyman's Magazine.—27, Paternoster Row. March. 61.

Clerical Elocution. Rev. G. T. Hayward.
The Present Position of the Irish Church. II. Rev. H. Vere White.

Contemporary Review.—Isbister. March. 2s. 61.

The Home Rule Bill:
I. Clause Nine. Frederic Harrison.
II. The Mutual Safeguards. J. E. Redmond.
III. Home Rule in Croatia. Donald Crawford.
Poor Law Reform. Rev. Samuel A. Barnett.
Mr. Freeman and the Quarterly Review. T. A. Archer.
Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." Julia Wedgwood.
The Teacher's Training of Himself. Rev. J. E. C. Weldon.
Thou Art the Man: Women's Disabilities, etc. Mary S. Aldis.
Talks with Tennyson. Agnes Grace Weld.
The Holy Catholic Church. Rev. R. E. Bartlett.
The Last of the Vampires. Phil Robinson.
The New Hypnotism: A Reply. C. Lloyd Tuckey, M.D.
The Unemployed and the Land. Harold E. Moore.
The Inadequacy of "Natural Selection." II. Herbert Spencer.

Cornhill Magazine.—15, Waterloo Place. March. 61.

Some Unpublished Letters of William Wordsworth.
Useful People.
Forest Tithes. A Son of the Marshes.

Cosmopolitan.—International News Company, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. February. 25 cents.

Monte Carlo. Illustrated. H. C. Farnham.
The Beet Sugar Industry. Illustrated. H. S. Adams.
Oriental Rugs. Illustrated. S. G. W. Benjamin.
James G. Blaine. Illustrated. T. C. Crawford.
The Evolution of Naval Construction. Illustrated. S. Eardley-Wilmot.
Democracy and the Mother Tongue. John C. Adams.
The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway. Illustrated. Chas. S. Glead.
Suffrage in the United States. E. E. Hale.
Lord Beaconsfield. Illustrated. Adam Badeau.

Dial.—24, Adam Street, Steven's Buildings, Chicago. February. 10 cents.
The Teaching of Literature.
Ibsen's New Drama. W. M. Payne.

Eastern and Western Review.—21, Fumival Street, E.C. February 16. 61.

Sketches in Northern Calvados. J. C. Brockwell.
Four Months in Afghanistan. E. T. Thackeray.
Ancestors of the House of Orange. M. Chel. Matijovich.

Educational Review.—2, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. March. 61.
Musical Drill. Mme. Bergman-Osterberg.
Wanted: a Policy for Industrial Education. C. R. Ashbee.
Education at the World's Fair. With Portrait of Sir H. T. Wood.
The Universities and Army Candidates. G. B. Grundy.

Educational Review (American).—Kegan Paul. February. 1s. 8d.
Need of Universities in the United States. H. E. von Holst.
Educational Exhibits at the World's Fair. R. Waterman, junr.
Relations of Literature and Philology. O. F. Emerson.
Electives in the High School. Edw. J. Goodwin.
Text-books of Geography. Jacques W. Redway.

Engineering Magazine.—World Building, New York. February. 25 cents.
The World's Fair and Industrial Art. Gen. A. T. Goshorn.
The Great Wall of China. John A. Church.
State-Owned Railways in Australia. Illustrated. R. Speight.
Progress in Pneumatic Transmission. W. A. Smith.

The Timber Problem in the South. Chas. Mohr.
Railroad Development in Africa. Illustrated. Cyrus C. Adams.
Practical Farming by Electricity. Illustrated. A. F. McKissick.
Modern Uses of the Windmill. Illustrated. R. H. Thurston.
Fire Losses in Fire-Proof Buildings. Illustrated. C. H. Bebb.
Mexico as an Iron-Producing Country. With Map. Robert T. Hill.

English Illustrated Magazine.—Macmillan. March. 6d.

Bull-Dogs. Illustrated. Wilton J. Rix.
Heron Court. Illustrated. Lady Malmesbury.
Upper Burma. Illustrated. Col. J. C. B. Stopford.
Cargo Steamships. Illustrated. Herbert Russell.
The Great Northern Railway Company and its Locomotives. Illustrated. A. J. Brickwell.

Expository Times.—Simpkin, Marshall. March. 6d.

The Moral Teaching of the Sermon on the Mount. Rev. F. H. Woods.
The Aramaic Gospel. Prof. J. T. Marshall.

Forum.—E. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand. February. 2s. 61.

Taill Reform: Retrospective and Prospective. David A. Wells.
The Art of Writing History. W. E. H. Lecky.
Medicine as a Career. Dr. J. S. Billings.
Emotional Tension and the Modern Novel. F. Marion Crawford.
How to Prevent the Coming of Cholera. Sir Spencer Wells.
The Public Schools of Boston. Dr. J. M. Rice.
The Future of Poetry. Chas. L. Moore.
How to Solve the Housekeeping Problem in America. Miss Frances M. Abbott.
Imminent Danger from the Silver-Purchase Act. Geo. F. Williams.
Negro Suffrage a Failure: Shall We Abolish It? John C. Wickliffe.
A Practical Remedy for Evils of Immigration. Gustav H. Schwab.

Fortnightly Review.—Chapman and Hall. March. 2s. 61.

The Depression of Trade: Opinions of Men of Business.
Vaccination against Asiatic Cholera. Dr. Haffkine.
Dutch Society in Java. W. Basil Worsfold.
American Nightlights on Home Rule. T. W. Russell.
The Dream as a Revelation. Professor Sully.
The College of France. Frederic Carrel.
Urban Populations. Bishop of Bedford.
Wine-Growing in California. William Roberts.
The History of a Movement: Women Doctors. Mrs. Garrett Anderson.
The Familytree at Gause. Charles Hancock.
The New Spirit in the Italian Renaissance. J. Addington Symonds.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—110, Fifth Avenue, New York. March. 25 cents.

A Change of Administration in the United States. Illustrated. F. S. Daniel.
The Riviera. Illustrated. Grant Allen.
A White Woman in Darkest Africa: Mrs. French-Sheldon. Illustrated. Helen M. Winslow.
Some Representative Booksellers of Old London. Illustrated. Lida R. McCabe.
The Oldest City in the World: Canton. Illustrated. Douglas Sladen.
"Via Panama." Illustrated. Raymond D. Foster.
De Lesseps and the Panama Canal. Illustrated.

Gentleman's Magazine.—Chatto and Windus. March. 1s.

A Cure for London Fogs. O. C. D. Ross.
Poetry and Politics. C. B. Roylance Kent.
The Bells and their Makers. W. B. Paley.
The Great Forest of Sussex. T. H. B. Graham.
Adders or Vipers? C. Parkinson.
The Royal House of Stewart. I. J. Hutton.
"The Advertiser's Shakespeare." E. B. V. Christian.

Geographical Journal.—1, Savile Row. February. 2s.

To Lake Bangweolo and the Unexplored Region of British Central Africa. With Map. Joseph Thomson.
Journeys in the Beira Country, West Africa. Captain H. L. Galloway.
The Crossing of the Hispar Pass, in the Hindu Kush Mountains. Illustrated. W. M. Conway.
Mendez Pinto. Stephen Wheeler.

Girl's Own Paper.—56, Paternoster Row. March. 6d.

Hungarian Embroidery. Illustrated. Joseph Crane.
The Electress Sophia of Hanover. Sarah Tytler.
Our Friends the Servants. Emma Brewer.

Good Words.—Isbister. March. 6d.

Criticism and the Bible. Rev. S. A. Alexander.
Local Memories of Milton. Illustrated. Prof. D. Masson.
Bamberg. Illustrated. Sophia Beale.
Highland Feers.
Ups and Downs of an Old Nunnery: Crabhouse. I. Rev. A. Jessopp.

Great Thoughts.—28, Hutton Street, Fleet Street. March. 6d.

Mr. Alfred Austin. With Portrait.
Dr. Joseph Priestley. With Portrait.
Interviews with Miss Frances E. Willard and Lord Randolph Churchill. With Portraits. R. Blathwayt.

Harper's Magazine.—45, Albemarle Street. March. 1s.

Our Own Riviera in Florida. Illustrated. Julian Ralph.
The Escorial. Illustrated. Theodore Child.
Washington Society. I.—Official. Illustrated. H. L. Nelson.
Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa. Illustrated. Henry M. Stanley.
An American in Africa: William Astor Chanler. With Portrait. R. H. Davis.

Idler.—Chatto and Windus. March. 6d.

The Lyceum Rehearsals. Illustrated. G. B. Burgin.
George Newnes at Putney. Illustrated. R. Blathwayt.
On Pilgrims and the Pilgrim Spirit. Illustrated. A. Adams Martin.
My First Book. Illustrated. F. W. Robinson.
Is Childhood the Happiest or the most Miserable Period of One's Existence?
G. R. Sims and others.

Investors' Review.—(Quarterly.) Longmans. February. 5s.

Spenthrift New South Wales.
"Beneficent" American Life Insurance.
The Maxim-Nordenfolt Guns and Ammunition Company, Limited, and the
"Services."
The Naval Construction and Armaments Company, Limited, and the Duke of
Devonshire.
Argentine Railways. C. E. Akers.
The John Cockerill and the Armstrong-Mitchell Companies.

Irish Monthly.—50, O'Connell Street, Dublin. March. 6d.
Tennysoniana.

The Early Dublin Reviewers. II.
The Irish Accent in English Literature.

Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society.—
Guy, Cork. February. 6d.

The Manor and Castle of Mallow in the Days of the Tudors. Henry F. Berry.
The Private Bankers of Cork and the South of Ireland. Illustrated. C. M.
Tenslon.

Journal of Education.—86, Fleet Street. March. 6d.

The Training of Secondary Teachers in Germany. J. J. Findlay.
Higher Education in Germany and the Crowding of the Professions. W. H.
Dawson.
School Libraries. Foster Watson.

Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.—Northumberland Avenue.
February. 6d.

British Federalism. F. P. de Labillière.

King's Own.—48, Paternoster Row. March. 6d.

Pottery and the Royal Porcelain Works. Illustrated. Rev. R. Shindler.
Ancient MSS. of the New Testament. Rev. Dr. J. Culross.
Flower Girls. Illustrated. G. Holden Pike.

Knowledge.—326, High Holborn. March. 6d.

Caterpillars. V. Illustrated. E. A. Butler.
Deep Sea Deposits. I. Illustrated. Rev. H. N. Hutchinson.
The Argus Region of the Milky Way. Illustrated. A. C. Ranyard.
Living Fossils. Illustrated. R. Lydekker.

Ladies' Home Journal.—53, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus.
March. 10 cents.

My Father as I Recall Him. Illustrated. Mamie Dickens.
Madame Carnot. With Portrait. Lucy H. Hooper.
John Strange Winter (Mrs. Arthur Staunard). With Portrait. Grace Wassell.

Ladies' Treasury.—23, Old Bailey. March. 7d.

Goffo: Food for the Dyspeptic. Dr. C. Fayette Taylor.
State of Society in Ancient Egypt.

Leisure Hour.—56, Paternoster Row. March. 6d.

Among the Tibetans. Illustrated. Isabella L. Bishop.
The Way of the World at Sea. Up Channel. Illustrated. W. J. Gordon.
Sir Richard Owen. Illustrated. Dr. Macaulay.
A City's Housekeeping: Paris. Edmund R. Spearman.
Ortega to St. Vincent. With Maps. Richard Beynon.
The Black Country: Its Superstitions. Thomas Pincock.
Polynesian Myth of Creation. Rev. Dr. J. Edkins.
Celestial Photography at Starfield. Illustrated. W. T. Lynn.
What is an Impeachment?

Literary Northwest.—Merrill, New York. February. 20 cents.

Up the Rainy Lake River. Illustrated. Edw. C. Gale.
American Culture. Rev. John Conway.
Opening the World's Fair on Sunday. With Portrait. Eliza E. Newport.
The Scandinavian Americans. George T. Rygh.

Little Folks.—Casell. March. 6d.

Cooks in Olden Days.

Longman's Magazine.—39, Paternoster Row. March. 6d.

The Zoo in Calcutta. C. T. Buckland.
Mistresses and Maids. Mrs. Henry Reeve.
Of a Wilful Memory. A. K. H. Boyd.
Nymphs' Gardens. Rev. M. G. Watkins.

Lucifer.—7, Duke Street, Adelphi. February. 1s. 6d.

Notes on the Gospel according to John.
Friedrich Froebel the Mystic, and his Educational Theories. Sarah Corbett.
The Vestures of the Soul. G. R. S. Mead.
The Foundation of Christian Mysticism. F. Hartmann.
Buddhism and Hinduism. Rai B. K. Laheri.
The Musical Scale and Man: an Analogy. Geo. de Cairns Rego.

Ludgate Monthly.—1, Mitre Court, Fleet Street. March. 6d.

Famous Women Philanthropists. Illustrated.
The Household Cavalry. Illustrated.
The Blue-Coat School. Illustrated.

Lyceum.—Burns and Oates. February. 4d.

Panama and Its Lesson.
Licensing Reform.
Hugh Roe O'Donnell.
Hobbes and his Philosophy.
Some Irish Proverbs.

Macmillan's Magazine.—29, Belford Street, Strand. March. 1s.

Gustave Flaubert. Henry James.
The Future of Field-Sports. G. W. Hartley.
A Jacobite Laureate: William Hamilton of Bangour.
The Limbo of Progress. Frederick Greenwood.

Medical Brief.—9th and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 10 cents.

The Successful Treatment of Typhoid Fever. Dr. C. M. Buchanan.
Medical Practice versus Constitutional Law. Dr. W. T. Collins.

Medical Magazine.—4, King Street, Cheapside. February. 2s. 6d.

The Celebration of Louis Pasteur's Seventieth Birthday: Its Signification.
M. Armand Ruffet.
A Scheme for the Employment of Epileptics. Elith Sellers.
The Treatment and Disinfection of Scarlet Fever by Antiseptic Inunction.
J. B. Curgeven.
"Universal Brotherhood and Medical Practice." A Rejoinder. G. A.
Sutherland.

Medical Defence Unions. G. Jackson.
The Massacre of the Innocents: Infant Mortality. III.

Month.—Burns and Oates. March. 2s.

Agnosticism in Theory and Practice. Rev. John Gerard.
A Double Miracle at Lourdes.
A Lord Mayor of the Olden Time: Whittington. Illustrated. A. S.
Whitehead.
The First Principles of Voice Production in Song and Speech. Illustrated.
T. Kelly.
The Divine Office in the Greek Church: The Canonical Hours. Rev. B.
Zimmerman.
John Janssen, Historian of the German People. C. Galton.
The Zambesi Mission.

Monthly Packet.—Innes, Belford Street. March. 1s.

Five English Poets. Arthur D. Innes.
The Religion of Persia. II. Rev. Peter Lilly.
Tunis to Kairwan. Florence Freeman.
Methodism. Miss C. M. Yonge.

Mothers and Daughters.—28, Hutton Street, Fleet Street. March. 1d.
Health in the Home. With Portrait. Florence Nightingale.

National Review.—13, Waterloo Place. March. 2s. 6d.

The Bill of Wrongs: The Home Rule Bill.
Mr. Irving's Becket. H. D. Traill.
A Ground of Agreement for all Parties. W. H. Mallock.
In Defence of the Paragraph. The Editor of "Vanity Fair."
Russian Propaganda. Professor Vambéry.
The French-Canadian Habitant. Lady Jephson.
Lieutenant Mackenzie's Ride. T. Rice Holmes.
Restaurants for the Labouring Classes. Miss Mallock.
Victims of Vanity: Women and Tight-lacing. Lady Violet Greville.
The Private Life of an Eminent Politician. Conclusion. Edouard Rod.

Nature Notes.—87, Great Titchfield Street. March. 2d.

A Poet of Early Spring: Robert Bridges. James Britten.
White of Selborne.

Nautical Magazine.—28, Little Queen Street. February. 1s.

The Gates of the Pacific: The Panama Canal. Edw. Boud.
The Norwegian Veritas.
The Atlantic Atmosphere. Richard Beynon.
Court-Martial on Admiral Fairfax.
The Board of Trade and Ships' Side-Lights. J. J. Christian.
Elementary and Secondary Nautical Education. William Allingham.

New England Magazine.—231, Columbus Avenue, Boston. February.
25 cents.

Literary Chicago. Illustrated. W. M. Payne.
A Biographical By-path through Early New England History: Richard
Gildersleeve. C. M. Andrews.
Ye Romance of Casco Bay. Illustrated. H. M. Sylvester.
Fayal, in the Azores. Illustrated. Rose Dabney and Hester Cunningham.
Kentucky's Pioneer Town: Harrodsburg. Illustrated. H. C. Wood.
The Pilgrims' Church in Plymouth. Illustrated. Arthur Lord.
Tacoma. Illustrated. Hale M. Howard.
Whittier's "Countess."

New Review.—Longman. March. 1s.

Pressing Reforms in Labour. Sir Charles Dilke.
The New Unionism. Tom Mann.
Mother's Hands.—I. Björnsterne Björnson.
The Coming Cholera. Dr. Ernest Hart.
England in Egypt. Edward Dacey.
The Comédie Française of To-day. Albert D. Vandam.
Railway Rates and the Common Weal. Dr. Hunter.
George Meredith as a Journalist. F. Dolman.
What is a Nation? Prof. Mahaffy.
The Common-Sense of Hypnotism. Lloyd Storr-Best.
After the Panama Scandals. Louis Armand.

Newbery House Magazine.—Griffith, Farran. March. 1s.
The Holy Incarnation. Illustrated. H. W. Jewitt.
Shamanism: The Oldest Heathen Religion. Rev. J. Sheepshanks.
A Seventeenth Century Schoolmistress: Mrs. Makin. Alice Pollard.
A Layman's Recollections of the Church Movement of 1833. Illustrated.

Nineteenth Century.—Sampson Low, Fetter Lane. March. 2s. 6d.
The Home Rule Bill. Justin McCarthy and Thomas Sexton.
The Financial Causes of the French Revolution. Baron Ferdinand Roth-schild.

Inaccessible Valleys. Prof. Alfred R. Wallace.
Architecture—a Profession or an Art. T. G. Jackson.
The Inner History of the Waterloo Campaign. Archibald Forbes.
A Contemporary Letter on Waterloo. Communicated by the Duchess of Leeds.

The Classical Poems of Tennyson. Herbert Paul.
The Dislike to Domestic Service. Miss Clementina Black.
Jewish Wit and Humour. Chief Rabbi Adler.
Hansoms and their Drivers. W. H. Wilkins.
The Decrease of Crime. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B.
A Britisher's Impressions of America and Australasia. Earl of Meath.
The Rupee and the Ruin of India. Justice Ameer Ali.
Alfred de Musset. Leopold Katscher.
Enlargement of the House of Commons. With Plan and View. Charles Barry.

North American Review.—5, Agar Street, Strand. February. 50 cts.

How to Revise the Tariff. William M. Springer.
Recollections of the Panama Canal Congress. Rear-Admiral Ammen.
Changes in the Church of England. Dean Gregory.

Criminal Law in France. Madame Adam.
Boons and Banes of Free Coinage:

In the Interest of Shylock. R. P. Bland.
A Warning to Savings Bank Depositors. J. H. Rhoades.
A Depositor's Point of View.

Wild Stag-Hunting in Devon and Somerset. Countess of Malmesbury.
Government Aid to the Nicaragua Canal. J. T. Morgan.

Shall Our Laws be Codified? Frederick R. Confort.
Needed Reforms in the United States Army. General J. Gibbon.

Why Immigration Should Not be Suspended. H. C. Hansbrough.
The Hope of a Home: Occupiers as Owners. Erastus Wiman.

The British Section at the World's Fair. Sir Henry Trueman Wood.
The French Section at the World's Fair. Theodore Stanton.

Science and the Woman's Question. Lydia L. Pimeoff.
From Renan's Point of View. Arthur R. Kimball.

The American Common Schools. Rev. J. M. King.

Our Celebrities.—Sampson Low. February. 2s. 6d.
Portraits and Biographies of Mr. Chas. Wyndham, Miss Helen Mathers, and the Earl of Desart.

Outing.—170, Strand. March. 6d.
Chasers and Chasing in Ireland. Illustrated. T. S. Blackwell.
Shooting in Japan. Illustrated. C. S. Hartman.
Track Athletics at Yale. Illustrated. S. Scoville, jun.
Yachting Around San Francisco Bay. Illustrated. Chas. H. Shinn.
The Militia and National Guard of Ohio. Illustrated. Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen.

Phrenological Magazine.—7, Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus. March. 6d.

Dr. Nansen. With Portrait. L. N. Fowler.

Poet-Lore.—27, King William Street. February. 2s. cents.
The Oldest English Lyric: Deor's Lament. R. Burton.
John Ruskin as Letter-Writer. Wm. G. Kingsland.
Gentle Will, Our Fellow. F. G. Fleay.
The Nature of Poetic Expression. Prof. D. Dorchester, jun.

Quiver.—Cassell and Co. March. 6d.
Buxton Old and New. Illustrated. Edward Bradbury.
New Lights on the Sacred Story. H. Dean Payne-Smith.
A Day with "A. K. H. B." Illustrated. R. Blathwayt.

Religious Review of Reviews.—4, Catherine Street, Strand. February 15. 6d.

The Problem of Poverty. Rev. Arthur Emlyson.
The Power of Religion. Archbishop Thomson.
The Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates.
The Church Pastoral-Aid Society.

Review of the Churches.—Haddon, Salisbury Square. February 15. 6d.

Missions and Morals.
Bishop Phillips Brooks. Illustrated. Archdeacon Farrar.
Temperance Legislation. Illustrated. Miss Willard and Rev. G. A. Bennetts.
The Sacraments. Principal Reynolds.

Science and Art.—Chapman and Hall. March. 4d.
Jupiter and his Satellites. Illustrated.
Aluminium and its Applications. G. T. Holloway.

Scots Magazine.—Houlston. March. 6d.
Our Duty in Respect of Ancient Buildings. W. W. Robertson.
The Temple by the Sea: The Cathedral of St. Andrews. Rev. A. T. Landreth.
Homer and Walter Scott. James Wilkie.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Stanford. February. 1s. 6d.
Deserts of Atacama and Tarapaca in Chili. Mrs. Lilly Grove.
South-Eastern Alaska and Its People. With Map. Prof. J. J. Stevenson.
The Construction of Topographical Models. J. G. Goodchild.

Scribner's Magazine.—Sampson Low. March. 1s.
Audubon's Story of His Youth. Illustrated. Maria R. Audubon.
The Jaffa and Jerusalem Railway. Illustrated. S. Merrill.
The One I Knew the Best of All. Autobiographical Recollections of Childhood. Continued. Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett.

A Saharan Caravan. Illustrated. A. F. Jacca.
The French Symbolists. Allie Gorren.
The Work of the Andover House in Boston. Illustrated. W. J. Tucker.
The Death of John Quincy Adams in the Capitol. R. C. Winthrop.

Strand Magazine.—Southampton Street. February. 6d.
Hands. Illustrated. Beckles Wilson.
Peculiar Playing Cards. Illustrated. George Clulow.
Portraits of Lord Houghton, John Pettie, Duchess of Teck, Duke of Teck, Rev. H. R. Haweis, and Frederic H. Cowen.
Dr. Barnardo. Illustrated. Harry How.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. Illustrated. H. W. Lucy.

Sunday at Home.—56, Paternoster Row. March. 6d.

The Jain Caves at Ellora, India. Rev. Chas. Merk.
Some Quaker Women of the Past. Illustrated.
Guardian Birds. F. A. Fulcher.
Life on our Lightships. Illustrated. Rev. T. S. Treanor.

Sunday Magazine.—Isbister. March. 6d.

Jubilee Remembrances of Persons I Have Met. Dr. Newman Hall.
Slavery in Africa. Illustrated. Rev. H. T. Cousins.

The Story Told by Spitalfields. L. Mrs. Brewer.
Dr. Bowman Stephenson at Home. Illustrated.

Reading and Readers. Illustrated.
Tennysonianism.

Sylvia's Journal.—Ward, Lock. March. 6d.

Anne, Countess of Albemarle. With Portrait. Mrs. Comyns Carr.
A Chat with Mrs. Comyns Carr. With Portrait.
Tennyson's Heroines. Illustrated. Katharine Tynan.

Temple Bar.—8, New Burlington Street. March. 1s.

Sydney Owenson, Lady Morgan.
Silas Told: Mariner and Methodist. Austin Dobson.

Boscombe.
Among the Sutherlandshire Lochs.

Theatre.—78, Great Queen Street. March. 1s.

The Life and Writings of T. W. Robertson. With Portrait.
Fanny Kemble. John Coleman.

Portraits of W. J. Holloway and a Group from "Hypatia."

Theosophist.—7, Duke Street, Adelphi. February. 2s.

Old Diary Leaves. XI. H. S. Olcott.

Thinker.—21, Berners Street. March. 1s.

The Strength and Weakness of Evangelicalism. Rev. A. H. Crawford.
The Structure of the Book of Daniel. Rev. J. E. H. Thomson.

United Service Magazine.—15, York Street, Covent Garden. March. 2s.

Achievements of Cavalry.—II. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood.
Safes for Regiments Abroad: A Solution. A Staff Officer.

Notes on the Three Arms. An Indian Staff Officer.
Naval Reserve in the Hebrides. Comr. H. N. Shore.

The French Language: Practical Study. M. Deshumbert.
The Infantry Attack. Captain F. N. Maude.

The Indian Police. Col. A. Ollivant.
Some Foreign Pamphlets of Military Cycling. Eustace Balfour.

The Rochelle Expedition of 1627.—II. Col. J. S. Rothwell.
Education at Sandhurst. Walter Durnford.

United Service Magazine.—(American.) B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar Square. February. 3s. cents.

The Renaissance of War. Edw. Field.
Europe in 1890-91: Naples. S. B. Holabird.

Life on Board the Gallies. Fletch-er S. Bassett.

University Extension Journal.—2, Paternoster Square. February 15. 2d.

University Extension and the Polytechnics. Henry Cunyngame and others.

Westminster Review.—6, Bouverie Street. March. 2s. 6d.

Republicanism in France. Frederick V. Fisher.
Molech in England: Infant Mortality.

Memories of a Great Lone Land: Patagonia. Lady Florence Dixie.
The State Bishops and Disestablishment. A. Graham-Barton.

Mr. William Watson's Poetry. D. F. Hamington.
British Guarantees and Engagements on the Continent. Chas. E. Callwell.

A Plea for Women.
The North-west of Canada. Joseph Nelson.

Mismanagement of Wives. Mabel S. Crawford.
Thorough Free Trade. Robert Ewen.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—853, Broadway, New York. February. 30 cents.

Out-door Groups. F. W. Beck.
Warm Tones on Bromide Paper. J. W. Brown.

Photographic Cliches. Chas. Gravier.

Young England.—56, Old Bailey. March. 3d.

Ships Old and New. Illustrated. J. C. Paget.
Weatherwise Insects. J. R. S. Clifford.

Young Man.—9, Paternoster Row. March. 3d.

Baseball. Illustrated. Newton Crane.
Can We Have an Ideal Theatre? Dr. Clifford and H. A. Jones.
Why I am a Socialist. Illustrated. Fred. Henderson.
Dr. Samuel Smiles. With Portrait.

Young Woman.—9, Paternoster Row. March. 3d.

How to Decorate a House. Mrs. Hawes.
The Young Women of the Bible: Martha. W. Garrett Horder.
The Brontës. W. J. Dawson.
Annie S. Swan. With Portrait.

POETRY.

Argosy.—March.

Cantata. C. E. Meeker.
Answered. William Toynbee.

Atlanta.—March.

Early Honours. H. G. Groser.
Study of a Pool. J. L. Robertson.
Atlanta. H. M. Waithman.

Atlantic Monthly.—March.

Garden Ghosts. J. B. Kenyon.
A Seventeenth Century Song. Louise I. Guiney.

Belford's Monthly.—February.

Nature's Answer. Chas. S. Burch.
Derelict. Fred Lyster.

Blackwood's Magazine.—March.

Schiller's "Gods of Greece." Translated by Sir Theodore Martin.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—February.

Tennyson. John Vance Cheney.
An Apricot Orchard in January. Estelle Thompson.
To the Venus de Milo. Cora E. Chase.

Catholic World.—February.

To Commemorate the Golden Jubilee of the Pope as Bishop. Eugene Davis.
The Children's Land. John J. Rooney.

Cornhill Magazine.—March.

To a Sign Painter.

Cosmopolitan.—February.

After Mist in Winter. Archibald Lampman.
The Unillumined Verge. Robert Bridges.
Lullaby. Arthur Sherburne Hardy.
Rebellion and Revolution. Chas. W. Coleman.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—March.

Old Gib at Castle Rocks. Illustrated. Joaquin Miller.

Girl's Own Paper.—March.

The Angel's Message. Augusta Hancock.
Maidenhood. Rev. W. Cowan.
Two or Three Together. Mrs. G. Linneus Banks.

Good Words.—March.

Winter and Spring Fancies. Illustrated. W. Canton.
Truth and Beauty. Rev. W. Cowan.
Into the Silence. W. Sharp.
Hope. Illustrated. R. Richardson.

Harper's Magazine.—March.

Monochromes. Illustrated. W. D. Howells.
My Upper Shelves. Richard Burton.

Leisure Hour.—March.

Ice-bound. Helen Smitham.

Literary Northwest.—February.

The Peace-Pipe Quarry. Illustrated. Adelaie G. Bennett.
Life's Shadow. J. Torey Connor.
Prelude. Keynon Bruce.
The Cry of the Children. Illustrated. Alice H. Rich.

Magazine of Art.—March.

Carols of the Year—March. Illustrated. Algernon C. Swinburne.

Meister.—February 13.

At Richard Wagner's Grave. Clara Grant Duff.

Nature Notes.—March.

Winter Aconites. R. F. Townsend.

New England Magazine.—February.

Prophets. To the Memory of Whittier. N. H. Dole.
The Larger Self. A. J. Hough.
If I Should Meet Thee. Arthur L. Salmon.
Philip Bourke Marston. N. Marshall Hall.
The Way of Love. James Buckham.

Newbery House Magazine.—March.

A Dream of the Road. From Cynewulf. Kathleen Knox.

Poet-Lore.—February.

Shakespeare. Alice W. Brotherton.

Religious Review of Reviews.—February.

A Lenten Hymn. Canon Bell.

Scribner's Magazine.—March.

The Violin. Illustrated. Harriet P. Spofford.
Wool Songs. A. S. Hardy.

Sunday at Home.—March.

The Helper. Illustrated. Isabella Fyvie Mayo.
Moses Blessing Joshua. Illustrated. Mary Rowles Jarvis.

Sunday Magazine.—March.

Winter Berries. Illustrated. G. W. Wood.
In Peace and Quietness. Illustrated. O. F. Adams.
The Artist's Last Picture. Illustrated. R. C. Cambridge.

Temple Bar.—March.

Knowledge Comes and Wisdom Lingers. S. Phillips.
Fanny Kemble.

MUSIC.

Amateur Work.—March.

Science and Art of Pianoforte Tuning. Illustrated. W. W. Conolly.

Anglo-Continental.—February.

Pablo Sarasate. A. M. Evill.

Atlanta.—March.

Characters of the Great Composers and Characteristic of their Works.
Illustrated. Ernst Paner.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—March.

Duet for Violin and Pianoforte: "Romance in F." J. M. Bentley.

Cassell's Saturday Magazine.—March.

How Popular Ballads are Composed. Interview with Isidore de Lara.

Church Musician.—11, Burleigh Street, Strand. February 15. 2d.

Music of the Prayer Book. Rev. G. T. G. Hayward.
The Intellectual and Emotional Aspect of Music.
Anthem: "Te Deum Laudamus." Dr. John McCaw.

Educational Review (London).—March.

Musical Degrees at Cambridge. C. F. Abdy-Williams and Oscar Browning.

Étude.—1704, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. February. 15 cents.

Piano Etudes: A Retrospect and Present View.
Piano Solos: "March," by R. Groland; "The Jolly Picnickers," by A. Geibel;
"In the Woods," by E. Waddington.

Girl's Own Paper.—March.

Song: "My Love." Chas. P. Banks.

Leader.—226, Washington Street, Boston. February.
1 dol. per annum.

Trio for Flute, Violin, and Piano: Movement from "Samson," by Handel.
Duet for Mandolin and Piano: "Sonatina," by L. v. Beethoven.

Ludgate Monthly.—March.

Song: "By and-by." Alfred Scott-Gatty.

Lyra Ecclesiastica.—63, Berners Street. February. 6d.

Influence of the Text and Pronunciation on the Note-Forms and Tone. Dr. Haberl.
Anthem: "Ave Maria," by Gordigiana.

Meister.—Kegan Paul. February 13. 1s.

Liszt on Wagner: Lohengrin.
Wagner's Letters from Paris, 1841. I.
The Tristan Drama. III.

Music.—5, Agar Street, Strand. February. 30 cents.

Pietro Mascagni, and Modern Italian Composers. Illustrated. Alfred Veit.
Gipsy Music. Ludwig Nohl.
Development and Character in Piano Literature. A. Carpe.
Logarithms in Musical Science. J. P. White.
What Books Shall I Buy for a Musical Library? Juliette G. Adams.
Music at the Fair. W. S. B. Matthews.
The Modern Orchestra. Arthur Well.
Browning's Musical Philosophy. R. P. Hughes.
Rules for Expression. Richard Welton.

Music World.—Musical Art Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. February.
10 cents.

Biographical Sketch of Dr. Robert Goldbeck.

Musical Herald.—8, Warwick Lane. March. 2d.

Dr. Bennett. With Portrait.
A Musical Church: St. John's, Waterloo Road, London.
Part Song:—"Stars of the Summer Night." In Both Notations. F. N. Baxter.

Musical Herald of the United States.—Post-office Drawer Y, Chi ago.
February. 10 cents.

The Animal Kingdom in Music. Louis C. Elson.
Illustrations of Prototypes of the Pianoforte.

Musical Messenger.—141, West Sixth Street, Cincinnati. February. 15 cents.
Transposition: Its Use and Importance. J. M. Dungan.
The Reed Organ. Winton J. Baltzell.
Anthem: "The King of Love My Shepherd Is." L. O. Emerson.
Musical News.—130, Fleet Street. February 4. 1d.
The Operatic Departure. T. L. Southgate.
Musical Opinion.—150, Holborn. March. 6d.
The Solmization of the Minor Key. Dr. F. Merrick.
Japan and its Music. Illustrated. E. C. Bell.
The Making of Sound in the Organ and in the Orchestra. H. Smith.
Musical Standard.—185, Fleet Street. February 11, 18, and 25. 3d.
The Organ Part of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." O. A. Mansfield.
The Employment of Double Counterpoint in Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonatas. O. A. Mansfield.

Arcadia.—February.
Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper." W. H. Winslow.
Art Amateur.—Griffith, Farran, Charing Cross Road. February. 1s. 6d.
Pierre Prod'homme and Mlle. Mayer. Illustrated.
Portraiture in Crayon. J. A. Barbydt.
Pen Drawing. Illustrated. E. J. Meeker.
Chip Carving. John W. Van Oost.
Art Interchange.—9, Desbrosses Street, New York. February. 35 cents.
An Art Pilgrimage in Naples. Illustrated.
Pavés de Chavannes. Charlotte Adams.
Art Journal.—Virtue, Ivy Lane. March. 1s. 6d.
"The Vale of Rest." Etching after Sir J. Everett Millais.
The Henry Tate Collection. Illustrated. Walter Armstrong.
Tyndale: Its Castles, Churches, and Tributaries. II. Illustrated. Edward Browne.
Jean-Antoine Houdon. Illustrated. Claude Phillips.
E. Burne-Jones. Illustrated. Julia Cartwright.
Decoration by Correspondence. Lewis F. Day.
Mr. Whistler's Paintings in Oil. Illustrated. D. S. MacColl.
Atalanta.—March.
A Painter of the Hague: Sadée. Illustrated. A. Werner.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Chorgesang.—Hans Licht, Leipzig. 4 Mks. per half-year. February 1.
Karl Theodor Freiherr von Persall. With Portrait. K. A. Krauss.
Choruses: "Brantied," by K. Müller Hartung; and "Gute Nacht," by Nicolai von Wilm.
February 15.
Professor J. Heinrich Lützel. With Portrait. K. A. Krauss.
Chorus for Male Voices: "Wenn Erde zusammen wandern;" and "Das Bussert," by C. Isenmann; "Anforderung zum Tanz," by R. b. Kratz; and "S Grelt," by A. Maier.
Dahelm.—9, Poststrasse, Leipzig. 2 Mks. per quarter. February 4.
Chlorosis and Anæmia. Dr. M. Dyrenfurth.
Gottfried Heinrich, Count von Pappenheim. With Portrait. R. Wille.
February 11.
The Panama Scandal. E. von Jagow Paris.
In the Reichstag. Illustrated.
February 18.
Stundium in Russia. Dr. Paul Albert.
In the Reichstag. Continued. Illustrated.
Raoul Koczalski. With Portrait.
February 25.
The Gospel according to St. Peter. Illustrated. L. Witte.
Ice on the Lower Elbe. Illustrated. Hans Böhrdt.
Deutscher Hausschatz.—Fr. Pustet, Regensburg. 40 Pf. Heft 6.
Alexander Baumgartner, S. J. With Portrait.
The Railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem. Dr. B. Schiffer.
The Pope's Fifty Years' Jubilee as a Bishop. Continued. Dr. A. de Waal.
From the Transylvanian Alps to the Iron Gate. K. Kolbach.
Deutsche Revue.—60, Tauenzienstr., Breslau. 6 Marks per qr. March.
King Charles of Romania.—XIV.
A Letter from Sir Charles Dilke on the Disarmament Question and the Military Situation in Europe; and Reply from Gen. von Boguslawski.
Armies and the Social Danger. Gen. von Boguslawski.
The Risk of Cholera. Dr. Ottomar Rosenbach.
The Present Position of the Risk of Cholera and How Best to Fight It. K. Finkenburgh.
From a Tropical Colony: Kingstown. Poultney Bigelow.
The Nationality Question in Austria and South-East Germany. Concluded. A. Freiherr von Dunreich.
The Polish Revolution of 1863. V.
The Rise and Significance of Weapons. Concluded. Max Jähns.

Musical Times.—Novello. March. 4d.
"Falstaff" and the Land of Song.
Anthem: "As It Began to Dawn." Myles B. Foster.
Musical World.—145, Wabash Avenue, Chicago. February. 15 cts.
Piano Solos: "Silver Stars," Mazurka, by Carl Böhm; "Valse Sentimentale," by R. Ferber; "Columbia," Mazurka, by E. J. Walker.
Nonconformist Music Journal.—44, Fleet Street. March. 2d.
Exeter Hall: Its Musical History. F. G. Edwards.
Anthem: "He is Risen." J. J. Attwater.
Werner's Magazine.—28, West 23rd Street, New York. February. 25 cents.
The Old Italian Method of Singing. Dr. Hugo Goltschmidt.
Food in Relation to Emotional Expression. Dr. G. F. Laidlaw.
Young Woman.—March.
How to Master the Pianoforte. F. G. Edwards.

ART.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—March.
A Profession which is not Overcrowded—Black and White Work. Sir James Linton.
Classical Picture Gallery.—33, King Street, Covent Garden. March. 1s.
Reproductions of "Venus and Adonis," by Rubens; "Madonna and Child," by Raphael; and ten others.
Literary Northwest.—February.
Two Artists: Douglas Volk and Burt Harwood. Illustrated. Marion J. Craig.
Magazine of Art.—Cassell. March. 1s.
"The Prelude." Etching after Charles Sprague Pearce.
The National Gallery of British Art, and Mr. Tate's Collection. Illustrated. M. H. Spielmann.
Reginald Easton, Miniature-Painter. Illustrated. W. P. Frith.
Italian Painting and the Late Giovanni Morelli.
"The Portrait of a Poet," by Jacopo Palma. Illustrated. W. Fred. Dicks.
The Home Life of John Leech. Illustrated. Henry Silver.
The Indian Metal-Work Exhibition at the Imperial Institute. Illustrated. Sir George Birdwood.
Newbery House Magazine.—March.
Christian Mysticism at the New Gallery. Illustrated. Rev. Alfred Gurney.
Temple Bar.—March.
Thomas Stalla Webb: Historical Engraver.

Deutsche Rundschau.—7, Lützowstr., Berlin. 6 Mks. per quarter. February.
How do Historical Traditions Arise? E. Zeller.
Botanical Notes on the Riviera. Continued. E. Strasburger.
Lucretius' Poem "The Universe." L. Friedländer.
Theodor von Bernhardi's Diary, 1847-1887. I. Castle Boncourt.
Music in Berlin. Carl Krebs.
Political Correspondence: The German Army Bill; the Panama Scandal; Italian Politics; Ireland and the Dublin Explosion, etc.
Deutsche Worte.—VIII. Langgasse, 15, Vienna. 50 kr. February.
The London Dockers and their Union. Johannes Feig.
Karl Marx and Ludwig Feuerbach. Dr. A. Mühlberger.
The Colliery Disaster at Pribram.
Letter from London. Dr. L. Freyberger.
Die Gartenlaube.—Ernst Keil's Nachf., Leipzig. 50 Pf. Heft 1.
At the Iron Gate of the Danube. Illustrated. A. von Schwelger Leichenfeld.
Utopias of All Ages. Dr. I. O. Holsch.
Germany in South Africa. Rudolf Marloth.
The Modern Manufacture of Antiquities. G. Buss.
Die Gesellschaft.—Wm. Friedrich, Leipzig. 1 Mk. 30 Pf. February.
Theocracy in Its Strength and Truth. W. E. Backhaus.
A Sketch of Myself. With Portrait. Bruno Wille.
Poems by B. Wille, O. Stauff von der Marche, and others.
The Impending Secession among Munich Artists. Renardus.
Der Gute Kamerad.—Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart. 2 Mks. per quarter.
No. 19 The Ships of the Vikings. Illustrated. Adm. R. Werner.
Die Katholischen Missionen.—Herder, Freiburg. 4 Mks. per annum. March.
The Mission of the Benedictines in the Indian Territory. II.
A Journey to Sinal. Continued. Illustrated. M. Jullien.
The Primitive Folk of Yucatan. Illustrated.
Konservative Monatsschrift.—E. Ungleich, Leipzig. 3 Mks. per quarter. February.
The Popular Paper for Town and Country under F. von Tappelskirch. With Portrait. Otto Kraus.
A New Prophet: Friedrich Nietzsche. Dr. Buddensieg.
Lavater according to Goethe. Paul Wenton.
Montesquieu Past and Present. R. Seidler.
An American on the German Parcel Post. U. von Hassell.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Friedrichstr., 207, Berlin. 40 Pf.

February 4.

Berlin. Spectator.
The Superiority of Man to Woman. August Strindberg.

February 11.

Ludwig Fulda's "Talkman." F. Spielhagen.
Hamlet Problems. H. Franz Servaes.
Camilla Collett, Norwegian Author. H. Hansen.

February 18.

"Heimat," Act II, Scenes 1-8. Hermann Sudermann.
Something about Jensen. Max Haase.
Fritz Gurlitt, German Artist. Paul Schlenker.

February 25.

"Heimat," Continue I.
Bourget's "Cosmopolis" and "Terre Promise." A. Kerr.

Musikalische Rundschau.—I. Schreyvogelgasse 3, Vienna. 2 Mks.
50 Pf. per quarter. February 1.

From the Bohemian Watering Places. Alois John.
The Bohemian Opera Performances in Vienna.
February 15.

Verdi's "Falstaff." Max Graf.

Die Neue Zeit.—J. H. W. Dietz, Stuttgart. 20 Pf.
No. 19.

The Condition of the Agricultural Labourers.
Greater Value and Profit. Hugo Lanié.

No. 20.

Greater Value and Profit. Conclude I.

No. 21.

Utopias of the Past. K. Kautsky.
The Life and Poems of Robert Hamerling. R. Schwellbel.

No. 22.

Utopias of the Past. Continue I. K. Kautsky.
Robert Hamerling. Continue I. R. Schwellbel.

Nord und Süd.—Sielenhufenstr., 2, Breslau. 6 Mks. per quarter.
March.

Sir Arthur Sullivan. With Portrait. Emil Bohn.
The "Doppel-Ich" in the Latest French Literature. E. Roisset.
The Wanderings of Ancient Monuments. Paul Habet.
"Picinont." A Translation of Carducci's Ode, by Valerie Matthes.
The Significance of Belfort for South Germany. Albert von Forst.
Georg Herwegh, a Poet of Freedom. Th. Ebner.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—16, Kleiststr., Berlin. 2 Mks. 50 Pf. Feb.
Arnold Böklin. Dr. Carl Neumann.
The Pantheon according to the Latest Researches. A. Michaelis.
Latin Words and German Ideas. Karl Hegel.
Statisticians of Workers' Wages. Dr. T. Böttker.
The Pretence of Debt of the German State to the Jesuits. Dr. E. Berner.
The Russian Church. Dr. Paul Jäger.
Metamorphosis and Heresy. Rudolf Virchow.
Political Correspondence: Italy, The Military Situation in Germany, Conservatism and Anti-Semitism, etc.

Römische Jahrbücher.—W. Kraft, Hermannstadt. 12 Mks. per ann.
January.

The Marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Romania. With Portrait. K. Wilke.
The Nationality Policy of the New Hungarian Government.
The Romanians of Hungary and Anti-Semitism.
The Romanian Common Schools Bill.
To Princess Marie of Edinburgh. With Portrait. Poem by W. Rudow.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—37, Belford Street, Strand. 1 fr. 60 c. February.

Alice de Chambrier. With Portrait. E. S. Lantz.
The Hôtel Rambouillet. Illustrated. C. de Bouilla-Contreras.
The Castle of Balz and Guérande. Illustrated. L. Vauhier.
The Rhapsoodies of the Nineteenth Century in Hungary. Continued. Böna.
The Historic Louvre. Continued. Illustrated. H. Buisson.

Association Catholique: Revue des Questions Sociales et Ouvrières.—262, boulevard St. Germain, Paris. 2 fr. February 15.

Introduction to Social Studies. Marquis de la Tour du Pin Chamilly.
A Tax on Speculation in the Eighteenth Century.
Professional Syndicates. L. Delalande.
Wages. Conclude I. V. de Marolles.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—18, King William Street, Strand. 2 fr. 50 c.
February.

Charles Pi-tet de Rochemont. François Durrur.
The Pariahs of Europe. Conclude I. Madame de Witt.
A Civil Minister of War. M. Frevinet. A. Veuglaire.
Vernier von Siemens. G. van Myulen.
Diderot and the Reform of the Theatre in the 18th Century. II. Jules Beraueck.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Russian, Swiss, and Political.

Schweizerische Rundschau.—Albert Müller, Zurich. 2 Mks.
February.

The New Gospel according to St. Peter. F. Vetter.
The So-called Messiah: Prophecy in Virgil. K. Frey.
Photography and Science. H. Haendke.
The Poor Scholar François Villon. (In French.) L. Gan-hat.

Sphinx.—Kegan Paul, Charing Cross Road. 2s. 3d. February.

Nirvana. Menetos.
The Reincarnation Theory in the Drama. L. Dehobard.
Clairvoyance as a Function of the Transcendental Subject. Carl du Prel.
Spiritualist Phenomena from the Physical Standpoint. Dr. A. Lamp.

Stimmen aus Maria-Laach.—Herder, Freiburg, im Breisgau.
10 Mks. 80 Pf. per annum. February 7.

Poem to the Pope on His Golden Jubilee as Bishop.
The Old Evidences of God and Modern Science. T. Grandenath.
Pascal's Provincial Letters. W. Kreiten.
Electrical Representation of Aluminium. F. X. R.T.
Mirabeau. H. O. Pfiff.
Fra Angelico's Pictures in St. Mark's Monastery at Florence. St. Beissel.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Deutscher Verlags-Anstalt, Stuttgart.
1 Mk. Heft 8.

The Pope's Jubilee as a Bishop. With Portrait.
Ueberstein and its Jet Industry. Illustrate I. Dr. D. Saul.
The Urania Institution in Berlin. Illustrate I. Dr. M. W. Meyer.
A Singer of Former Days: De La Motte Fouquet. K. Langelmann.
Sketches from Madeira. Illustrate I. Dr. K. Mittermaier.
An Ascent of the Finglingspitze. Illustrate I. Emil Tersbach.
Through Scandinavia. Illustrate I. K. Koliba-h.
Summer Residences of Austrian Archbishops. Illustrate I.
A German Railway in Asia Minor: the Ismid-Angora Line. Illustrate I.
O. Meyer Elbing.
The Faithlessness of Animals. O. Welten.

Universum.—A. Haenschel, Dresden. 50 Pf.
Heft 12.

Sketches in the Reichstag. Illustrate I. O. Elster.
The Zodiac at Light. Illustrate I. Hermann Brunsch.
Teresina Gessner, A. Tress. With Portrait. L. Pfetsch.

Heft 13.

In the Reichstag. Illustrate I. Continue I. O. Elster.
How Ice-Floes are Formed in Rivers. Dr. H. J. Klein.
Ernst Freiherr von Wolzogen. With Portrait. Dr. C. Fleischlen.
Studies by a Novelist. E. Freiherr von Wolzogen.

Von Fels zum Meer.—Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, Stuttgart.
1 Mk. Heft 7.

Aluminium. Julius Stinde.
Cairo and the Delta. Illustrate I. H. Waehenzen.
The Master of Music: Fenelonius: Eduard Hanslick. With Portrait. Max Kalbe k.
Ornamental Seliges. Illustrate I. G. Cornelius.
The Mystical Movement in French Literature. E. von Jagow.
Corfu. Illustrate I. Hans Hoffmann.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monats-Hefte.—Brunswick.
4 Mks. per quarter. March.

Emil's Pasha's Latest Diary. Conclude I.
From a Sculptor's Studio. Illustrate I. Philipp Stern.
A Visit to Pales, Hueva, and La Rabida. E. von Hesse-Wartegg.
Benelli (Baron) Spinoza. With Portrait. Joseph Struss.
Wanderings through the Ancient Orient. Illustrate I. H. G. Steindorff.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—I. Wallzeile, 2, Vienna. 25 kr.

The Need of a Repertoire in German Theatres.
The Characters in Hesse's Dramas. H.
Opera Librettos. Continue I. Richard Heuberger.

Chrétien Evangélique.—47, Brihel, Lausanne. 1 fr. 50 c. February 20.
"The Word was Flesh." J. Boyon.
The Religious Revival in the Reformed Church at Geneva and in France, 1810-1850. H. Corley.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—8, rue St. Joseph, Paris. 60 c.
February 10.

The Wagnerian Drama. Georges Vanor.
Peasants. Henri Boudiaux.
February 25.
Charles Rambrière. Henri de Regnier.
The Wagnerian Drama. Continue I. Georges Vanor.

L'Initiation.—58, rue St. André-des-Arts, Paris. 1 fr. February.
Practical Experiments in the Condensation of the Astral Body. Illustrate I. C. de Bodis-o.
Mystical Science.

Jeune Belgique.—31, rue des Paradisiers, Brussels. 75 c. February.
Symptoms of Reaction: Art for Art's Sake. Iwan Gilkin.

Journal des Economistes.—14, rue Richelieu, Paris. 3 fr. 50 c. February.

Should the Panama Canal be Abandoned or Carried On? G. de Molinari.
The Rural Economy of Russia. M. Iosadants.
State Agriculture. E. Ratin.
The Agricultural Movement. G. Foquet.
The Hindrances to Criminal Statistics. Henri Joly.
Cremation. Frédéric Passy.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy on February 4.

Nouvelle Revue.—18, King William Street, Strand. 46 fr. per annum. February 1.

The Science of Physiognomy. E. Blanchard.
Russians and Germans. H. A. Rambaud.
Bacon Judged by History. G. Lyon.
The Co-operative Movement in Agriculture. Continued. Cte. de Rocquigny.
Cardinal Voltaire. H. Buteau.
The Free Grouping of Nations. M. Novicow.
The Private Journal of Charles Grad. J. de Barr.
The Disappearance of Birds. L. A. Levat.
Jose Zorrilla. F. Lollée.
Henrik Ibsen. Léon Daudet.
The Atavism of Genius. Dr. C. Lombroso.

February 15.
Elizabeth and Essex (1st article). H. de la Ferrière.
Russians and Germans. III. A. Rambaud.
The Co-operative Movement in Agriculture. Concluded. Cte. de Rocquigny.
The Golden Centenary in Italy. H. Montecorboli.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—23, boulevard Poissonnière, Paris. 50 fr. per annum. February 1.

The Farce of Modern Life. Jean Reibach.
The Drama in Spain. Comte de Sérignan.
Poems by Paul Bourget, Auguste Lacausade, and François Coppée.
The Modern Cagliostro? Cornelius Herz.
J. Massenet. Oscar Comettant.

February 15.
A Visit to Chopin and His Last Concert. Mdma. Berton.
Political Corruption in France. Jean Reibach.
Poland under the Administration of Russia. A. Portier d'Arc.
The Carnival in the South. Claire de Nèste.

Réforme Sociale.—54, rue de Seine, Paris. 1 fr. February 1.

Lessons of the Present Day. Charles Wetche.
Professional Syndicates. Gabriel Allix.
Natural Rights and Social Usages in the Marriage Question. M. Vanlaer.

February 16.
Family Life in Paris under the Ancien Régime and Lettres de Cachet. F. Funck-Brentano.
The Strike at Carmaux: Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration. A. Gibon.
Practical Patronage: The Diamond Wedding of M. and Mdma. Alfred Mame.
Profit-Sharing and the Theory of Wages. Father Castelain.
The French Budget and Liberty. J. Angot des Rotours.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—44, rue de Rennes, Paris. 1 fr. 25 c. February 1.

Diderot's Paradox and Suggestion in Art. L. Brémont.
The Theatre at Alençon in the Sixteenth Century. H. Jonin.
The "Duchess of Malfi" at the London Independent Theatre. G. Timmory.

February 15.
Diderot's Paradox. Continued.
The Theatre at Rouen in the Seventeenth Century. G. Monval.
Athalia. Mdlle. E. Lerou.

Revue Bleue.—Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 60 c. February 4.

Twenty-Seven Months in Africa. With Maps. Commandant Montell.
The Evolution of Lyric Poetry in the Nineteenth Century. Continued. F. Brunetière.

The Convicts of New Caledonia. Paul Mimaude.
February 11.
The Choice of a Library: The Twenty-Five Best Books.
The Evolution of Lyric Poetry. Continued.
Goliardic Literature. Continued. C. V. Langlois.

February 18.
The Evolution of Lyric Poetry. Continued.
The Psychology of a Gold King: Jay Gould. C. de Varigny.
The English in Egypt. Gabriel Bouvalot.
Dahomey. Henri Peusa.

February 25.
Cardinal Alberoni. Gustave Lanson.
A Heroic Pessimism. Jean Labor.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—18, King William Street, Strand. 46 fr. yearly. February 1.

Rome and the Renaissance: Sketches and Studies. I. Cinquecento. Julian Klaczko.
The Jews and Anti-Semitism. V. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
A Projected Connection between Marseilles and the Rhone. J. Charles-Roux.
The Civilization of Mycenae. L. George Perrot.
The Correspondence of Alberoni. G. Valbert.
Lamennais. F. Brunetière.

February 15.

Real Estate, from Philip Augustus to Napoleon. Vte. d'Avenel.
Notes of Travel in Central Asia: Samarkand. E. Blanc.
The Photographer and the Artist. R. de la Sizeranne.
The Civilization of Mycenae. II. G. Perrot.
Thomas De Quincey's Joan of Arc. G. de Contades.
Commandant Montell's Expedition. Vte. de Vogé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—17, rue Montparnasse, Paris. 1 fr. February 1.

The Panama Trial. Illustrated. Gustave Lejeal.
J. Massenet. With Portrait. A. Pougin.
Loie Fuller, Dancer. With Portraits. Roger Marx.
The Death of Louis XVI., and the Illustrations of the Day. Illustrated Grand-Carteret.
Cardinal Lavergne. With Portraits and Illustrations. P. M. Smith.
M. Pasteur's Jubilee. Illustrated.

February 15.
The Panama Scandal. Illustrated. Continued. G. Lejeal.
St. Geneviève de Paris: A Mystery Play. Illustrated. Arthur Pougin.
"Cosmopolis." by Paul Bourget. Illustrated. G. Pellissier.
The Binger Mission. Illustrated. Aug. Robin.

Revue de Famille.—8, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. February 1.

My Salon. Jules Simon.
A Financial Adventure in the Seventeenth Century: Law and His System. Professor P. Beauregard.
A Voyage to the West Indies: Guadeloupe. Poultney Bigelow.
The Rivalry of Napoleon and Alexander I. of Russia. K. Wallzewski.

February 15.
My First Year of Teaching. Jules Simon.
Luxury during the Restoration: a Fancy Dress Ball at the Duchess de Berry, March 2nd, 1829. Illustrated. Henri Bouchot.
A Cause Célèbre in Rhenish Prussia: the Fonk Trial. G. Cavaignac.
The Mahometan Feast of the Persians in Constantinople. Paul Jamot.
Social Catholicism. Charles Benoit.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—1, place d'Iéna, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. February 1.

The Religion of the Inhabitants of Annam.
The Italian Colonisation of Tunis. Concluded. Dr. Bertholon.
Coaling Stations of the Pacific Ocean. With Map. A. A. Fauvel.

February 15.
Islamism and Fetichism. A. Nogues.
The Religion of Annam. Continued.
Coaling Stations of the Extreme East.
Latest Events in Egypt.

Revue Générale.—Burns and Oates, Orchard Street. 12 frs. per ann. February.

The Social Movement and State Intervention. Ch. Woeste.
The Crystal Works at Baccarat on the Meurthe. P. Frapier.
The Royal Abbey of St. Maurice and its Treasures. Ch. Buot.
Through the Waters of Zealand. Continued. H. Van Doorslaer.
Anatole France, French Writer. Henry Bordeaux.
Christopher Columbus. Georges Kaiser.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—170, rue St. Antoine, Paris. 1 fr. 25 c. February.

The Psychological Nature of Hysterical Amyblopia. Professor Bernheim.
Hypnotism and the Illegal Practice of Medicine. Professors Cornil and Brouardel.
The Human Organism. Professor Bernheim.

Revue Internationale de Sociologie.—16, rue Soufflot, Paris. 10 fr. per annum. January—February.

Sociology. René Worms.
A Strike in the Days of the Regency. Albert Babeau.
The Birth-rate in France. Dr. Jacques Bertillon.

The Commercial Tiers-état and the Grand Magazines. P. du Maroussem.
Revue du Monde Catholique.—46, rue Lafayette, Paris. 2 fr. 50 c. February.
Protestant Fanaticism in Scotland. R. Lambelin.
France in the South. Concluded. L. a. Robert.
What is Lacking in the Best of Republics: the Experience of Garcia Moreno in Ecuador. Marquis de Monsse.
The Social Movement. Urbani Guérin.

Revue Philosophique.—108, boulevard St. Germain, Paris. 3 fr. February.

The Unity of Philosophy. Paul Janet.
Objective Expression in Music. J. Combarren.
James's Psychology. Concluded. L. Marillier.

Revue des Questions Scientifiques.—(Quarterly.) 16, rue Treurenberg, Brussels. 20s. per annum. January.

The Inferior Races. Marquis de Natielle.
Explorations on the Great Ice Sheet of Greenland. J. de la Vallée Poussin.
Influenza. Dr. Moeller.
A New Theory of the Inorganic World. P. Duham.
M. de Quatrefages and Anthropology. II. Abbé D. Le Hir.
Newton and Movement at a Distance. C. de Kirwan.
Across the United States. Concluded. X. Stahue.
The Jubilees of M. Hernite and M. Pasteur. A. de Lapparent.

Revue des Revues.—7, rue Le Pelletier, Paris. 1 fr. February.
The Literary Movement in England. II. G. Barlow.
Love among the Ancients. O. K. Notovitch.

The Literary Movement in Italy. César Lombroso.
Will the Woman of the Future be Bald? Jean d'Ault.

Revue Scientifique.—Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square. 60 c.
February 4.
French Influence in Central Africa. With Map. J. Dybowski.
The General Methods of Physiological Psychology.
February 11.

The Artillery of the Future.
The Bacteriology of the Glacial Zone. P. Couteaud.
Electric Tramways. Gérard Lavergne.
A New Hypnotic: Chloralose. Charles Richet.

February 18.
The Position of Lombroso and His Theories.
A Naturalist in La Plata: W. H. Hudson. H. de Varigny.
February 25.

The Effects of Consanguinity. F. Regnault.
Cotton in Russian Turkestan. P. Gault.
The French Museum of Natural History. A. de Lussus.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geïllustreerd Maandschrift.—Luzac. 1s. 8d. February.
Johannes Klinkenberg. Illustrated. F. Van Dongen.

De Gids.—Luzac and Co. 3s. February.
The Sovereign Principality of Orange. II. J. A. Sillem.
Ten Years after Wagner's Death. H. A. Viotta.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—246, Via Ripetta, Rome. 25 fr. yearly.
February 4.

The Warnings of Panama.
Jewish Morality and the Mystery of Blood.
February 18.

The Episcopal Jubilee of Leo XIII.
The Philosophy of S. Thomas and the Catholic Laity.
The Hittites and their Migrations.

Nuova Antologia.—466, Via del Corso, Rome. 46 fr. yearly. February 1.
The New Cardinals. Raffaele de Cesare.
The Hunting of Leo X. Domenico Gnoli.
Disorder in the Italian Parliament. R. Bonafini.
The Planet Jupiter. O. Z. Bianco.
Seamanship in England, France and Italy during the last Forty Years.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

La España Moderna.—16, Cuesta de Santo Domingo, Madrid. 40 fr.
yearly (including postage). February.
Critical Survey of the Century. C. F. Duro.
International Chronicle. Emilio Castelar.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Danskeren.—Fr. Jungersen, Fr. Nygård, and L. Schröder, Kolding.
Yearly 8 kr. February.
Zakarias Topelius on Childhood, Youth, and Education. J. Klockars.
"Master-BUILDER Solness." Frederick Jungersen.

Dagny.—Fredrika-Bremer Society, Stockholm. Yearly 4 kr. No. 1.
Baby-Farming. R. Wawrinsky.
Anna Charlotte Leffler-di-Cajanello.
Proposed New Formula for the Marriage Service.

Idun.—Frithiof Hellberg, Stockholm. Yearly 9 kr. No. 7.
Have We a National Song? M. Langlet.

Nyt Tidsskrift.—Christiania. Yearly 8 kr. February.
The Historical Legal Basis of the Norwegian-Swedish Union. J. E. Sars.
Wellhaven's Aesthetics. Arne Lochen.
"Master-BUILDER Solness." Chr. Brinchmann.

MILITARY PERIODICALS.

Revue Maritime et Coloniale.—30, Rue et passage Dauphine, Paris.
56 frs. per annum. February.

Canada and French Interests. Re-v-Admiral Cavalier de Cuverville.
New Caledonia and its Inhabitants in 1890. Continued. Dr. Legrand.
The Civil War in Chili. Continued. Lieutenant de Silans.

Jahrbücher für die Deutsche Armee und Marine.—18, Mohren-
strasse, Berlin. 32s. per annum. February.

The Autumn Manoeuvres of the 9th and 12th French Army Corps in Poitou,
1892. Continued. Major Count von Haslingen.
The Strategic Significance of Egypt and the Red Sea. Major Otto Wachs.
Armoured Fortification from an Economical Point of View, as Exemplified at
Liege and Namur. Lieut.-Colonel R. Wagner.

Revue Socialiste.—10, rue Chabanais, Paris. 1 fr. 50 c. February 15.
Political Corruption. V. Jaciard.
Free Lodgings. M. Charnay.
The Revolution of the Future. Continued. Henri Aimel.
The Revolution in Rumanian Literature. G. Diamandy.
The Philosophy, Thought, and Works of J. de Strada. J. F. Malan.
Justice and Social Organisation. E. de Pompery.
Modern Secondary Education, and the History of Art. P. Buguet.

Revue du Vingtième Siècle.—7, Kohlenberg, Bâle. 25 frs. per annum.
February 5.
The Colmar Club during the Revolution. Continued. P. Kaltenbach.
The Strategic Importance of Egypt.

February 20.
The Law on the Productivity of Industry in Alsace-Lorraine.
The Colmar Club. Continued.

Université Catholique.—28, Orchard Street. 20 fr. per annum.
February 15.

Cardinal Foulon.
The History of the Conclave. Lucius Lector.
A True Catholic Organist: Lebel. M. de la Sizeranne.
Cardinal Newman and the Revival of Catholicism in England. Continued.
Count J. Grabinski.
The Psalms of Solomon. E. Jacquier.

Vragen des Tijds.—Luzac and Co. 1s. 6d. February.
The Prevention of Infectious Diseases. Dr. J. Enklaar.
The Monetary Conference of 1892. J. Vrolik.

February 15.
The Hunting of Leo X. Continued. D. Gnoli.
Goethe and Catholicism. A. Zardo.
Universal Suffrage in Spain. L. Palma.
Verdi's "Falstaff." B.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—2, Via della Pace, Florence. 30 fr. yearly.
February 1.

The Compulsory Precedence of Civil over Religious Marriage. G. Rocchi.
The Arretines at Florence, and the Senatorial Government of 1799-1800. P. F.
Covoni.
Studies in the History of the Temporal Power. G. Cassani.
The Hexameron. Continued. A. Stoppani.
February 16.
Tolstol's Doctrines: Philosophical, Social, and Religious. T. Carletti.
Baretti and Goldoni. G. Sauesi.
Moral Direction. A. Gotti.

Revista Contemporanea.—17, Calle de Pizarro, Madrid. 2 francs.
February 15.
Monarchy and the Republic. I. D. Isern.
Physical Education. I. L. Vega-Rey.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Letterstid Society, Stockholm. Yearly 10 kr.
No. 1.

The Population Question in the History of National Economy. H. Westergaard.
The Marsk-stig Songs. Henrik Schück.
The Social Question and Statistics. Ernst Beckman.
"Norwegian Sport," by L. Urdahl. J. Vibe.

Svensk Tidskrift.—Frans von Schéele, Upsala. Yearly 10 kr.
Nos. 19 and 20.

Renan and Pasteur. Robinson.
Religion and Social Life. L. H. A.
Ibsen's Two Latest Works. J. A. Eklund.

Tilskuereen.—M. Galschiot, Copenhagen. Yearly 12 kr. No. 1.
Hostrup. H. Hoffding.
"Master-BUILDER Solness." Vald. Vedel.

Neue Militärische Blätter.—Dievenow a. d. Ostsee. Quarterly 8s. Feb.
Submarine Mines. Continued.
Historical Account of the Prussian Reserve Corps, from Magdeburg to the
Capitulation of Prenzlau. II. Major von Natzmer.
The Present Condition of Field Artillery. Continued.
Uniform in the Light of Sanitary Experience. Dr. G. Jäger.

Revista Marittima.—Tipografia del Senato, Rome. 20s. per annum.
February.

About Torpedo Boats.
Recent Improvements in Marine Engines. Continued. 13 figs. N. Soliani.
Vocabulary of Powders and Explosives. Continued. F. Savati.

INDEX.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A. C. Q. American Catholic Quarterly Review.	F. L. Folk-Lore.	Nat. R. National Review.
A. R. Andover Review.	F. R. Fortnightly Review.	N. Sc. Natural Science.
A. A. P. S. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.	F. R. Forum.	N. N. Nature Notes.
Ant. Antiquary.	Fr. L. Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.	N. E. M. New England Magazine.
Arch. R. Architectural Record.	G. J. Geographical Journal.	New R. New Review.
A. Arena.	G. M. Gentleman's Magazine.	N. H. Newbury House Magazine.
Arg. Argo.	G. O. P. Girl's Own Paper.	N. C. Nineteenth Century.
As. Asclepiad.	G. W. Good Words.	N. A. R. North American Review.
A. Q. Asiatic Quarterly.	G. T. Great Thoughts.	O. C. Our Celebrities.
As. Atlanta.	G. B. Greater Britain.	O. D. Our Day.
A. M. Atlantic Monthly.	Harp. Harper's Magazine.	O. Outing.
Bank. Bankers' Magazine.	Hon. R. Homiletic Review.	P. E. F. Palestine Exploration Fund.
Bel. M. Belford's Monthly and Democratic Review.	I. Idler.	Phil. R. Philosophical Review.
Black. Blackwood's Magazine.	I. J. E. International Journal of Ethics.	P. L. Poet-Lore.
B. T. J. Board of Trade Journal.	I. R. Investors' Review.	P. R. R. Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bkman. Bookman.	Ir. E. R. Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	P. M. Q. Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.
C. P. G. Cabinet Portrait Gallery.	Ir. M. Irish Monthly.	Proc. Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
Cal. R. Calcutta Review.	Jew. Q. Jewish Quarterly.	Q. J. Econ. Quarterly Journal of Economics.
C. I. M. Californian Illustrated Magazine.	J. E. L. Journal of Education.	Q. R. Quarterly Review.
C. F. M. Cassell's Family Magazine.	J. M. Journal of Microscopy.	Q. R. Quiver.
C. S. J. Cassell's Saturday Journal.	J. R. C. L. Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	R. R. R. Religious Review of Reviews.
C. W. Catholic World.	Jur. R. Juridical Review.	Rel. Reliquary.
C. M. Century Magazine.	K. O. King's Own.	R. C. Review of the Churches.
C. J. Chambers's Journal.	K. Knowledge.	St. N. Saint Nicholas.
Char. R. Charities Review.	L. H. Leisure Hour.	Sc. A. Science and Art.
Chaut. Chautauquan.	Lib. Library.	Scots. Scots Magazine.
Ch. Mis. I. Church Missionary Intelligencer.	Lib. R. Library Review.	Scot. G. M. Scottish Geographical Magazine.
Ch. Q. Church Quarterly.	Lipp. Lippincott's Monthly.	Scot. R. Scottish Review.
C. R. Contemporary Review.	L. Q. London Quarterly.	S. R. Scribner's Magazine.
C. Cornhill.	Long. Longman's Magazine.	Shake. Shakespeareana.
Cos. Cosmopolitan.	Luc. Lucifer.	Str. Strand.
Crit. R. Critical Review.	Lud. M. Ludgate Monthly.	Sun. H. Sunday at Home.
D. R. Dublin Review.	Ly. Lyceum.	Sun. M. Sunday Magazine.
E. W. R. Eastern and Western Review.	Mac. Macmillan's Magazine.	T. B. Temple Bar.
Econ. J. Economic Journal.	M. A. H. Magazine of American History.	Th. Theatre.
Econ. R. Economic Review.	Mel. M. Medical Magazine.	Think. Thinker.
E. R. Edinburgh Review.	M. W. D. Men and Women of the Day.	U. S. M. United Service Magazine.
Ed. R. A. Educational Review, America.	M. E. Merry England.	W. R. Westminster Review.
Ed. R. L. Educational Review, London.	Mind. Mind.	Y. E. Young England.
Eng. M. Engineering Magazine.	Mis. R. Missionary Review of the World.	Y. M. Young Man.
E. H. English Historical Review.	Mod. R. Modern Review.	Y. W. Young Woman.
E. I. English Illustrated Magazine.	Mon. Monist.	
Ex. Expositor.	M. Month.	
	M. P. Monthly Packet.	

Aberdeen and Aberdeen Doctors, **Black**, Mar.
 Adams, John Quincy, Death of, in the Capitol, **R. C. Winthrop** on, **Scrib**, Mar.
 Adversers of Vipers, C. Parkinson on, **G. M.**, Mar.
 Advertising: "The Advertiser's Shakespeare," by E. B. V. Christian, **G. M.**, Mar.
 Afghanistan: Four Months in Afghanistan, by E. T. Thackeray, **E. W. R.**, Feb.
 Africa:
 Uganda:
 Notes by Rev. R. H. Walker, **Ch. Mis. I.**, Mar.
 Lord Rosebery's Instructions to Sir Gerald Portal, **Ch. Mis. I.**, Mar.
 Railroad Development, C. G. Adams on, **Eng. M.**, Feb.
 A. S. Hasan Caravan, A. F. Jaccard on, **Scrib**, Mar.
 To Lake Bangweulu and the Unexplored Regions of British Central Africa, by Jos. Thompson, **G. J.**, Feb.
 Journeys in the Benin Country, West Africa, by Captain H. L. Galloway, **G. J.**, Feb.
 The Bonny Old-River, West Africa, Z. Colville on, **Black**, Mar.
 Mrs. French Sheldon's Travels, H. M. Winslow on, **Fr. L.**, Mar.
 Slavery and the Slave Trade—
 Rev. H. T. Constance on, **Sun. M.**, Mar.
 H. M. Stanley on, **Harp.**, Mar.
 Agnosticism in Theory and in Practice, by Rev. J. Gerard, **M.**, Mar.
 Agriculture: Practical Farming by Electricity, A. F. McKissack on, **Eng. M.**, Feb.
 Alaska: South-eastern Alaska and Its People, Prof. J. J. Stevenson on, **Scot. G. M.**, Feb.
 Aluminium and Its Applications, G. T. Holloway on, **Sc. A.**, Mar.
 Andover House in Boston, W. J. Tucker on, **Scrib**, Mar.
 Archaeology, (see also Contents of *Antiquary*): Hampstead Heath Treasure Trove, **C. J.**, Mar.
 Architecture—A Profession or an Art, by T. G. Jackson, **N. C.**, Mar.
 Argentine Republic:
 Argentine Problem and Solution, W. R. Lawson on, **Bank**, Mar.
 Argentine Railways, **I. R.**, Feb.
 Armies:
 The Household Cavalry, **Lud. M.**, Mar.
 The Universities and Army Candidates, G. B. Grundy on, **Ed. R. L.**, Mar.
 Needed Reforms in the United States Army, Gen. J. Gibbon on, **N. A. R.**, Feb.

Armies:
 The Militia and National Guard of Ohio, Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen on, **O.**, Mar.
 Women Soldiers of the French Army, **C. S. J.**, Mar.
 The Maxim-Nordenflett Guns and Ammunition Company, Limited, and the Service:
 The Naval Construction and Armaments Company, Limited, and the Duke of Devonshire.
 The John Cockerill and the Armstrong-Mitchell Companies.
 Armstrong-Mitchell and John Cockerill Companies, **I. R.**, Feb.
 Astronomy:
 Celestial Photography at Starfield, N. T. Lynn on, **L. H.**, Mar.
 The Argus Region of the Milky Way, A. C. Ranyard on, **K. M.**, Mar.
 Jupiter and His Satellites, **Sc. A.**, Mar.
 Athletics: Track Athletics at Yale, S. Scoville, Jun., on, **O.**, Mar.
 Audubon's Story of his Youth, **Scrib**, Mar.
 Austin, Alfred, **G. T.**, Mar.
 Australia:
 State-owned Railways, R. Speight on, **Eng. M.**, Feb.
 Impressions of Australasia, by Lord Meath, **N. C.**, Mar.
 Azores: Fayal, R. Dabney and H. Cunningham on, **N. E. M.**, Feb.
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 Barges: Through London on a Barge, by F. M. Holmes, **C. F. M.**, Mar.
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 Baseball, Newton Crane on, **Y. M.**, Mar.
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 Bible and Biblical Criticism:
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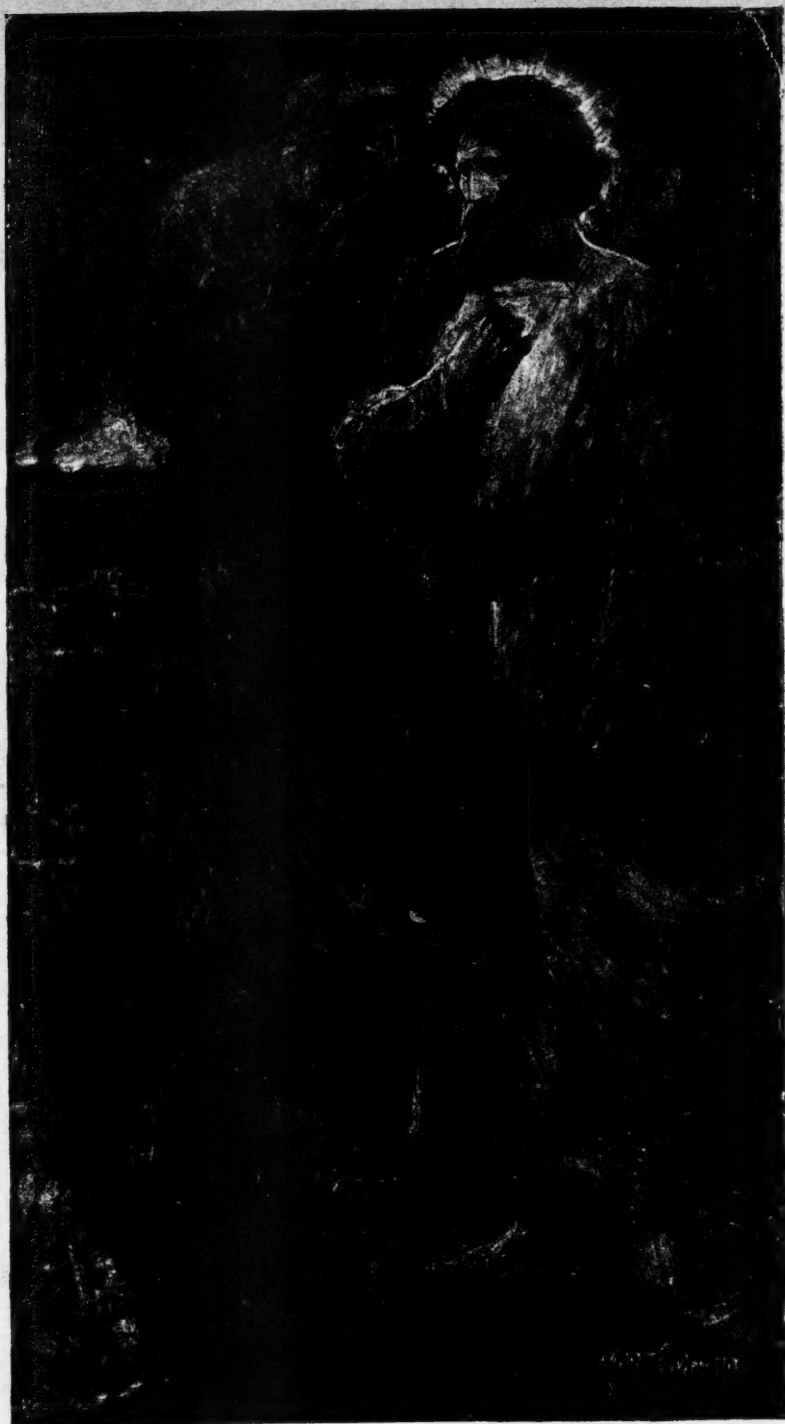
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THE TEMPTATION IN THE WILDERNESS.

(From a picture by Mr. R. Fowler, R.I. See p. 423.)

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